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The Archaeological Journal.

913.005

Arc

MARCH, 1850.

THE steady progress which has been made in the study of Archaeology during the last few years, and the increasing interest which the subject is now generally exciting, justify the feeling of congratulation with which the Committee regard the commencement of the seventh volume of the transactions of the Institute. Under such encouraging auspices the hope may now fairly be indulged that a healthful stimulus in a right direction has been given, of which the effects will be lasting, and from which the most important results may confidently be expected. The numerous societies established of late years all over the kingdom, for the express purpose of advancing these objects, are a proof of the value that is now being attributed to such inquiries, while the spirit in which they are conducted tends to elevate antiquarian studies far above the character which they formerly had of mere learned but unprofitable trifling. Though there always have been a few unobtrusive, painstaking, and devoted students who have dedicated themselves to the interesting work of preserving, and, so far as their opportunities enabled them, illustrating the remains of the past; yet, unrecognised and unhonoured by the world at large, their only reward has too often been found in the gratification that has attended the pursuit: and such lights as they were able to throw upon obscure and curious points of antiquarian interest glimmered but feebly and partially in the vast gloom of ignorance and apathy which surrounded them. The principles that should direct this study, and

which are now beginning to be so well established that Archaeology may almost lay claim to the rank of a science, were then scarcely recognised even by the most earnest of its followers; and to others, therefore, a devotion to Archaeology seemed but a dreamy and idle speculation. Thus, till within a comparatively few years, the labours of the antiquary were regarded with a feeling of disrespect and disparagement; and were sneered at, if not entirely ignored. How truly this was the case is shown by one of our most distinguished scholars and critics who thus expressed himself, and endeavoured to vindicate the honour of his calling, in the year 1826:—"Antiquarian researches," he writes, "are a frequent subject of ridicule to pretended wits, ignorant of their nature and object. It is not here the place to show the utility of Archaeology; it is sufficiently known, and professors have been appointed to teach it in almost every University on the continent. As Addison, a great admirer of antiquity has justly observed, 'mankind is too apt to think that every thing which is laughed at with any mixture of wit, is ridiculous in itself': but ridicule is not the test of truth, and when directed against objects that are great and respectable, is ultimately injurious to those only, who, from a want of solid argument, have recourse to such means." (Millingen, *Preface to ancient Inedited Monuments*.)

Something of this general feeling may have arisen, among other causes, from the vagueness of speculation often indulged in by collectors of objects of antiquity: something also from the impression some *virtuosi* have caused to be felt that the sole interest of Archaeology consists in accumulating scraps of antiquity—without selection, order, or application. But he would take a very contracted view of the interests and purpose of antiquarian pursuits, who would confine, as many have done, the object of the antiquary to the mere possession of "curiosities": the accumulation of mere relics, however ancient, or however quaint. It is not out of place to allude to this, because it has often been made one of the grounds of reflection against the profession. The collector who is totally uninformed respecting the history of his possessions, or whose

sole satisfaction is in acquiring, ranks indeed but little higher, intellectually, than the cabinet in which his treasure is secured. He but holds it in charge, as it were, for the instruction of those who are able to appreciate it, and who alone can give it its real value. Gratification of a certain kind may, it is true, be derived from the contemplation of a memorial of bygone times, in the associations that so busily crowd the fancy as it endeavours to penetrate into the obscure Past, and to identify itself in imaginary existence with the scenes and actors of a distant age. But this, if it goes no further than dwelling on visionary pictures, however brightly coloured, is but unreal and unprofitable dreaming. The pursuits of the antiquary have higher objects than only to invite or please poetical fancy, bright and welcome as is the sunshine it throws over our ordinary worldly occupations. To give character and purpose to our studies, in whatever direction they may lie, to fulfil in fact that vocation to which all are called, and for which undoubtedly their different or various talents have been given them, it is essential to make them contribute to some greater end than mere personal and present gratification. Generally speaking, antiquaries are not open, in these days, to the imputation of withholding information, or concealing from the curious and worthy inquirer any objects they may possess, of which the publication or examination can answer a useful purpose. Considering the value of their collections and the difficulty and expense which often has attended their acquisition, it may most truly be affirmed that they have generally manifested a most liberal desire to make them known, and instrumental in forwarding the great objects which antiquarian pursuits are intended and are so peculiarly calculated to advance.

It becomes those, then, who are really interested in what are the legitimate objects of Archaeology, to take care that so truly an important subject of intellectual study should be properly understood; to show that the establishment of so many actively employed societies, comprising among their members persons of learning, intelligence, and influence, is a guarantee to the public that the pursuit is not one of mere

dilettanteism without definite objects ; and that such institutions are not organised merely for the purpose of collecting heterogeneous, and, it must in truth be said, not always unquestionable remains of antiquity : a better class, in short, of curiosity shops. Those who have hitherto paid no attention to antiquarian pursuits, or may have treated with contempt what appeared to them the useless or speculative labours of the antiquary, may, it is hoped, be taught that his object is, in its way, of as high a reach as that of others who are allowed to be worthy labourers in the field of history. It is true that his way may occasionally lie along the byepaths and lanes, but here often some of the fairest flowers are to be found ; and though the facts he may collect may be minute, and apparently of little moment to the common observer, yet his careful researches may, by clearing up doubts upon points of date, by showing how to select or reject questionable documents, by detecting forgeries, by decyphering and illustrating inscriptions, or, again, by tracing through brasses and other monumental remains a lost link in a pedigree, not only throw much light on obscure points of history, but may assist the jurist in dealing with most important social interests. With these views, it is obvious no object can be considered trifling which can in any degree contribute to establish a fact, to expose error, or to open a new path of useful speculation. The form of a letter, the shape of a piece of armour, even the character of an ornament, whether occurring in a manuscript or on a fragment of sculpture, may, as they frequently have done, determine questions which but for such evidence might never be satisfactorily disposed of. In such matters, among numerous other particulars which might easily be adduced, the intelligent antiquary is not only the careful preserver of curious objects and facts, but he may also be exercising a calling of honourable usefulness. He feels that his pursuit—at first, perhaps, taken up for amusement—may be made to serve the cause of truth ; and this will incite him to claim for it the respect and consideration of the intelligent and the unprejudiced.

It is scarcely necessary here to enlarge upon what has

already been hinted at, namely, the high gratification that real antiquaries derive from their pursuit as an occupation. All who have been engaged in them, even for a short time, can bear witness to the fascination of such studies. There is probably scarcely any occupation that takes possession so fully of its votaries as Archaeology, combining, as it is capable of doing, the most pleasing amusement with great intellectual exercise; extending, where any subject of deep interest is under examination, into regions of varied, and, frequently, most curious learning. This in itself is sufficient to give a great degree of attractiveness to the occupation of the antiquary; but, beyond this, it is not claiming too much for it to assert that a moral influence of no slight amount is exercised by Archaeological inquiry. In the more recently formed societies, the collection and examination of objects of Mediæval Art connected with *national* and *local* history are especially looked to; and already a great fund of valuable information on these subjects has been obtained. One result of this is indisputable. From our more correct acquaintance with the habits of our ancestors, we surely become more closely linked with the interests of our own descent. In the various phases of our civilisation; in the warlike and energetic character of our earlier races; in the deep, devotional feelings which characterised the age of Church influence, so strikingly exhibited in the sublime ecclesiastical edifices that adorn our country, and in the simple and affecting monuments which are preserved in them; in the combination of the religious and warlike character in the Crusaders; in the stern valour, and impatience under tyranny, of the brave Barons who wrung from their sovereign the Magna Charta of our liberty; or, in the chivalrous exploits which have tinged, as it were, with the bright colours of romance the busy times of our Edwards and early Henrys, we dwell with fond remembrance upon the traces of those noble spirits whose deeds have illustrated our history. Though these are but a few of the bright and stirring pictures suggested by this branch of our subject, this mere cursory glance at the wide field of national historical interest that is spread out

before us, is sufficient to point out some of the numerous exciting associations that may be awakened by antiquarian researches. From the knowledge thus acquired, and the reflections to which it naturally gives rise, our feelings of patriotism cannot but be strengthened, and we shall be led to cherish, with increased fervour, those sentiments of national attachment which, while they fill us with an honourable pride that we can claim to belong to a race distinguished in the history of nations, may also tend to incite and keep alive in us a noble emulation, not only not to dishonour those from whom we are descended, but even to imitate, so far as it may be in our power, the qualities which have, in the course of ages, contributed to stamp its character upon the men and upon the institutions of our country. Much more might be added upon the important inquiries to which a profound acquaintance with Archaeology must necessarily lead its professors, if the study, treated as a branch of inductive science, be carried out to the extent of which it is capable. But neither our space nor the occasion will admit of our entering upon the more philosophical speculations to which antiquarian inquiries may and must give rise, though the time may come when these also will receive a fuller share of consideration. It needs only to be suggested that the accumulation of those facts which the accomplished antiquary alone can properly verify, and which, by his valuable assistance, bring us acquainted in detail and by tangible proof, as it were, with the usages of particular eras, must necessarily lead, if rightly considered, to a more enlarged field of intellectual exercise. The study of the habits which have belonged to different ages of social life, will induce the consideration of the idiosyncrasy of race, and in this the philosopher and the antiquary will be usefully combined. Archaeology will then assume a still more dignified station among the objects of mind, and will justly be recognised as a necessary and most valuable auxiliary in the elucidation of the interesting speculations that are now being developed in connection with ethnological inquiries.

Warmed with these sincere feelings of attachment and respect towards the objects and study of Archaeology, the

Committee venture to hope that the body of curious and valuable information they may be enabled to lay before their readers in the present volume, will be received with favour and encouragement. It will be a proud reward if the exertions of the Institute to forward the good work may tend to enlist others who have not yet entered upon the important and instructive study of antiquity, to join in advancing the interests of science ; and, having been imbued with an intelligent appreciation of the real value of all ancient vestiges, to co-operate cordially with their brethren in their 'labour of love,' and especially in one of the most important objects they have at heart, the vigilant conservation of our National Monuments.

R. W. (JUN.)

OBSERVATIONS ON A BRONZE FIGURE OF A BULL,
FOUND IN CORNWALL.

THE accompanying engraving represents the figure of a small bronze bull, obtained by the Rev. J. Buller, at St. Just, near Penwyth. It is of the same dimensions as the original, and is nearly complete, one hoof only being broken. At the feet were small pins or plugs, to affix it to a stand or base, either a pedestal or the top of a small standard, of which it may have been the decoration. It will be perceived on inspection that the animal is decorated with certain emblems: on the head is a disk, apparently divided into six portions; and on the right side of the body of the animal is engraved the lunar crescent. I was unable, however, to detect the inverted triangular mark on the forehead, which is often allied with the disk as emblem of the Egyptian Apis.



The local interest attached to this specimen, which some have conjectured to be of Phœnician workmanship, has induced me to pass in review some of the principal points under which it may be considered. The Phœnicians, whose reputation for extensive trade, enterprising voyages, and skilful arts, has descended to us, invested with a legendary halo, through the Hebrew, the Greek, and the Roman writers, have, comparatively speaking, left no monumental remains

behind them. Almost all their art-monuments are of a period later than the seventh century before Christ, or the dawn of Hellenic civilisation, and few have been found in the vicinity of the chief cities of Phœnicia. Their remains are so essentially intermingled with those of other nations, and exhibit such traces of foreign influence, as the extant monuments in Malta, Corfu, Corsica, Sicily, and Etruria, the coins of the south coast of Asia Minor, and Carthage, and Sicily show, that it is almost impossible to point out with certainty any predominant *characteristic* of Phœnician art. Mechanicians rather than artists; manufacturers of perishable commodities; gain, the principle of their policy and existence; the Phœnicians have not left a ripple on the shore of the history of mankind. It is necessary to bear this in mind, before attempting to pronounce that any monument is of Phœnician art.

The fact of no object that can be satisfactorily identified with the Phœnicians, having been yet found in Britain, and the legitimate doubts as to the direct maritime commerce between Tyre and the coast of the Cassiterides, would create considerable caution in receiving a newly found monument as of Phœnician origin. At the same time, certain peculiarities of type which distinguish Asiatic forms, arts, and religions from the Greek, consisting in the union of human and animal forms, and in the decoration of animal types, occur in the Phœnician *cultus*, which seems to have been more allied to the Egyptian and Assyrian idolatries than to the Hellenic. The scanty remains of works of art of this people that have reached us, show considerable local peculiarities. At Cyprus, they appear intermediate between the Greek and the Assyrian, proto-Hellenic. On the coinage of the states of Asia Minor, and the islands where the presence of their language and strange forms proves their Semitic origin, the art is almost Greek, scarcely so locally distinct as that of the Etruscans.

In the Sardinian idols and votive figures of the Phœnician gods, the extreme elongation of the figures and rudeness of the art might appear at first oriental peculiarities; but the same is observed in the numerous figures of more unequivocally Greek gods found in the sepulchres of Italy.

Objects, indeed, of a similar nature to the one under consideration, have been found in Sicily. A golden bull in the possession of the Prince Trabìa, was discovered

at Palermo;¹ a golden patera, now in the British Museum, was found at Agrigentum, which has, in chased work, a series of four bulls gradient, round the omphalos or boss; having at one part a dotted crescent before the bulls.² This patera, however, exhibits not only a certain softness of form, mingled with archaic treatment, which distinguishes oriental art, but also the peculiar type of the oriental bull,—the horn thrust forward. This type, the bronze found in Cornwall does not exhibit; but, on the contrary, has the horns and general treatment more resembling Egyptian art. It will be necessary to consider it first in relation to the arts of Egypt.

According to the Egyptian annals, the worship of Apis Mnevis and the Mendesian goat was introduced into the *cultus* in the reign of Kaiechoos, or Ceechous, second monarch of the second Egyptian dynasty.³ Although the name of this monarch has been discovered in the tombs near the pyramids of Gizeh,⁴ till the appearance of the work of Lepsius, it is not possible to determine whether on a contemporaneous monument. The singular fact, however, that the tombs of the fourth dynasty do not present any figures of deities, although the names of several are mentioned on them,—such as Phtha, Athor, Neith, Ra, and Anubis,⁵—would prevent our deciding whether the worship then prevailed. At the mine of the Wady Magara,⁶ discovered and opened in the reign of Seneferu, king of the third dynasty, divinities are represented; yet they continue to be found on public monuments till the twelfth, and then but seldom. No instance of animal worship, indeed, occurs till the eighteenth dynasty, when the idolatry of the worship was thoroughly established. The name of Apis is conferred on a private individual, who lived during the twelfth dynasty,⁷ but no monument representing him has been found of an earlier date than the Ptolemies. The small bronze and stone votive figures of Apis, found in the different museums of Europe, do not appear to be earlier. Apis was, however, a part of that great circle of animal wor-

¹ Gerhard. Ueber die Kunst der Phöniciër, 4to, Berlin, 1842, s. 14, n. 54.

² From the collection of Sir W. Hamilton. Engraved Honel Voyage Pittoresque, folio, 1787, t. iv., p. 40, Pl. 237, fig. 2.

³ Africanus in Syncello, pp. 55, 56; Eusebius apud Syncell. Idem ex interprete Armenio; Bunsen, Egypt's Place.

London, 1846, vol. i., pp. 612, 613.

⁴ Bunsen, Aegyptens Stelle. Bd. II, s. 106; the name reads *Ka-Kau*.

⁵ Cf. Burton's Excerpta, pl. xxvii.

⁶ Leon de Laborde. Voyage dans L'Arabie Pétrée, in Paris, 1830, Pl. Ouedi Magara.

⁷ Prisse. Mon. pl. vii.

ship which reached northwards, through Syria, to Nineveh, and extended eastwards to the frontiers of China. He was the sacred animal of Phtha Socharis Osiris, the god of Memphis. While, however, in the Hindhu religion,⁸ the god rides on his sacred animal, and in the Assyrian and Phœnician creed stands upon it, and among the later Greeks it draws his chariot, in Egypt the animal was totally detached, and accompanied his processions or gave his oracles. The reason of this animal worship was very obscure to the Greeks, who were of course struck with it, and made certain inquiries into the causes. The popular legends informed them that the gods assumed the forms of animals to escape the wickedness of mankind; that they deified them from having used their images as standards, or from the benefits which they conferred upon mankind.⁹ Others affirmed that it was a political institution to create discord among the inhabitants of the different nomes.¹ Similar reasons are given by the writer of the tract on Isis and Osiris,² and by Porphyry,³ who propounds a truer hypothesis, that they represented the universal power of the divinity as displayed in animated nature.⁴

The true reason, concealed in the origin, has been probably obliterated in the growth of the system, in which are mixed up several notions: such as the incarnation of a part of the divine soul in the actual animal;⁵ the idea represented by the animal in hieroglyphics, such as a sheep or goat having the same appellation as the soul—*ba*; the word for jackal *sabu* also signifying craft;⁶ the animal's use for oracular purposes; and the physical power symbolised by it in the great system of nature; the selected animal representing *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, the predominant characteristic of his tribe. Traditions and considerations of a nature unintelligible to modern science, induced or justified the selection. The discovery of the mode of reading the hieroglyphics enables us to take a more certain ground in the inquiry.

The name of Apis, in hieroglyphics *Hepi*, is significant, being the past participle of the verb *hep*. On a tablet, formerly in Lord Belmore's Collection, now in the British

⁸ Cory. Mythological Inquiry, 12mo, Lond. 1837, p. 1, and foll.

⁹ Diocl. i. 86; i. 12.

¹ Ibid. Cic. N. D. I. 26.

² The false Plutarch, de Is. s. 72, evidently a Syrian writer, connected with the introduction of the Isiac worship into

Asia Minor.

³ De Abst., c. ix.

⁴ Wilk. M., c. iv. pp. 109, 110.

⁵ Champ. Not. Deser. du Musée Charles X., 16mo, Par. 1827, p. 38.

⁶ Birch. Gallery of Antiquities, 4to, Lond., 1840, p. 49.

Museum,⁷ Phtha is said, *ach pe em hep (e n) tet. f.*, "to suspend the heaven by the poise of his hand." The same word *hep* also occurs in the sense of *rudder*.⁸ Hence the name Apis probably signified the adjustment, or discriminating power, of the god Phtha. In his physical relation as an emanation, he is called "the living son of Phtha."⁹ Pantheistically, he is combined with Osiris, as Osir-Hepi; then he is a bull-headed man, like the Minotaur. His name also resembles, although it is not identical with, that of the Nile, —in Egyptian, called *Hapi*; which suggests that he was also considered a personification of the river itself,¹ or rather the inundation,—and that in the dream of Pharaoh, the seven fat kine, alluded to the seven full Niles or years of plenty; the seven lean kine, to seven deficient inundations.² The connexion of bull with river is found, indeed, in the Greek mythology throughout its length and breadth; and, in the Assyrian religion, the great predominance of bull-worship seems to show that it personified Assyria itself,—the representative of the Eastern Turan; as its antagonist power, the lion, was the Persian Iran.³ The last Egyptian analogy which I shall mention,⁴ is the genius Hepi, generally cynocephalus-headed, who personified the second of the cardinal points of the Egyptian compass,⁵ the north. It is clearly connected with the Coptic *hap*, "to hide."

According to Chæremon,⁶ who was well instructed in the hieroglyphics, and who had charge of the library at Alexandria, or else of that of the Serapeum, in the age of Nero, a bull was used to express "the earth," ἀπὲ γῆς βοῦν (ἐγγραφον), evidently from the sound *ka*, bull, being similar to that of *kah*, earth. Horus Apollo⁷ interprets the bull by "manliness."

⁷ No. 286.

⁸ Lepsius, Todtenbuch, tab. xxxvi. c. 92, l. 16. Pap. Burton. B. M. loc.

⁹ *Hep as en Ptah* on a tablet in the Museum of the Sta Caterina at Florence, which I copied.

¹ Lepsius, Einleitung, 4to, Berlin, 1843, s. 159.

² Genesis, xli. ver. 1, and foll.

³ Olvidan, Otia Egyptiaca.

⁴ Cf. Lepsius, l. c. Champollion, Diet. p. 373.

⁵ Thus the four genii were sent to the four cardinal points in the scenes of the Ramesseum, and at Medinet Haboo.

⁶ A remarkable fragment of the work of this writer on the hieroglyphics, which

contained their meaning and their pronunciation, will be found in Joh. Tzetzæ, Exeg. in Homeri Iliad. ad finem. It is an interpretation of nineteen hieroglyphics, *nearly all correct*, according to independent modern researches. This passage has escaped the notice of recent writers on Egyptian subjects. For some account of Chæremon, cf. Vossius de Hist. Græc., Ed. Westermann. 8vo, Lipsiæ, 1838, pp. 209, 210; Smith, Biographical Dictionary, 8vo, Lond., vol. i., p. 678.

⁷ Lib. I., c. 46. I believe the true reading of this passage to be *καθ' ἑαυτὸν φέρων*, taking the context. Cf. Horapollo. By Al. Turner Cory. 12mo, Lond. 1840, a Leemans. 8vo. Amst. 1835, p. 47.

The bull, in the hieroglyphics, was called by the generic word *Aha*, cattle,⁸—*men*, or *men men*,⁹ which bears the same signification,—and *Ka*, the bull, the radical of the Persian *Gau*, and the English word *cow*.¹ It is used throughout the hieroglyphical texts in the sense of “*male, masculine*.” Thus, in the square titles, or the Horus standards, as they are called, of the monarchs of the eighteenth and following dynasties, it is followed by the arm holding the stick, the abridged form of the adjective *necht*, *powerful*, often found written in its full form. Then it signifies “the powerful male;”² this being that part of the obelisk translated by Hermapion, *κρατερός*.³ In other instances, it occurs as “the most masculine of millions,” in the hyperbolical flattery of the Pharaohs.⁴ Its sense of masculine or male is particularly evident in the titles of the god Khem, who appears to have united the principles of the two sexes of the Egyptian pantheon in his title of *Ka mutf*, meaning, “*He who is male and female*,” the *ἀρσενόθηλυς*, and not that usually translated.⁵ This god, whose name meant “the enshrined,” was usually kept carefully secluded from the eyes of the multitude. His festival was called “the festival of the coming forth of Khem,”—*heb en her en Khem*. It was celebrated on the month of Tybi. A white bull, perhaps Mnevis,—for Mnevis is only the translation of the Egyptian word *mena*,—walked in the procession. His head was decorated with the sun’s disk and two tall plumes.⁶ Here, undoubtedly, the bull represented the masculine principle of the god, as the vulture,⁷ with which he was decorated, the feminine, or antagonistic, nature. In the same sense, Thoth addresses Osiris, “*Oh, male of the West!*”⁸ Numerous instances,

⁸ Bunsen, *Egypt’s Place*, 8vo, Lond. 1843. p. 543.

⁹ Champollion, *Gram.* p. 126.

¹ Bunsen, *Egypt’s Place*, *ibid*.

² On the Obelisks *passim*. Ungarelli *Int. Ob.* 8vo, Rom. 1842. Champ. *Diet.*, p. 112.

³ Anian. Marcellin., lib. xvii., a. iv., p. 108, ed. Ernesti.

⁴ Cf. titles of Rameses II. at Beitonally, Rosellini, M. R., No. LXII.

⁵ According to Champollion, *Lettres Ecrites*, Gr. p. 202, *maritus matris sue*, from a false reading of the word *Ka*, which is male. (Cf. Champ. *Diet.* p. 112.) not *maritus*. Lanci. *Lettre sur les hieroglyphes* gives a reading still more extraordinary. Champollion, *Notice des Monumens Egyptiens du Musée Charles X.*, 12mo, Paris,

1827, p. 7, considered him an union of Amen the first of the Theban Triad, and Horus the last of the Abydos one; i. e. Amen as the father, Horus as the child; but it would appear from the text he has cited in the explanation of Neith, (cf. Champollion, *Pantheon Egyptien*, 4to, Par., p. 25, E. Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*, taf. lxxix., c. 165, and lxxviii., c. 164,) that Neith or Mut united in herself the two principles.

⁶ Champollion, *Mon. Eg.*; Rosellini, M. d. C. lxxxiv.; Wilkinson, *Manners and Customs*, Vol. v., Pl. 76.

⁷ For example, on a bronze figure of this god in the British Museum, No. 1619, his bandages have the vulture engraved over them.

⁸ Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*, taf. i., l. i.

indeed, might be adduced to prove that the bull was used in this sense in contradistinction to the vulture, which represented the idea female.⁹

It would thus appear that Apis represented the Nile or Inundation, and the adjustment or regulating power of Phtha. His colour seems to have been generally pied black and white, in reference to the moon; to which the ibis, a pied bird, was also sacred, representing the alternate light and darkness of that luminary. On the coffin of Tenamen, an incense-bearing priest of Amen-Ra, the eponymous god of Thebes, Apis is represented as a pied bull, wearing on his head a disk and plumes, and coming out of a *sekos*, or shrine, placed on a granite hill. The inscription reads, "*Said Phtha Socharis, who is lord of the West.*" The speech has never been inserted.¹ On the feet of coffins of the age of the twenty-sixth dynasty, Apis is often represented as a pied bull, without any attire, bearing on his back a mummy;² the inscriptions usually being, "Apis is carrying." This has been supposed, without, however, adequate proof, to represent Apis bearing the mummy of Osiris. The white bull, *Ka-het*, who walked, like the sacred bull of Brahma, in the festival of the god Khem, I have already mentioned. A black bull, having the name *Mena* (cattle), is the representation of Mnevis, the sacred bull of Thebes, which was sacred to Amen-Ra, or the Egyptian Jupiter. The bull, Pa-ka, that is, "The Bull,"³ the *Pacis* of Macrobius, has also been figured by Champollion in his Pantheon. In the Ritual of the Dead is a bull and seven cows, whose name it was necessary that the deceased should know and pronounce.⁴ They may be connected with the lunar phases.

The worship of the golden calf among the Jews was probably only a modification of the Apis worship. Traces of this bull worship extended from the Nile to the Euphrates. It still lingers in the mysteries of the Syrian Druses. It would appear that Baal, the Phœnician, sat on a calf, like the Jupiter Dolichenus of Commagene.⁵ The enormous laver of the Temple of Solomon, called the Brazen Sea, stood on twelve

⁹ Thus the vulture ends the word *sea*, mare, on the statistical tablet of Kamak, and the word *nehen*, a hind. Cf. Prisse, Mon. Eg. Pl. xv. lis.; Lepsius, Auswahl. tab. xii. Cf. however, Champ. Dict., p. 117, Birch, Gallery, p. 52.

² Coffin of Pefiakhoas, Egyptian Room, Brit. Mus., No. 6681, 6691; boards of

coffins, Brit. Mus., Nos. 6940, 6941.

³ Champollion, Grammaire Egyptienne, p. 126.

⁴ Lepsius, Tottenbuch, taf. lxix., l. 9, and taf. lxix., c. 143.

⁵ Muller, Handbuch, s. 294; Marini, Atti di Prat. Arv. II., p. 559; Böttiger, Kunstm., I., s. 306, 313—330, taf. iv.

oxen.⁶ This was evidently of Phœnician workmanship, and these workmen had introduced into their productions one of the chosen animals of their *cultus*. In the Assyrian monuments of Nimroud, discovered by Mr. Layard, some of the Assyrian divinities are represented standing upon calves in circular rings. Which, however, of the many gods of the Assyrian Pantheon is intended, it is not at present possible to determine. On the cylinders found at Babylon or Hillah, the bull appears as an adjunct,—sometimes as the living emblem of the divinity, at others as the Zodiacal sign, Taurus. It would appear from the man-headed bull, and the representation of the bull in Assyria, that it was to a certain extent a national emblem. The single or triple horns of the bull were placed on the heads of the kings and deities, and evidently had a national meaning. When Seleucus appears as King of Babylon, on the tetradrachms struck during his reign, he placed a pair of bull's horns on his helmet, in imitation of the ram's horn which Lysimachus had placed on the diadem of Alexander.

There is, however, considerable reason for supposing the Cornish relic of the Roman period. Champollion, in his catalogue of the Museum of Charles X. in the Louvre, calls some of the porcelain figures, those of the bull, Onuphis, the symbolical image of Amen Generator. He also mentions two figures of calcareous stone, brought from the tomb of Sethos I., and figures of the bull, Mnevis, in bronze and porcelain.⁷ In his description of the figures of Apis in the same collection, he mentions a figure of Apis having a crescent on the flank. On two cippi of the Roman period, in the British Museum, certainly not older than the age of Hadrian, and ornamented with bas-reliefs, relative to Egyptian rites, are two bulls,⁸—



⁶ 1 Kings, vii., 23, and foll.; 2 Chron. iv., 2, and foll.

⁷ Notice descriptive des Monumens Egyptiens du Musée Charles X., 1620,

Paris, 1627, p. 41, B. 96, and p. 44, No. 164, 165.

⁸ Ancient Marbles, Part X., 4to, Lond. 1845, Pl. LI.

one with a star on his flank, probably Mnevis, the bull of Heliopolis; and another, of which a representation is here given, with the crescent, for Apis.

On the coins of Memphis of the 8th or 11th year, and on those of Alexandria, dated in the LIZ, or 17th year of Hadrian,⁹ and also on those of the 19th year of his reign, Apis is represented advancing to an altar. These coins, which were struck on the occasion of the disturbances which took place consequent on the dispute about the bull Apis in Egypt, in the reign of Hadrian,¹ are of the same style as the altar already cited. The crescent was the white spot, the presence of which, on the right side, constituted the true Apis.² The bull is only found on the coins of Hadrian. The last appearance of the bull-god on works of ancient art is on the coins of Julian the Apostate.³ The only dated monuments, however, on which he appears having a crescent, are those of the reign of Hadrian. Several other monuments, indeed, are known of an undetermined antiquity.⁴ The Athenians received the Apis-worship at the time of Ptolemy. It appears to have been even introduced into Rome at the time of the Empire. Hence it probably wandered into Britain, introduced by its votaries, both fanatic and mendicant, who hovered around the legions of the Empire and the villages of the provinces.

S. BIRCH.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to the Council of the Royal Institution of Cornwall, for their liberality in permitting the interesting relic, the subject of the foregoing memoir, and preserved in the Museum at Truro, to be brought to London by Dr. Barham, for the gratification of the Institute.

They would, at the same time, acknowledge their obligation to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, for calling attention to so remarkable a vestige of antiquity, which, through his suggestion, has been brought under their notice.

⁹ Zoega Numi Aegyptii, 4to, Rom. 1787, pp. 139-143, Tab. vii. Apis lunulâ in latere conspicuus et disco inter cornua stat ante aram. Spanheim de Usu prestantur, viii. 654. Beger. Thes. Brand. III. 136. Tochon D'Annecy. Med. d. Nomes. 4to. Paris 1822, 139. Lenormant Mus. Ant. Eg. Fo. Paris. 1841, p. 64. Apis appears also with a crescent on his side on the coins of Hadrianæothene Bithyniæ. Eckhel. D.N.V. vi. 530.

¹ Ael. Spartian, Vit. Hadrian.

² Plin. Hist. Nat., VIII. 46.

³ Oissel. Sel. Num., 222-3. Mazzoleni Num. Pisan. I., p. 224. Mionnet. M. R., t. ii. p. 294.

⁴ Beside the instances already quoted in the Museum of the Louvre, Champ. Mus. Ch. X., and the British Museum, Nos. 1606, 1613-19, 1621-26. Also those of the Leyden Museum. Leemans Mon. Eg., Pl. XXII., No. 245; XXI., fig. 224, 216, 234-35, 244. Montfaucon, II.; P. II., p. 310.

ON THE PECULIARITIES EXHIBITED BY THE MINIATURES AND ORNAMENTATION OF ANCIENT IRISH ILLUMINATED MSS.

THE extreme rarity and the singular character of the miniatures and ornaments of ancient Irish illuminated manuscripts, induce me to think that a few particulars relative to their remarkable peculiarities, may not be without interest to the members of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.

These peculiarities have presented themselves to me whilst collecting materials for my "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," already published, and for a work to be specially devoted to the miniatures and ornaments of Irish and Anglo-Saxon manuscripts, of which I hope shortly to commence the publication.

The early manuscripts which are ornamented with illuminations, are, for the most part, copies of the Gospels; and in them we have the first few words of each Gospel generally written of a large size, occupying the whole page, the initial letter being of gigantic proportions, and the whole ornamented with a profusion of minute, but exquisitely precise and delicate patterns, which may be referred to four principal types:—

First, interlaced ribbon patterns, varied *ad infinitum* in the interlacings, but almost symmetrical in their arrangement;

Secondly, patterns formed of monstrously attenuated lacertine animals, or birds, with long interlacing tails, tongues, and topknots;

Thirdly, patterns formed by delicate straight lines, arranged obliquely, resembling Chinese work; and,

Fourthly, patterns formed by spiral lines, several of which



St. Matthew. Lambeth MS.

spring from the same centre, their opposite ends going off to the other centres of other similar spiral ornaments. The excessive minuteness and precision of these ornaments is perfectly marvellous, far surpassing the productions of any other school of early art.

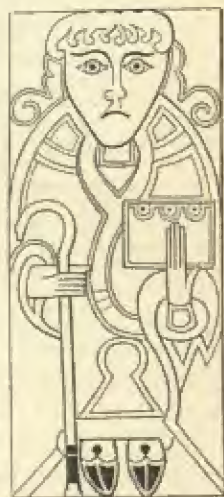
Of the miniatures with which these manuscripts are ornamented, it is, on the contrary, impossible to conceive anything more barbarous, either as regards composition or treatment. The drawings, indeed, more nearly resemble Egyptian or Mexican figures, whilst the colours are laid on in solid masses, without the slightest attempt to introduce shading or relief. In most instances these drawings simply consist of single figures of the Evangelists, each being respectively placed opposite the commencement of his gospel. Generally, we find these figures represented standing upright, facing the reader, with long flowing robes, and holding the book of the Gospels, or probably the particular gospel of each Evangelist, in his hands. Such is the case with two of the Evangelists in the Book of Kells; with the three Evangelists in the Leabhar Dimma; with the three Evangelists in the Gospels of St. Moling; with St. John, in the Duke of Buckingham's Irish missal; with St. Matthew and St. Mark, in Archbishop Usher's Gospels (Trin. Coll. Dubl.); and with St. Mark, in the Gospels of Mac Regol, at Oxford. These figures, therefore, furnish us with little archaeological information, if we except the peculiar style of the dress, which it seems, however, difficult to refer to an uniform system of clerical costume, being rather, as it would appear, the result of the fancy of the artist, than a regular attempt to delineate the costume of the bishops of the time: the arrangement of the hair, destitute of tonsure, the form of the shoes, and of the book, are, however, to be noticed.

In some cases, however, additional details are given to these single portraits, which confer on them a higher archaeological interest. Thus, the Evangelist represented on folio 291 verso, of the Book of Kells, is seated on a rich cushion, and he holds in his right hand an instrument for writing, which, from its feathered extremity, seems to me to be intended for a quill.¹ The figure of St. John, in the Gospels of Mac Durnan, at Lambeth Palace, in addition to the book, holds a

¹ See fac-simile of this in *Palaeogr. Sacra Piet.*

style or knife in his left hand, whilst in his right he holds an instrument similar to that figured in the Book of Kells, and which he is in the act of dipping into a long cup like an ale-glass, filled with red paint or ink, affixed at the end of a stick.² St. Luke, in the Gospels of Mac Regol, dips an instrument very like a quill with the beard stripped off, into a square ink-pot stuck on the top of a stick, which is fixed into a projection of the seat on which he sits, and which is ornamented at the top with eagles' heads, whilst St. John is engaged in writing with a similar instrument upon a long roll which he holds upon his knees. One of the Evangelists, in Archbishop Usher's Gospels, holds in his right hand a short kind of club or broad-sheathed sword. St. Luke, in the Gospels of St. Chad, holds a cross in his left hand, whilst in his right he holds a long wand,³ the end of which is branched and convoluted, closely resembling the instruments held by the angels attendant upon the Virgin and Child, in the Book of Kells, also copied in my "*Palæographia Sacra*."

The mode of dressing the beard varies in these drawings; the face is generally shaven smooth, but in some cases the beard is represented as short and straight. St. Luke, in the Gospels of St. Chad, stands in front of a chair, the sides of which are terminated at the top in dogs' heads; whilst St. Mark, in the same Gospels, stands in front of a chair formed of a monstrous giraffe-looking quadruped, with a long interlaced tail and tongue. St. Mark, also, in the Gospels of Mac Durnan, is represented with a long, upright, monstrously attenuated quadruped on each side, intended, as I presume, for the sides of his chair. The same Gospels of Mac Durnan contain drawings of the two other Evangelists, St. Matthew and St. Luke, of which copies are here presented, and which I consider to be more archaeologically interesting than any of the other figures of the Evangelists



St. Luke.

² See copy of this figure in *Palæogr. Sacra Pict.*

³ See fac-simile of this figure in *Palæogr. Sacra Pict.*

which I have yet seen. St. Luke holds in his right hand the short Episcopal cambutta, rounded at the top, and truncate at the bottom; whilst St. Matthew holds a pastoral staff as long as himself, with a similar top, but pointed at the bottom.⁴ I know no other illumination representing the cambutta, of which such beautiful specimens are still in existence (especially that of Clonmacnoise, in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and one in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire), but in the engraving given by Dr. O'Connor, of the Duke of Buckingham's Cundach, is a small figure representing a bishop, holding a short cambutta, and in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy is a small metal figure of an ecclesiastic, in relief, found at Aghaboe, also holding a short cambutta in the right hand, and a book in the left.⁵ With

⁴ The Gospels of Mac Durnan, at Lambeth, are certainly the most elaborate specimen of this class of minuscule written manuscripts in England, and are equalled only in some respects by the Book of Armagh in Dublin. Indeed, from several circumstances, I am almost tempted to believe that both these volumes were the work of the same scribe and artist. 1st. The exquisite character of the handwriting is identical in both volumes. 2nd. The same curious instances of false or peculiar orthography occur in both—Abraam; Issaac; pŕeta for propheta; angulum for angelum, &c., and precisely the same contractions are found in common. Thus the commencing verses of St. Mark's Gospel are letter for letter, and contraction for contraction identical. Moreover, 3rdly, the ornamentation is in several instances almost identical. The Liber Generationis is treated in the Lambeth Volume just as in the Book of Armagh, except that the tail of the second letter I is cut off short, whilst the "isitium" of St. Mark is precisely similar. The same peculiar wheel-like pattern, formed of interlaced ribbons, is also found, I think exclusively, in both these MSS. On the other hand, the Lambeth Volume is entirely destitute of the peculiar spirally convoluted lines, forming so very distinct a feature in many Irish drawings, and which occurs in some of the illuminations of the Book of Armagh; the scribe of the former volume does not appear to have been so anxious to preserve his name as Ferdomnach, who so repeatedly signed his in the Book of Armagh; and lastly, the circumstances inscribed in the Gospels of Maeliŕ Brigid Mac Durnan militate somewhat in point of time against

its having been written by Ferdomnach; that is, supposing the entry quoted by Mr. Graves from the Annals of the Four Masters ("A.D. 845, Ferdomnach, a sage and choice scribe of the Church of Armagh, died,") to apply to the writer of the Book of Armagh, whilst the same work, as quoted by Dr. Todd, states that "A.D. 926, Maelbrighde, the son of Tormán, comarŕ of Patrick and Columbkille, felice senectute quievit". If, indeed, we translate the word triquadrũ in the inscription in the Lambeth Book ("Maeliŕ Brigidus Mac Durnani ista textũ per triquadrũ Dẽ dignẽ dogmatizat"), which has so much perplexed the writers on this volume by the words three quarters of a century, it is just possible that Ferdomnach may have written the volume just before his death; at any rate, the inscription does not affirm that the volume was written by Maeliŕ Brigid's direction; it may, therefore, have been executed before his days, although the term "felice senectute quievit" will admit of his having been born twenty or twenty-five years before the death of Ferdomnach; the middle of the ninth century appearing to me to be the date most proper to be assigned to the Gospels of Maeliŕ Brigid Mac Durnan.

⁵ There is a figure of the head of a beautiful cambutta published in the Second Volume of the *Archæologia Scotica*, and the British Museum possesses the head and boss of another less elaborate specimen. The finest, however, of these cambuttas are the pastoral staff of the Abbots of Clonmacnoise, mentioned above, and that of the ancient Bishops of Waterford and Lismore, now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, (and recently exhibited at one of the Meetings of the Archæo-

the exception of the figure representing St. Matthew, habited as a bishop in that singular MS., the *Sacramentarium* of Gelloni, I know no other early figures in which the Evangelists are represented as ecclesiastics; nor do I believe that any earlier representations of the pastoral staff exist than those here figured.

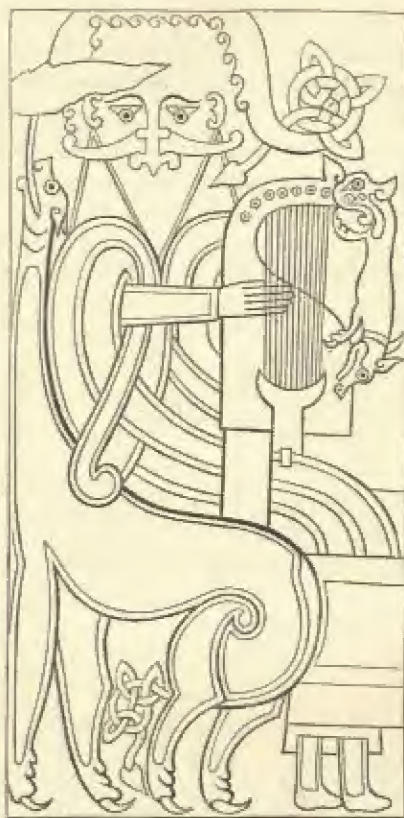
In several instances these copies of the Gospels, in addition to the figures of the Evangelists, are ornamented with representations of their ordinary symbols, generally arranged in the four open spaces of a cruciform design. Such is the case in the Book of Kells, the Gospels of St. Chad, those of Mac Durnan, and the autograph Gospels of St. Columba, at Dublin; whilst, in a few rare instances, the same symbols were separately represented opposite the commencement of each of the Gospels instead of its respective Evangelist, as in the last-named Gospels of St. Columba, the Gospels in the National Library at Paris (of which fac-similes have just been published in Lacroix's "*Le Moyen Age et la Renaissance*"), and also in the Harleian Gospels, MSS., Nos. 1023 and 1802. Nothing can be more singular than some of these representations, even of the Ox and Eagle, which bird is, however, splendidly represented in the fragment in the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, whilst the Lion, in the Paris Gospels, is a really respectable delineation of the king of beasts. Sometimes these symbols are represented wingless, but occasionally they are tetrapterous, according with the Vision of Ezekiel, as in the Book of Armagh, or are only furnished with a pair of wings. Sometimes, also, they are represented over the separate figures of the Evangelists of which they are the symbols. (Gospels of St. Chad and Mac Regol, the Duke of Buckingham's Missal, and the figure of St. Mark, in the Gospels of Mac Durnan.)

With scarcely an exception, the illuminators of these ancient copies of the Gospels appear to have contented themselves with the delineation of the Evangelists, or their symbolical emblems, which of course prevented all attempt at composition or grouping in the picture. I am, in fact,

logical Institute), which came into his Grace's hands with the property of the Boyles, Earls of Cork. Both are of bronze, beautifully inlaid with interlaced dragon patterns, and ornamented with gems, and both are singularly ornamented along the

outer rim of the crook with a row of dogs or dog-like animals. The latter has been referred to the eighth or ninth century, but from comparison with other specimens of Irish work I should think its real date must be about the eleventh century.

a stone, which is seen about to strike the head of Goliath.⁷ The figure of the latter, although very strange, is sufficiently expressive. By figuring him kneeling upon one knee, the artist has contrived to introduce him into the picture of a larger size ; whilst this attitude, combined with his shut eye, and his hand held up to protect his face, indicate his fear of the coming



David playing on the Harp.

stone. He wears a conical helmet, his beard is long and plaited, and he carries a small circular shield, ornamented

⁷ I am informed by Mr. Eugene Curry that a discussion has recently been carried on in the pages of "Saunders' News Letter," respecting the nature of the ancient Irish sling, Mr. Clibborn considering it to have been nothing else than a stick slit at the end. The drawing before

us will set the question at rest. The Anglo-Saxon MS. (Cotton. MS. Claudius, B. iv.,) of the tenth century, also contains a figure of a man using a sling of nearly similar form, copied by Strutt. (Horda, pl. xvii., fig. 4, and in his Sports and Pastimes.)

with concentric rings variously coloured. Across the middle of his body is apparently a representation of plate-armour, indicated by rows of round rivet-heads. As a representation of an Irish, or rather Celtic, warrior of the ninth century, this drawing is extremely valuable.

The other drawing in the Cottonian Manuscript, (Vitellius, F. xi.), represents David playing on the harp; and will be equally interesting to the Irish antiquary, as the earliest pictorial representation of that favourite instrument,⁸ the form of which, although curious, is not very elegant. It is furnished with twelve strings, although there are only seven pegs round which they are fastened. The long plaited and curled hair, the long moustachios,⁹ and the pointed beard, will be noticed, as well as the curious seat, formed of an animal with a long neck, on which the Psalmist is seated.

I consider that these drawings may be referred to the ninth or first half of the tenth century, and I think they will be regarded as very valuable in respect to their archaeological details, more especially when we consider that so few illustrations of this character exist in Ireland, of a pictorial class. I am aware, indeed, that many valuable particulars may be obtained from the sculptures of the various splendid crosses in different parts of Ireland, and I can only express my regret, in conclusion, that these highly characteristic and truly national monuments have hitherto remained unpublished.

J. O. WESTWOOD.

⁸ There is a small figure of a man playing on a harp in the carved cundach of the Duke of Buckingham's missal.

⁹ The Jews, in the drawing of the

seizure of Christ in the Book of Kells, have the moustache and beard precisely similar; so also in the carvings on the smaller of the crosses at Monasterboice.

NOTICES OF ARCHITECTURAL REMAINS IN BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

THE following remarks were made during a residence of some months at Brecon, in South Wales. They are put together for the purpose of illustrating the accompanying representations of the remains of ecclesiastical architecture in that place.

My object is to bring these interesting remains to the notice of the Archaeological Institute; in hope that this notice may have the effect of bringing the existence and actual state of the remains to which it refers, to the consideration of the Society, in order that, if possible, such venerable relics may be preserved from further ruin and mutilation.

The town of Brecon, or Brecknock, as the inhabitants always call it, is delightfully situated on the junction of the Hondy (or Black River), with the river Usk. Brecon, from all that has been ascertained, can claim no greater antiquity than the middle of the eleventh century, the more ancient town having been three miles higher up the Usk, at Caer-vannau (which had by some been supposed to be the Bannium of the Romans¹), which was destroyed by Bernard Newmarch, the Norman, who, not liking the situation, carried all the materials of the town of Caer-leon, which he had conquered, to the junction of the Hondy with the Usk, where he built a castle, round which those persons driven from Caer-vannau, and who were content to remain his followers for protection and other sufficient reasons, soon gathered, and this, by Johnes's account, is supposed to have been the origin of the present town. It was soon after this time that the walls and ten towers (some of which are still remaining, and originally surrounded the town) were built. Leland describes the castle as being very large, and having ten towers in the circuit of the wall, and a ditch, into which the waters of the Hondy could at pleasure, and for defence, be poured.

Bernard Newmarch is believed to have founded the Benedictine Priory at Brecon,² which was a cell to Battle Abbey

¹ "*Bannio*" of the Chorographia, is explained by Horsley as identical with *Gobannium*, Abergavenny, pp. 491, 504. See notices of Roman remains near Brecon,

Archæologia, vols. i., p. 295., vii., 209.

² Leland, Itin., vol. v., fol. 60. See a detailed account of this foundation, Mon. Angl., new edit., vol. iii., p. 259.

about the close of the eleventh century. The church was called "*Ecclesia Sanctæ Crucis*" (the Church of the Holy Rood). The accompanying illustration (Pl. I. A.) shows the whole length of the Priory church, viewed from the north side. It is a most imposing mass of building, comprising a nave, with aisles, a chancel, and north and south transepts, each of which have aisles on their eastern sides, and communicate by deep moulded Early English arches with the chancel, but these have been for some years blocked up by the monuments of the Camden family. The remains of a chapel, unroofed, with an altar-window and piscina, on the south side of the great chancel, are visible; the entrance being by a small door. The chancel and nave have at their entrances under the intersection of the transepts beneath the great tower, finely worked open screens of the Decorated period. The interior of the chancel deserves especial attention, from the beauty, delicacy, and fine finish of the masonry. It is lighted by lancet windows, on each side, of great height, which, splaying inwards, are separated by three detached slender and banded Early English shafts, supporting the commencement of a groined roof, which it appears was never finished. The east window is a combination of lancets.

The length of the nave of this church is 136 feet; the breadth, 28 feet. On the east side of the north transept, the chapel or aisle is called "*Battle*," or "*Capel y Cochiaid*," "*Chapel of the Red-haired Men, or Normans*." It is 38 feet long, and 29 feet wide, and has in it a very curious slab, mentioned by Johnes in his "*History of Brecknockshire*." It exhibits two figures recumbent, one holding a cross on the breast, and angels swinging censers above them. Nearly the whole of the transept and chancel are paved with large monumental slabs, ornamented with highly floriated crosses; many exhibit the badges of ancient guilds, as old, it is supposed, as the times of the Edwards. Five chapels in the nave are designated as follows: the Weavers', Tuckers', Tailors', Corvisors' (Shoemakers), Glovers' or Skinners'; and at a remote period these guilds had probably their different halls for meeting for the settlement of their affairs. Little remains now of the monastery attached to this church: the stables of Lord Camden's residence appear to have formed either a refectory or a dormitory, of considerable size. Some large lavatories remain, and a tomb, said to

be that of Bernard Newmarch, which stood under the great tower, was pulled down, and converted by the old women of Brecon into means for scrubbing their tubs and milk-pails. The transepts are Early English, and very imposing; the nave and aisles of much later date; the original font, probably the gift of the founders of the Abbey, is at the west end of the nave, and it is a very fine specimen, but mounted on a barbarous modern base. (See woodcut.) It appears older than anything that surrounds it. Near the altar in the chancel is a remarkable slab, in very high relief, of about four inches, surrounded with a deep projecting moulding of the same depth. The subject is a rood, with figures of souls in purgatory, beneath. The Priory was called "The Church of the Holy Rood," and this slab, which, from its relief, appears not suited to have been a monumental pavement stone, may, possibly, I think, have been gilt and coloured, forming a portion of the reredos to the high altar, to which it now lies adjacent. The nave is used on Sundays for Divine Service, and the Holy Communion is always administered in the chancel. This structure is worthy of careful inspection, and in general interest may compare with some of the finest architectural remains in the United Kingdom. (See the annexed illustration.)

Perhaps as interesting, though not so extensive, remains are to be seen on a visit to Christ's College, on the opposite and right bank of the Usk.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE, BRECKNOCK,

Is supposed to have been originally a monastery of Black Friars, lay and clerical, and to have been dedicated to St. Nicholas.³ Little of its early history is known, and none of the names of the Priors previous to the reign of Henry VIII., except one,—Richard David. There is reason, however, to believe, as stated in Johnes's "History of Brecon," that Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's in 1283, intended to commence a foundation of a similar character, at Llangador, in Caermarthenshire, under the invocation of St. Maurice. His intention, however, appears to have failed, and his suc-

³ Christ's College is stated to have been formerly at Abergwylli, and was removed in Henry VIII.'s time to Brecon. See *Monast. Angl.*, new edit., vol. vi., p. 1496.

cessor, Henry de Gower, revived his project, but instead of Llangador, Abergwylli Church was made Collegiate, and remained so until 1531. It was originally dedicated to St. Maurice and his companions, and to the blessed St. Thomas, the Martyr of Christ, "and consisted of twenty-one canons, to serve God day and night, worthily and devoutly, in the same manner as was done at St. David's, like which place they were to be in all respects, except their amices, which at St. David's were purple, in honour of St. Maurice, who was beheaded, but theirs were to be of goat or lamb skin, for the sake of economy." Five clerks of inferior degree were ordained, "two to carry censers, two to carry each a candle, and the fifth a cross in processions, and to have fifty shillings equally divided amongst them yearly." We hear nothing more until some years after this, when a bishop of St. David's, becoming possessed of the land, goods, and chattels of the House of Abergwylli, was empowered to appoint a schoolmaster and lecturer at a salary of 52*l.* per annum. This foundation however (it appears from Johnes's account, who was Deputy-Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Brecon), was translated from Abergwylli to Brecon by Bishop Lucy, by charter, 32 Henry VIII., in 1531. It appears to have been subject to many reverses, for, soon after, its possessors were engaged in a suit in Chancery, respecting their rights of possession, in which many witnesses were examined, whose depositions Johnes laments are not extant, as they might have thrown light on the circumstances relating to the foundation of this establishment, which is lost in obscurity. The prebendaries, after much expense, remained in quiet possession of their revenues, the Bishop occasionally residing, until the time of Charles I., when the Puritans seized the plate, ornaments, vestments, and the church, of which the chancel alone remains. Two of the piers belonging to the nave, may be seen against the west end of the small Sacristy Chapel, and the enclosure, there is no doubt, includes the space occupied by the nave destroyed by the Puritans when they robbed the place. In 1660, Bishop Lucy appears to have solicited the aid of all good Christians, in money, for the repairs of the church. In 1706, Bishop Bull was in residence, and he is buried near the altar.

The interior of the chancel or chapel, displays a most beautiful and imposing effect. On entering the west door (the only one), the interior is 66 feet in length, and 26 feet

broad ; at the east end is a window of five lights, 63 feet in height ; the north side is entirely occupied by an arcade composed of eleven lancet windows, which splaying inwards are separated from each other by one slender graceful Early English shaft, of great symmetry. (See woodcut, Pl. I. B.) On the south side, and facing the Bishop's Palace, are three windows corresponding with those opposite. The chapel is stalled with canopies⁴ of a late date, probably Bishop Lucy's ; they have the names of the dean and prebendaries, twenty-two in number, on their seats ; there is also a fine range of Sedilia, and a Piscina of Early English work, but sadly mutilated by cutting much away to make room for an unsightly tomb like a state bed of the eighteenth century.

The following list comprises the names of stalls, as they occur from right to left facing the altar :—

Right side.—Dom. Episcopus, Decanus, Cancellarius, Prebend of Trallwng, P. Llanwrthwl, P. Berglerood Llanbeden, Powis Castle, P. Llandilo Graban, P. St. Harman, P. Llanarthney, P. Llandwgwy, P. Lledrod, P. Llandegley.

Left side.—Precentor, Thesaurarius, P. Garthbleugg, P. Llanelwell, P. Cliron, P. Llangul, P. Llandisilio, P. Moogytre, P. Llandryndod, P. Llandarog, P. Nantgunllo, P. Llan-sainthead.

The state of this chapel is most deplorable, and I cannot better describe it than by quoting the following interesting extract from Mr. Jesse's *Tour in Wales*.

"But there is one place at Brecon to which the wandering angler's attention should be directed. It is the interesting old Cathedral, now fast mouldering away, neglected, forsaken, and almost unknown. Who can see it without feelings of the deepest regret ? No solemn anthem now ascends to Heaven, no choral praise is heard. The insidious ivy creeps through the roof, the floor is damp, and the old oak stalls with their curiously carved misereres are fast falling to decay. And why is this ? Are there no funds to keep it in repair ? No estates attached to its original foundation ? Where is the dean who occupied the stall on which his name is inscribed, or the precentor or presbyters who sat in the others ? Did they resign the ecclesiastical duties because decaying incomes kept pace with the decay of the sacred edifice ? Nothing of

⁴ Built by Bishop Lucy, Dean (1666) of Llandau when the Archdeacon and Bishop of St. David's resided much in the Castle at that place.

this sort is the case. The Bishop of St. David's is the dean, and there are no less than fifteen prebendaries, all of them (the Bishop included) deriving considerable incomes from this neglected place. It might have been thought that the monument of Dr. George Bull, that learned Bishop who did so much honour to his country and the Diocese to which he belonged, would have called forth some compunction, some regret, when the auditor paid the half-yearly incomes of these sincurist churchmen, for the church they never visit nor uphold; and then the noble monument, one of the finest in England, of the Lucy family, and many others of great interest and antiquity, all are neglected, and subject to spoliation, for there was no one present to protect them when I entered the venerable sanctuary. Even the sexton, with his paltry salary of five pounds a year, has not received one farthing of it for many long years. Yet the estates flourish, the rents are paid, and the dean and prebendaries pocket the money. The livings which pious men left to this church are still held by them, and yet it is all decay, ruin, and desolation. If the good and excellent Archbishop of Canterbury should ever read these lines, let me hope that he will exert his powerful influence in protecting one of our earliest and most interesting churches from further neglect and desecration."

Thus ends the angler's story; the following fact may give some additional colour to Mr. Jesse's account. The author of this memoir was drawing on one occasion in the interior of Christ's College chapel, when a very abrupt knock was made at the west entrance, and on inquiring who was there, a stalwart drover said he wanted to drive in his sheep, in order that he might catch them, and that he had been in the habit of doing so on former occasions. He was reminded of the place being a sacred edifice, and that the key was in the custody of the person he was speaking to at the time, who could not countenance such desecration. The state of the stalls, on inspection, amply proved that his statement was correct.

The remains of the Bishop's Palace and Refectory are well worth notice, and they display a good specimen of the Early English period of architecture. There are in the gable, under the open old wooden roof, rooms which are said to have been the bishop's apartments; one of them has a trefoiled window in the gable, at the end, facing the College chapel; it is now inhabited by a respectable farmer, and is in

general good repair. This interesting place is worthy of the best attention of archaeologists more especially, if they can by their influence aid in investigating the existing abuses, by which much good might be effected. The liberal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood would, I am sure, come forward to second any movement for preservation, if not restoration. Some considerate influence within the last few years has very creditably restored some of the fine buttresses, and arrested the effects of the pressure of the great roof under which the north wall was bulging forward, and threatening to fall prostrate for a good third of its space, and if the accident had happened, total ruin would have been the consequence.

LLANDEAU CHURCH, BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

THIS very old and remarkable church is situated about two miles to the north-east of Brecon, in a most picturesque village. It was originally the residence of the Bishops of St. David's, and the name is said to be an abbreviation of Llandewi, or St. David's. Giraldus Cambrensis resided in the castle here; and the parish, there is reason to believe, formed a portion of the parish of St. David's, or Plewy-Dewi, in Brecknockshire. A chapel of ease existed here in which the Archdeacon of Brecon officiated, receiving tithes, and it is supposed to have been the mother church to the Priory of Dominican or Friars' preachers, now called Christ's College (the remains of which have been already noticed), before it was removed to Brecon. A small portion of the castle exists, and a considerable part of the wall, in which are some remains of an early English door, deserving of notice, and an arched fountain, apparently of Norman date, affording a supply on both sides of the wall, for the convenience of the villagers as well as of the inmates of the castle: this is still in use, and the water is of excellent purity. The Church is dedicated to St. David, and comprises a nave, rebuilt barbarously with brick, a chancel; and two transepts, over which a finely-proportioned Norman tower rises. The north transept has a peculiar feature, being lighted only by a long window splaying inwards, about two inches in width, like an oilet hole, and admitting only sufficient light to allow of gaining the foot of a staircase, a very ponderous con-

NOTICES OF BRECKNOCKSHIRE CHURCHES.



North View of St John the Evangelist, Brecon



Interior of Christ's College Chapel, formerly Monastery of Black Friars





Norman Font, in the Priory Church, Brecon.



NOTICES OF BRECKNOCKSHIRE CHURCHES.



Interior of the Priory of St. John the Evangelist, formerly the Church of the Holyrood.

struction, serving as a buttress to one angle of the tower, and by which access is gained to the upper story in the tower. This chancel bears the same name as that of the Priory church at Brecon,—“Capel y cochiaid.” The chancel is in its primitive state, and very rude. It is lighted in its east end by three lancet lights, which splay inward very widely. It has two windows on the north and south sides, with the addition of a very early door on the south, and an Early English stone bench on each side of the door, running east and west. Llandeuan Church has no buttresses, but the lower portion of the wall splays outwards as it approaches the foundation, and thus acts the part of one. It is to be regretted that the chancel is used as a burial-place for the poor of Llandeuan, as also by the inhabitants of the parish on the other side of the Usk, at Christ's College, which, being extra-parochial, and belonging to Llandeuan (its mother church), they claim a right to carry their dead thither, their ancestors having been for ages buried at that place. It may certainly seem natural that they should wish to mingle their dust with that of many generations of their forefathers, and that their bodies should rest together at their ancient mother church of Llandeuan.

I have not taken any opportunity of mentioning the beautiful scenery, the site of these remains, which I have attempted to describe and illustrate by the accompanying sketches. Roman remains are very common, and a Roman road crosses the Usk a very short distance above Brecon. Attached, as I was, to the scenery and antiquities of the place, my partiality for it was much enhanced by the kindness and hospitality of numerous residents, amongst whom I cannot resist mentioning my good friend, Mr. John Powell, to whom I owe much for his frequent assistance in my Welsh researches, and the prompt and able manner in which he has since communicated with me on matters connected with the antiquities at Brecon.

H. S. DAVIS, Major, 52nd Regt. Lt. Inf.

The CENTRAL COMMITTEE desire to express their acknowledgment of the kind liberality on the part of the Author of the foregoing Notices, in presenting to the Institute the chief part of the Illustrations by which they are accompanied, and in placing at their disposal the very interesting series of drawings, the fruits of his researches in South Wales.

OBSERVATIONS ON DANISH TUMULI, AND ON THE IMPORT-
ANCE OF COLLECTING CRANIA FOUND IN TUMULI.

VERY little, we may perhaps more properly say nothing, has yet been ascertained as to the characteristics of the least ancient tumuli, or those erected by the Pagan Danes and Norsemen, during their occupation of so large a district of this island in the ninth and tenth centuries. In many parts of the kingdom, however, topographers inform us there exist tumuli which bear the names of "Danes' Graves," "Danes' Hills," &c. ; some of which, at least, are in all probability rightly attributed to people of Scandinavian race. Several of a very large group of tumuli near Driffield, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, bearing the former of these names, have recently been examined by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club ; and in this instance it would appear probable that the tumuli are really what this name would imply. The contracted position of the skeletons in these barrows was very remarkable, and this is a point which will merit the close attention of subsequent observers. Other tumuli, called "The Danes' Hills," at Skipwith, near York, were subsequently examined ; but these have been erected over the burnt remains of the dead, and though their external configuration is an unusual one, it would appear more probable that they are of British origin. The want of previous examples, examined in this country, of tumuli ascertained or even supposed to be Danish, with which to compare those alluded to, must for the present induce us to speak with less confidence as to their age and origin. With such grounds for doubt, it appears very desirable that the attention of archaeologists should be directed to such tumuli in their several neighbourhoods, as either from their popular designation, situation, or other circumstances, may, with more or less probability, be presumed to be of Danish or Norwegian origin. Tumuli, under the name of Danish, are described by Camden, or his editor Gough, as existing at Osburgh in Norfolk, at various situations in Devonshire and the western counties, and at other places. Through the zeal of some archaeologists interested in inquiries calculated to throw not a little light on history and ethnography, the hope, I trust, is not a vain one, that some of these tumuli may before long be examined and carefully described.

I venture likewise to call attention to the importance of preserving the skulls found in all tumuli, which may, for the future, be examined. Crania even, which are much broken, are capable of restoration, if all the fragments are obtained. On a former occasion (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. vi., p. 127—132) I ventured to direct attention to some of the facts and conclusions which may be elicited from the examination of human remains found in barrows. It is satisfactory to observe that, in Mr. Worsaae's work on "Primeval Antiquities," recently translated by Mr. Thoms, this subject is not overlooked. We cannot, I think, but agree in Mr. Worsaae's conclusion, that when a greater number of crania shall have been obtained, "we may reasonably hope to acquire, by means of comparison, certain historical results which may possibly lead to other and more important discoveries as to the descent of the aborigines."—P. 133.

In the meantime I beg to announce, that I am collecting information in reference to the crania from tumuli of different ages, with the view of deducing, if possible, some conclusions as to the form of the skull, and other characteristics of the skeleton in the aboriginal and succeeding races who settled in the British Isles. A few crania, valuable for this purpose, have already been collected by the labours of the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, and during another season more may be expected from the same source. One gentleman, who possesses a valuable collection of antiquities from tumuli, has promised the use of his series of crania, chiefly Celtic. There are also a few skulls, scattered through public collections, to which access may be obtained. In conclusion I may be permitted to express my desire to receive information which may assist in the proposed inquiry. I shall feel indebted to any gentleman who may possess any crania from barrows, the age of which can be authenticated by the associated remains, who will allow me the use of them, for the purpose of being measured and described.

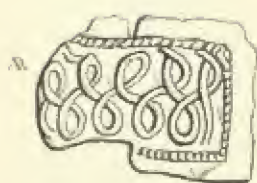
There were, and we may presume still are, numerous tumuli at Burnham Deepdale, described by Sir H. Spelman, as seated on the shore, and which by tradition are attributed to the Danes. The locality renders this not improbable, and it is highly desirable they should be properly examined. Will not some of the Norfolk archaeologists direct this attention to these barrows as well as to those at Osburgh?

ACCOUNT OF THE DISCOVERY OF ORNAMENTS AND REMAINS,
SUPPOSED TO BE OF DANISH ORIGIN, IN THE PARISH OF
CAENBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

COMMUNICATED BY THE REV. EDWIN JARVIS.

It is some time since my attention was drawn to a barrow or tumulus at Caenby, the Chenebi of Domesday, and during the autumn of the past year I determined to ascertain whether it contained any Early British or Saxon remains. Having obtained, therefore, the willing consent of J. Golden, Esq., close to whose residence the barrow is situated, I fixed on September 25 for the commencement of operations. The position of the tumulus is about a quarter of a mile due east from the Hull and Lincoln road, the old Ermin Street, and about ten miles North of Lincoln. It stands on elevated ground, is very regular in shape, and has been planted with Scotch fir, of no very great age. The first proceeding was to measure the barrow, which appeared to be about 340 feet in circumference, and to rise about 8 feet from the level ground, in the centre. I understand that a saw-pit was made on the east side, about twelve years since, but Mr. Golden is not aware that it has otherwise been disturbed. I desired the workmen to cut a trench from S.W. to N.E., that direction being the most clear from trees; the trench formed was about a yard in width at the outer edge of the barrow, gradually increasing to about 8 feet, and latterly to 12 feet in the centre. We thus had convenient space for operation, and were less likely to miss anything of interest. After working for some time, our curiosity was stimulated by meeting with some appearance of burnt soil and stones, but our ardour was quickly damped by finding small pieces of coal amongst the debris. We now traced distinctly the wall of a lime-kiln, just at the eastern edge, and in the direction of our trench; luckily we were on the outside of it. Our first day's work was not very encouraging.

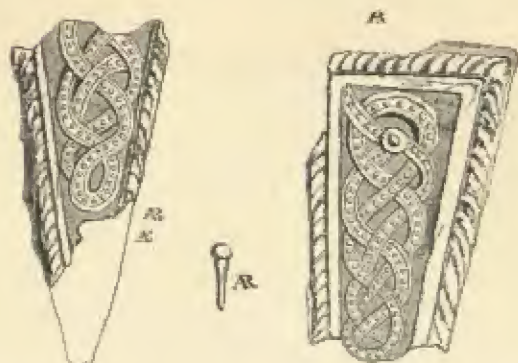
October 9.—Discouraged, but not in despair, we recommenced operations this morning. We continued the excavation in the same direction as before, working down to the undisturbed stratum of rock. We soon passed the wall of the lime-kiln, which did not extend nearly to the centre of the barrow. We now found that the rock had been taken out



Chased bronze and silver plates. Ornaments of a Shield.

Discovered in a tumulus at Caenby.

TUMULUS AT CAENBY, LINCOLNSHIRE.



Ornaments of thin silver plate, radiating from a central disk.
Size of the originals.

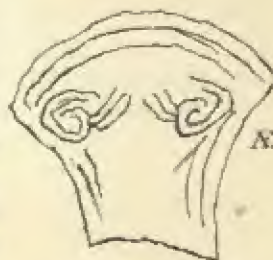


Wooden Shield. Bronze ornament on the inner side.
Half original size.



Fragment of a Wooden Shield, with an embossed ornament of thin silver plate.
Outer side. Half original size.

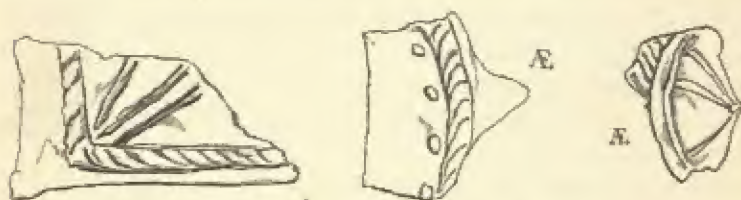
to about a foot in depth, and we traced the limits of this excavation. At the N.W. corner of the trench it was about a foot and a half long, and about a foot wide, whilst towards the centre it was about a yard square. It contained nothing but soil. We now calculated that we were exactly at the centre of the barrow; we had found no stones above the natural rock, nothing but fine soil, but it now appeared to be much lighter than heretofore. Presently two portions of bones were brought to view; I thought, parts of the os humeri. One of the workmen handed me a small green lump; it proved to be a buckle; the tongue was quite distinct. (See cut, orig. size). From this moment small thin pieces of copper were continually turning up; then a bit of whitish-purple metal, subsequently ascertained to be silver, with interlaced ornament. The workmen had plenty of room, and used their tools as cautiously as possible. In the N.E. corner of the trench there appeared a deposit of bones; we cleared them gently, and found that it was a human skeleton, in a sitting position, but very much crushed together by the weight of superincumbent soil. Directly above it, according to the position thus discovered, were the remains of the shield; a large bronze stud or disk, 2 inches in diameter, was still attached to the wood (see woodcut); another was quickly brought to light, and then appeared a beautifully ornamented silver stud, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, quite perfect, with part of a radiating point, still distinct (see woodcut); this also was found attached to a piece of wood by silver nails. At the back of this piece of wood were two ornamental plates of bronze, and a cavity cut out on the surface of the wood, about an $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth, with the head of an iron nail or fastening in the centre. These details are shown in the annexed representations. Beyond the bronze studs, on either side of them, we found four silver nails, showing that there had been silver ornaments both on the outside and the inside of the shield. (See woodcut). The bronze studs are ornamented with an interlaced pattern, and appear to have been gilt; some of them had central ornaments, either pearls,



Bronze plate, (orig. size).

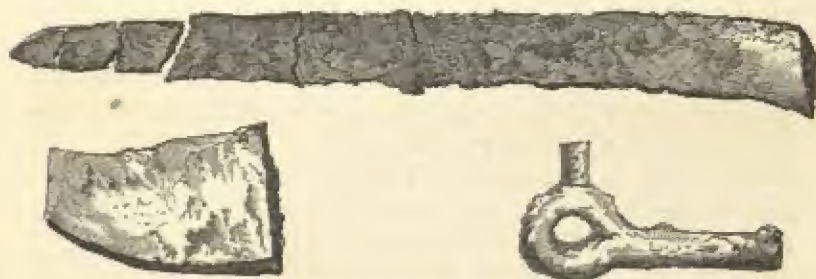
or green or amethystine glass. Some, also, of the thin pieces of bronze, with which, perhaps, the whole surface of the shield was strengthened, have a pattern on them. The longest piece of wood which I discovered was 10 inches in length. There are ten bronze studs, but only one circular plate of silver. This concluded my second day's work.

October 15.—To-day I went alone to the barrow, and whilst moving some of the soil at the bottom of the trench I found numerous small pieces of silver ornaments, as at the last visit, but they were very much broken, and so fragile, that it was a matter of great difficulty to secure them at all. I also found a fragment of iron, apparently part of a horse's



Fragments of ornamented bronze plates; with a silver nail. Original size.

bit, some portions of horse's bones and teeth, and lastly, a few pieces of flat iron, the remains, I suppose, of a small weapon, which had, probably, been intentionally broken. These objects are represented in the accompanying woodcuts.

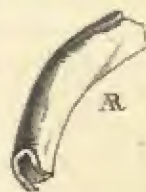


Iron fragments; supposed to be of a weapon, horse-shoe, and bridle-bit.

October 18.—To-day I found some more fragments of silver and copper, as also of iron, in small pieces, and a portion of a horse's shoe. Having worked for about 2 yards beyond the site of the discovery, which has been described, and found nothing more, I desired the workmen to fill up

the trench, which was now at least 12 feet square, and from 6 to 8 feet deep.

In this barrow there were no stones,—nothing whatever to protect the remains of the defunct warrior. He must have been placed originally in a sitting position, his sword probably on the right side, the shield on his knees; where the remains of the horse, the bit, and shoes were placed I was enable to ascertain; but it is very likely that the enormous weight of earth, now 8 feet high, and which originally must have been nearer 16 feet, would, in settling, somewhat alter the relative position of the objects interred. The skeleton was deposited on the level surface of the field, and not in a cist; for what purpose the hole was made, which I have before described, I cannot imagine. All the pieces of wood are flat, and not convex; but I could find no pieces of wood or metal to enable me to form any conjecture as regards the shape or size of the shield, nor any part of the boss of the shield, if I except the small portion of silver rim here represented (orig. size). The silver plate was affixed to a separate piece of wood, let into the larger portion, and which eventually separated from it. The dimensions, however, must have been very large; the mere fragments found supplied evidence of five ornamented circles, two of them measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, one $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and one $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.



The investigation of the tumulus at Caenby has elicited certain facts, which appear of essential interest as regards the classification of ancient remains; and they present peculiar features, to which it is believed nothing precisely analogous has been hitherto recorded, in the history of sepulchral antiquities in Great Britain. It is remarkable that in the extensive examination of British tumuli during recent years, no example appears to have been described, sufficiently characterised by distinctive peculiarities, to justify its being with confidence recognised as the tomb of a Dane. The long continuance of Danish influence in the British Islands, from the first appearance of those daring marauders in the times of Bertric, King of Wessex, A.D. 787,¹ to the

¹ Saxon Chron., A.D. 787. "In his days came first three ships of the Northmen from the land of robbers.—These were the

first ships of the Danish men that sought the land of the English nation." Ed. Ingram, p. 78.

union of English and Danes under the sway of Canute, A.D. 1018, would lead us to expect numerous vestiges of their presence. This expectation would be justified by the consideration of the frequency and extent of their expeditions, their repeated sojourn during the winter in various parts of England where they had effected a lodgment, their actual subjugation of some districts, and more especially their colonisation in the reign of Alfred, A.D. 880, when nearly a third part of the realm, extending from the Thames to the Tweed, was ceded to them, under their leader Guthrun, converted to Christianity by Alfred's influence. To this district, thenceforth known as the Danelagh, or Dane-law, we naturally look most confidently with anticipation of discovering traces of their occupation, not only encampments, and relics casually deposited in the confusion of hostile encounter, but vestiges of peaceful habitation, of their peculiar usages, their sepulchral rites, their personal ornaments and weapons. It is important to call attention to these considerations, since hitherto no scientific discrimination of the antiquities of the period in question (from the eighth to the eleventh century) has been attempted, and certain remains have been designated as "Danish" merely on conjectural or traditional grounds, based on no comparison of the relics of the Northmen in other lands, nor any sufficient investigation of their distinctive character.

The first step towards more sound knowledge of this subject has been gained by the publication of the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," for which we are indebted to Lord Ellesmere, and of the valuable manual of the "Primeval Antiquities of Denmark," by Mr. Worsaae, recently translated by Mr. Thoms, of which a notice will be found in another part of this *Journal*.

It is more especially in the eastern districts of Yorkshire, and in Lincolnshire, so frequently the scene of conflict with the Danes, and ultimately occupied by numerous Danish colonists, that ancient remains peculiar to them may be expected. Much valuable information may be anticipated from recent investigations under the auspices of the "Yorkshire Antiquarian Club," guided by the zeal and intelligence of Dr. Thurnam and Professor Phillips. Many curious facts have likewise been adduced from Lincolnshire, amongst which the discovery at Caenby, now recorded, is perhaps the most interesting.

The remains, which have been described, obviously belong

to the "Iron-period" of the classification adopted by the Northern antiquaries. Without entering into the subject of various modes of interment, previously and subsequent to the customary practice of cremation in the countries of the North, it may be said that it is stated to have been discontinued in Denmark from the times of their King, Dan Mikillati (the splendid), who caused a large tumulus to be formed, ordering that, when dead, his remains should there be interred with all his royal insignia and armour, his horse likewise, equipped with the customary ornaments, and a quantity (*multis talentis*) of gold and silver.² And thus commenced the *højelse* *tjød*, or age of barrow-interment, without cremation. It is remarkable that, as Mr. Worsaae observes, the majority of the tumuli of the "Iron-period," hitherto examined in Denmark, are distinguished by the circumstance that they contain, not only the remains of the warrior but those of his horse. He cites several instances in which, not only the bones of both have been disinterred, but the stirrups, bridle-bits, in one case described as a "chain-bit," in another as covered with thin silver plates; remarkable ornaments for harness have also been found: with these had been deposited the sword, spear, or axe, all of iron. A similar usage appears in the curious account given by Saxo Grammaticus of the obsequies of Harald; the royal charger was brought harnessed to the King's chariot, and equipped with golden trappings; the pile was fed with the gilded fragments of the royal galley; the arms, gold and precious objects heaped upon it, and finally the remains interred in royal manner with horse, arms, and paraphernalia.³

The ancient practice of the Danes in this respect, and characterising the tumuli of a certain age, was not, it must be observed, peculiar to that people. It is not unimportant to trace its observance among the nations of the East, both in ancient and more recent times, in the obsequies of kings. Herodotus speaks of the custom amongst the Scythians, of burying with

² Wormius, *Danic. Monum.*, p. 52; Worsaae, p. 99. Wormius mentions the finding of a spur in a burial-place near Slesvic, with bronze swords and spear-heads.

³ Saxo Gram., lib. 8. The same author speaks of a certain person whose attachment to a defunct friend was such, as to make him insist on being interred

with the corpse, which was buried with the horse and dog of the deceased;—"quod cum cane et equo terreno mandabatur antro," lib. 5. He states, also, that Frotho prescribed to certain tribes which he had conquered, that every head of a family who fell in battle, should be buried with his horse and arms.

defunct kings both their horses, satellites, and precious objects.⁴ Tacitus distinctly records the observance of the same usage in the funeral rites of the ancient Germans,—“*Sua cuique arma, quorundam igni et equus adieitur.*” In the remarkable interment of the Carlovingian age, discovered at Tournai in 1653, and attributed to Childeric, who died A.D. 481, the bones of his horse, the remains of one of the iron horse-shoes, and the ornaments of the trappings, were discovered.⁵ Mr. Kemble, in his Appendix to “*Beowulf*,” gives a curious note on the obsequies of the Teutonic hero, the throwing upon the pile, or into the mound, jewels, arms, and armour; the sacrifice of hawks, hounds, horses, and even human beings. The arms and chariots were supposed to be for use in a future world; and Mr. Kemble cites from an ancient chronicle, published by the society of antiquaries of Copenhagen, a curious passage descriptive of the death and funeral of Harald (to which allusion has above been made), the slaughter of the horse, and the placing of both chariot and saddle in the mound, “so that the hero may take his choice between riding or driving to Vallhalla.”⁶

A few instances of the discovery of remains of the horse in British tumuli might be cited, and some antiquaries have supposed them to be merely vestiges of the funeral feast, the horse having been indubitably used for food in ancient times. Even in the *Confessionale* of Egbert, Archbishop of York (A.D. 735—766), its use is not forbidden. “*Caro equina non est prohibita, etsi multi gentes eam comedere nolunt.*”⁷ The most interesting record of facts connected with this subject has been given by the Rev. Edward Stillingfleet, and is published in the transactions of the Institute at the York Meeting. In tumuli on the Yorkshire Wolds, at Arras, about three miles from Market Weighton, the remains of two warriors were found, with the iron tires and other portions of their chariot wheels, each of which had rested on a horse, also bronze and iron bridle-bits, bronze rings and buckles. The remains of a wooden shield appeared, which had been of unusually large dimensions; it had an iron rim, and numerous bronze bosses, one of them measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. The chariot wheels were small, measuring 2 feet 8 inches diameter.

⁴ Herod. b. iv. 71. Baehr (*in loco*) states the discovery of horses' bones in tumuli in southern Russia. See Mr. Demidoff's remarkable account of barrowe in Tartary, *Archæologia*, vol. ii., p. 224.

⁵ Chifflet, *Anastasis Childericæ*, p. 224.

⁶ Fornald, *Silgur*. l. 307, note in *Beowulf*, vol. ii., c. 6359.

⁷ *Ancient Laws and Institutes*, vol. ii. p. 163.

The corpse had been placed resting on the shield, and interred without cremation.^s At Shefford, Mr. Inskip found the bones of a horse with burnt human remains, and objects of silver and iron. (Memoir by Sir H. Dryden, Trans. Camb. Antiq. Soc., vol. i.) It is hoped that these remarks may lead to the communication of analogous facts from other parts of the kingdom.

The strong probability that the tumulus excavated at Caenby, was that of one of the Danish Vikings, who made such frequent forays in that part of England, is corroborated by the fact of their army having passed a considerable time in that district. In A. D. 866 a large force came into East Anglia, and there wintered; they quickly, as the Chronicle states, "were horsed," and progressed northward; two years later they returned, and wintered at Nottingham; in subsequent seasons they over-ran Mercia and the eastern counties, making their winter quarters in 872 in London. In the following year the restless host again progressed towards the north, and they fixed their winter quarters that year at Torkesey, in Lincolnshire, not many miles distant from Caenby. It is obvious that the great line of Roman way, adjacent to which that village is situated, must repeatedly have been their route in traversing this county. There may therefore appear fair ground for the supposition, that some chieftain, who perished during those times, may have been interred, *more patrio*, in this mound; still more, that as the name Caenby is directly suggestive of a Danish etymon, the termination being usually recognised as indicative of a place of Danish settlement², the remains discovered may be regarded as of the warrior-colonist, who there fixed his habitation in the times of Alfred.

The intricate interlacement of the curious ornaments found with these remains, if not exclusively characteristic of Danish workmanship, is perfectly in accordance with the objects of metal, of the "Iron-period," found in Scandinavia. We may cite the beautiful example of a sword-hilt of this age, given in Mr. Worsaae's work, and of which a representation may be seen in this Journal. (Notices of Publications, p. 104.) The like interlaced ornament appears on a curious plate of silver,

* York Volume, Catalogue of Antiquities, p. 26. A bridle-bit of iron, buckle and umbo, were disinterred during the Canterbury meeting, in a tumulus in Lord

Londesborough's Park. They are figured in Mr. Thoms' Notes on Mr. Worsaae's work, p. 52.

² Bye, Danish, a town or borough. Wolff.

found with numerous Cufic coins, as also Anglo-Saxon and German coins of the tenth century, at Falster.¹ The singular combination of debased animal forms with interlacements, as on the silver roundel of the radiated ornament of the Caenby shield, is of frequent occurrence in Scandinavian ornaments, being the "Drachenzierathen" of the northern antiquaries. These types of decorative design, it must be observed, appertain to a widely extended class of monuments, sculptured stones, and other remains, of which a large number exist in Great Britain: and the common element of that design might probably be traced to an Asiatic, rather than a Roman origin.²

It is much to be regretted that the shields of the "Iron-period" having been mostly of wood, sometimes, as Mr. Worsaae states, consisting of a frame covered with leather, and having an iron boss, no sufficient remains have been preserved to indicate their form and dimensions: the Danish shields were almost always painted, inlaid with gold or ornamented with figures in relief, occasionally distinctive symbols, the prototypes of heraldic charges. One of the kinds enumerated in the "Guide to Northern Archaeology" is the long buckler, of large dimensions, used for protection against arrows and javelins, or when scaling a rampart. The splendid shield of the Viking at Caenby must have been of this class, or probably a buckler of parade. It is unfortunately too much decayed to enable us to affirm that it is of the favourite material, of the period, the lime wood, as in *Beowulf*—"the shield, the yellow linden wood." A fragment of the bronze rim remains, once doubtless brightly burnished, in accordance with the description in the same poem of the "ample shield, yellow rimmed,"—"the very hard margins of the ample shields"—"the war rims, the bright shield wood." Some notion of the form of these defences of the larger sort may perhaps be gathered from the remarkable bronze coating of a shield, found in the river Witham, at Washingborough, near Lincoln, and deposited in the Goodrich Court Armory.³

¹ *Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed*, 1842, tab. iii.

² Remarkable examples of the interlaced design occur on ornaments found in tumuli in Kent, Douglas's *Nenia*, pl. xxii. *Archaeological Album*, Anglo-Saxon Antiqui-

ties, pl. iii. These patterns are, however, more frequent upon sculptured crosses, &c., especially in the northern counties.

³ *Archaeologia*, vol. xxiii., pl. xlii. p. 92. It measures about 3 ft. 6 in. by 16 in., and is of oblong form, with rounded angles.

ON THE TRANSITIONS, IN VARIOUS STYLES OF ART, FROM THE
ORIGINAL TYPE OF CAMPANILI IN ITALY TO THE USUAL
BELL TOWERS OF THE PRESENT TIME.

At a period of criticism, when peculiarities of style in ecclesiastical architecture are most rigidly considered, not only by professional men, but by connoisseurs, it seems desirable to enounce the principles in various stages of the progress of design in Campanili, which it appears to me were discoverable in the opportunity afforded of comparing not only the most striking examples, but also a great number of the more ordinary Italian mediæval bell towers.

If remarkable exceptions to the following classification should appear to exist, they will be found to be more strictly military towers, and generally so named : such as the Torre del Podestà, at Pistoia ; the Asinelli and Garibaldi towers at Bologna ;—or else they have been converted to their present uses ; such is the campanile of the church at Villanuova, formerly part of the feudal tower of the San Bonifazii, and, in like manner, that march-tower between Lombardy and the Venetian States, near the Porta del Consilio at Vicenza, has been perverted into the belfry of a church.

The first class (A.D. 500—750) is only to be found at Ravenna, where the earliest towers may be deemed to have been cylindrical without stringcourses, as seen in S. Apollinare ; the next step would be to build them square, also without stringcourses, as in S. Giovanni Evangelista ; next came those which were round, but ornamented with stringcourses, as in S. Giovanni Battista ; and when square, and similarly ornamented, they served as the type for the next class.

The date of the erection of these towers at Ravenna may be fairly placed after the introduction of the use of bells, which they were evidently intended to contain, and, from their architectural character, not much later than the time of Theodoric. These details are most important where they appear in the construction of the windows ; and resemble those arches in the building called the Palace of Theodoric, which spring from capitals, projecting as double corbels in the direction of the thickness of the wall over them, and

where they appear in England, as in the churches of Lincolnshire, termed by Professor Whewell, "cushion capitals." The building just named appears to give the only examples of this form of constructive decoration apart from the Campanili, wherein they prevail not only in Italy, but in Germany and France, of which the cathedral at Uzès is an instance.

In this class the windows generally widen in each story, as they each gain nearer to the top of the tower, being usually a single light at bottom, over which is a couplet, and above all a triplet. The style may be called Byzantine.

The second class (A.D. 750—1000), will best be identified by a consideration of the tower of Sta. Francesca Romana, built by Adrian I., which became the model for most of those of the ancient churches of Rome: they are all, like it, square towers of brick, plain at least up to the height of the principal roof, which runs against it, and afterwards with the stories marked by stringcourses. Each story has a greater or less number of small arches, with or without single columns for divisions. Medallions, sometimes of different kinds of marbles, as porphyry or serpentine, sometimes of terracotta, ordinarily coloured bluish-green and glazed, are let into the walls of these towers as ornaments, and at the summit, immediately under the eaves, there is frequently a corbelled projecting canopy, with a niche for the image of the Virgin. Such are the Campanili of Sta. Maria Maggiore, SS. Giovanni and Paolo, S. Eusebio, Sta. Croce in Gerusalemme and Sta. Maria in Cosmedin. Their style may be considered Lombard.

The next class (A.D. 1000—1250) comprehends the greater part of the Romanesque towers of the north of Italy; which present a considerable difference in architectural character. They are marked by a vertical tendency: the stringcourses, usually flat, become secondary features, the arcades are not perforated to the same extent, and the cushion capital is not used. The best examples of this class may be found at Modena, Mantua, Prato, in S. Francesco at Assisi, in S. Nicolo at Pisa, and in S. Antonio at Padua, and were erected even after the year 1250.

When the more pointed style from Germany travelled into Lombardy, the great country of brick, small round cylinders were employed to erect the spires; and such are seen at Bologna, Cesena, Forli, Faenza, Milan, Otricoli, Parma, Pavia, Piacenza, and Verona.

Then, as the art advanced, some very great improvements were introduced : such as giving a slight diminution to the square tower, and surmounting it with the elegant square turret which we admire in the exquisite composition at Cremona ; and by arranging, with much skill, the openings, so as to give lightness to the summit, while the lower portion, left imperforated, imparted solidity to the design.

Of the fourth class of the pointed epoch (A.D. 1250 or 1350—1500) but two examples occur to me of sufficient importance to be quoted,—the Campanile of Sta. Maria del Fiore at Florence, and the tower of S. Andrea at Mantua.

The list of the mediæval designs for Campanili may be closed with a fifth class (? 1250—1500),—namely, those of Venice, where all the bell-towers are square, and without external stringcourses, but divided on each side into two or three panels, running uninterruptedly from their base to their top, crowned by a square or octagonal belfry,¹ such as those of S. Maria, Sta. Maria Gloriosa, S. Giacomo del Orto, S. Simeone Grande, &c., in that city.

In the early times, the Campanile, like the Baptistery, was not considered an essential portion of, or embodied with, the church. On the contrary, like the Baptistery again, it was placed at some little distance from the house of worship. Thus it is seen in every place in Italy—where the Lombard or Romanesque style is preserved—and where the Baptistery stands near the cathedral, as at Cremona, at Florence, at Pisa, and elsewhere, the steeple makes the third distinct edifice of the sacred group.

It seems, also, that the same features of design referred above to separate styles, were followed in the Renaissance by the several schools ; thus might be formed three other classes (A.D. 1500—1750) :—the revival in the Roman school, the Florentine school of the same date, and the later Venetian style ; but as the object of this notice is only to point out the peculiarities of epochs of design, which our own country does not furnish, and thus to supply dates for the ecclesiologist in works of styles older than the period of our Early English art, it is not necessary to go further into detail of these later styles.

JOHN W. PAPWORTH.

¹ Unless examples can be adduced of earlier dates, this condemns most of the newly-erected English Campanili of this sort, when added to Norman churches.

ENGRAVED SEPULCHRAL SLABS.

WITH NOTICES OF SOME REMARKABLE EXAMPLES EXISTING IN FRANCE AND IN ENGLAND.

IN a former volume of the *Journal*,¹ a brief notice was given of the incised memorials of stone with monumental portraitures, extensively employed during Mediæval times in this country, as also in France, Germany, and Italy. A few of the more interesting English examples were then enumerated; and, although the number of monumental effigies of this kind still preserved is inconsiderable, the perishable nature of the materials used in their construction having rendered them peculiarly liable to become defaced, yet a series of interesting specimens might easily be formed, ranging from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. During the restoration of sacred structures, or the removal of unsightly pews, many memorials of this nature have from time to time been brought to light, and they appear at length to have attracted a share of the curious attention, for some years almost exclusively given to the more attractive engraved memorials of metal.

It is with the view of engaging antiquaries to bestow upon the sepulchral effigies of this class some greater measure of attention, and of encouraging the members of the Institute to communicate notices, or rubbings, where it may be practicable, of such examples as may fall under their observation, that the following notice of some interesting incised memorials in France and our own country is offered to our readers.

Monumental figures, engraved in simple outline upon large slabs of stone, appear to have been more extensively used in France than in this kingdom. The extraordinary number of memorials of this nature formerly existing in many parts of France may be ascertained from the curious collection of drawings of French monuments, taken with much care, about the year 1700, by direction of Mons. de Gaignières, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library, to which they were bequeathed by Gough. This series, the result only of a limited survey of some provinces, comprises upwards of eighteen hundred monuments, effigies, heraldic decorations, sepulchral brasses, and engraved slabs. The memorials of

¹ *Archæological Journal*, vol. i., p. 210.

the latter class greatly predominate, and the drawings, hastily sketched, suffice to give a striking notion of the artistic skill and singular variety of enrichments which these sepulchral slabs displayed.

The attention of French antiquaries has in recent times been attracted to these engraved stones, and a few examples have been published, amongst which must be cited the "*Dalle funéraire*," at Chalons-sur-Marne, an exquisite specimen of this kind of art in the fourteenth century, bearing date 1313. It represents a mother with her two daughters. This noble slab has been given by Mons. Didron in his valuable "*Annales Archéologiques*," tom. iii., p. 283. He states that the *entailles*, or incised parts, had been filled up with composition of deep red, brown, and yellow colours. Some notion of the prevalence of such tombs may be derived from the statement, that in the church of Notre Dame, at Chalons, there exist 526 sepulchral slabs, of which 251 are in fine preservation. In the cathedral also, where the *dalle* above mentioned is to be seen, a very large number has been preserved. The cathedrals of Noyon and Laon, St. Urbain at Troyes, and some other churches, are literally paved with incised slabs, of which some are as ancient as the thirteenth century. Many other specimens of interest might be cited, such as the beautiful slab at the Palais des Beaux Arts, at Paris, admirably reproduced by Mr. Shaw, in his "*Dresses and Decorations*;" the memorials existing at Rouen, especially those of the architects of St. Ouen, one of which, hitherto unpublished, was lately shown at a meeting of the Institute, and many others. But slabs of as early a date as the period stated by Mons. Didron are of excessive rarity.

Amongst the collections of French monumental art, rescued from destruction by Alexandre Lenoir, amidst the fearful scenes of the Revolution in 1793, there were two incised slabs of the thirteenth century of considerable interest, of which accurate representations accompany this notice. They were removed from the abbey church of St. Denis, and deposited in the Musée des Monumens Français, at the suppressed monastery of the Petits Augustins, at Paris.² In the course of the "*Restoration*," commenced in the times

² See the catalogues of the museum formed by Lenoir, Nos. 518, 519; his more extended description of the collection, vol. i., p. 234, where representations

of these slabs are given, on a diminutive scale, as also in his "*Histoire des Arts en France*," p. 237.

of the Empire, and prosecuted after the return of the Bourbons, when Lenoir's Museum was dispersed, these interesting sepulchral portraiture were reconveyed to St. Denis, and ultimately placed in the "Chœur d'hiver," a chapel newly built on the south side of the nave.

No account has hitherto been given, by recent French writers, of the original position of these curious slabs, and no contemporary inscription is now to be seen to designate the persons whom they served to commemorate. Lenoir distinctly asserts that one of these effigies marked the burial place of Adam, Abbot of St. Denis, the favourite and counsellor of Louis VI., the predecessor of Suger, and better known as the severe oppressor of Abelard. He died Feb. 19, 1123.³ The second is attributed to Abbot Pierre d'Auteuil, who died Feb. 6, 1227. Lenoir gives as authority for assigning the first to Adam, the inscription which he found on the verge of the tomb,—“On lit autour l'inscription suivante : HIC JACET ADAM ABBAS.” The Baron de Guilhermy, in his recent monograph of the church and tombs of St. Denis, is disposed to reject discourteously the evidence of Lenoir, and the appropriation of these memorials. His hasty conclusion appears to rest on the omission of any notice of Adam and Pierre d'Auteuil in the detailed account of the tombs at St. Denis, preserved by Felibien, and on the absence of any inscription.⁴ It is true that an earlier writer, the Père Doublet (in 1625), has likewise omitted to mention any such inscription, but the probability that it existed may seem affirmed by the fact that the tombs of both these abbots were distinctly known to that writer, as also to Dom Germain Millet, whose “*Tresor Sacré*” was published in 1638. Their original position, which M. de Guilhermy has neglected to ascertain, appears to have been near the tomb of Francis I., on the south side of the choir, and they were placed near together. The former writer, relating the decease of Pierre d'Auteuil, makes the following statement,—“Son tombeau est joignant celui de l'Abbé Adam, près le Mausole du grand Roi Francois.”⁵ This is confirmed by Dom Millet, who says of the burial of the same abbot,—“Il fut enseveluré auprès de l'Abbé Adam, contre le gros mur de l'Eglise, proche la

³ Doublet, *Hist. de St. Denys*, p. 226. Felibien states that his death occurred in 1122; Lenoir gives 1121 as the date.

⁴ *Histoire de l'Abbaye de St. Denis*, 1706, fol.

⁵ Doublet, p. 259.

sepulture du Roi Francois I."⁶ Although positive evidence may be wanting to prove that the tombs, now brought under the notice of this Institute, are identical with those thus distinguished in the seventeenth century as the memorials of the Abbots Adam and Peter, there appears no cause to question the statement of Lenoir, or regard the inscriptions (which he describes) as fictitious, according to the ungenerous insinuation of M. de Guilhermy.⁷ One of these monumental portraiture, it must be observed, is undeniably not contemporary with the decease of the Abbot whom it is supposed to represent; and it may be questioned whether that attributed to Peter d'Auteuil may not have been executed some years subsequently to his times. Lenoir states that they both were placed by Abbot Mathieu de Vendosme, in 1259, in accordance with the directions of Blanche of Castille, mother of St. Louis; and thus explains the occurrence of the castles, allusive to her paternal blazonry, found with the fleurs-de-lis of France in the decoration of the field, on these interesting slabs.⁸ To the period of the rebuilding of the Abbey church, commenced by Abbot Eudes de Clement, in 1231, with liberal encouragement by St. Louis and the Queen Mother, and terminated, in 1281, by Mathieu de Vendosme, the Confessor of that Prince, and Regent of the realm during his absence on the second crusade, the date of these effigies may with confidence be assigned. To that Abbot, St. Louis had moreover assigned the charge of a new arrangement of the royal tombs, placing on one side the descendants of Charlemagne, and on the other those of the Capets, the paternal ancestors of St. Louis. The long series of commemorative statues, commencing with Clovis II., and still seen in the catacombs at St. Denis, were sculptured at this period.

In the course of the works attributed to Abbot Mathieu, we are informed that he caused the remains of the six abbots,

⁶ *Tresor Sacré*, p. 533.

⁷ Those who know and can appreciate the devotion in the preservation of works of art, shown by Lenoir, during the Days of Terror, and the difficulties which he encountered, will repudiate the illiberal innuendo of the author of the "*Mono-graphie*," that the inscribed verge of these slabs had been cut away, leading to the conviction, that Lenoir had, "*sous sa responsabilité personnelle, décoré des noms de deux abbés illustres dans l'histoire du*

monastere de Saint-Denis, deux monuments appartenant à des personnages moins connus."—*De Guilhermy, Mono-graphie*, p. 130.

⁸ The castles, commemorative of the origin of the Queen-mother, were introduced in many decorations of the fabric. *Felibien*, p. 237. They occur on the decorative pavement-tiles, of which a small number were brought to light during the restorations of later years.

his predecessors, including Suger, to be transferred, in 1259, and placed under two arches adjoining to the great door of the cloister.⁹ Some persons have inclined to regard the two effigies under consideration as commemorative figures then placed where the remains of these dignitaries had been deposited. It will be observed that both these abbots are portrayed wearing the mitre and sandals, with the mass-vestment. The *parura* of the dalmatic, in one figure, that vestment being distinguished by the side-fringes, is enriched with *fleurs-de-lis* and *marguerites*, supposed to be allusive to Marguerite of Provence, and introduced in many decorations of her time. The privilege of the mitre, pontifical ring and sandals, had been conceded by Pope Alexander III. to the abbots of St. Denis, about the year 1177.¹ The Bull of Pope Gregory IX., in 1228, reciting this privilege, with the addition of the use of the *chirothecæ*, or pontifical gloves, grants the further concession of the tunic and dalmatic, with permission to give the solemn benediction.² This grant was obtained by Pierre d'Auteuil, who survived only six months to enjoy these much esteemed privileges. The propriety with which the gesture of these figures is varied thus appears,—that attributed to Adam represents him bearing a book, probably the *textus*, or evangeliary, in his right hand, whilst Pierre d'Auteuil appears with hand upraised in benediction, in accordance with the privilege conceded to him. It must, however, be noticed that the dalmatic, with its side-fringes and broad *parura* in front, appears on both figures. The extremities of the stole are seen beneath.

As the existing examples of incised memorials of the thirteenth century are very rare, it seems material to examine minutely all evidence serving to establish their precise date. This consideration must be an excuse for entering so fully into details which may appear tedious to some readers.

The figures are placed within trefoiled arches, resting on slender lateral shafts, the bases of which are now lost. Above, on either side, appears an angel issuing from clouds, swinging a censer with the right hand, and holding in the left the *naveta*, or ship for incense. It deserves remark, that the crook of the pastoral staff is in both instances turned inwards: this, as some French antiquaries affirm, is in

⁹ Felibien, p. 191. ¹ Bull given, *ibid.* *Pièces Justificatives*, p. cxi. ² *Ibid.* p. cxix.

accordance with a conventional rule that, when carried by an Abbot, the crosier-head was turned thus, to designate their pastoral jurisdiction as limited within their particular establishment, whilst the head of the Bishop's *cambuca* is customarily turned outwards, denoting that his functions were extended over a wider range.³

This rule, if ever recognised in England, was certainly not invariably observed, as appears by comparison of the seals and effigies of bishops and abbots.

The lower portion of both slabs has been cut away. This appears to have been done subsequently to their removal from St. Denis; since, in the plate engraved after a drawing by Lenoir, a singular detail appears, under the figure of Pierre d'Auteuil, and it has been slightly sketched in the accompanying representation. Near the lower corners of the slab appear two birds, their heads turned towards each other; their necks appear bent, and they bear resemblance to ducks, but conjecture as to the kind of fowl intended would be vain, no portion of this part of the design now remaining. They are not introduced as supports to the feet, but apart from the figure. I am not aware that any similar example has been noticed on medieval monuments. The symbol of the two birds, occasionally peacocks, but usually resembling doves, is found upon sepulchral tablets of heathen times, and is of very frequent occurrence on early Christian memorials.⁴

The use of coloured mastic appeared in some parts of the work, as before mentioned in regard to the slab at Chalons. The colours were bright blue and red. The stone is of a soft quality, and from the state of the surface, it is probable that the slabs had been affixed to the walls of the church. Their dimensions are 4 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 4 in.

There are very few, if any, incised memorials in England, comparable either in point of antiquity or beauty of execution, with those existing on the Continent. A few specimens, apparently of foreign execution, have been noticed,—such as

³ L'Abbé Crosnier, *Iconographie Chrétiennne*, p. 322; Pugin's *Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament*, p. 191.

⁴ A singular coincidence, in connexion with the use of this symbol in ancient times, is found in one of the cinerary urns, apparently of early Anglo-Saxon times, found near Newark, in 1836, and

represented in Mr. Milner's interesting Memoir on "Cemetery Burial," p. 16. A pair of birds, rudely fashioned, like martlets, are found upon the *operculum* of this vase, which contained bones, bronze tweezers, iron scissors, and a fragment of a comb.

that in the Church of St. Gregory, at Sudbury, Suffolk, representing Seieve, wife of Robert de St. Quentin, doubtless a foreign merchant, as noticed in a former volume of the Journal.⁵ Its date is *circa* 1320. Another, which has also been regarded as of French workmanship, is the singular engraved effigy in Brading Church, Isle of Wight, representing John Cherowin, or Curwen, Constable of Porchester Castle, who died in 1441.⁶ It may assuredly be considered probable that French artists, whose superior skill in works of this nature is sufficiently evinced by existing specimens, might occasionally be invited to undertake the execution of such tombs in England. The curious fact is ascertained by contemporary record, that one of the executors of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, made a journey to Limoges, about the year 1276, to provide an enamelled tomb for that prelate, which was conveyed to England, accompanied by Magister Johannes, Limovicensis, the artist by whom it was executed.

One other fine memorial of this class in England, unquestionably by a foreign hand, exists at Boston. It has never been published, and was first brought into notice by the kindness of Mr. Goodacre, of that town, who communicated an impression for exhibition in the Museum formed at Lincoln, during the meeting of the Institute. It was discovered some years since, on the site of the Franciscan Friary, on the south-east side of Boston, now occupied by the Grammar-School.⁷ This interesting work of art portrays a Westphalian merchant, citizen of Munster, who died in 1312. The inscription around the verge is, as follows :—✠ HIC . IACET . WISSELVS . D'CS . SMALENBYRGH . CIVIS . ET . MERCATOR . MONASTERIENSIS . QVI . OBIIT . FERIA . SEXTA . POST . NATIVITATEM . BEATE . MARIE . VIRGINIS . ANNO . DOMINI . M. CCC. XII . ANIMA . EIVS . REQUIESCAT . IN . PACE . AMEN. The costume and architectural accessories of this striking memorial are shown, with the greatest possible accuracy, in Mr. Utting's admirable woodcut here submitted to our readers. It will not escape notice that the merchant wears under his gown, which is open in front, as well as at the sides, a long *coutel*, the point of the weapon appearing below the skirt of his dress. In elegance of design and execution, as also in its

⁵ Archaeological Journal, vol. v., p. 222.

⁶ Engraved in the "Winchester Volume" of the British Archaeological Association.

⁷ Allen's History of Lincolnshire, vol. i., p. 255.

remarkable state of preservation, this curious engraving surpasses all examples hitherto found in England, and its early date gives it more than ordinary interest. The statement of Leland, moreover, regarding the house of Franciscan friars at Boston, would lead us to suppose that "*Wisselus, dictus Smalensburgh,*" may have been one of the founders of that institution. He says, "*Mr. Paynel, a gentelman of Boston, told me that syns that Boston of old tyme at the great famosse fair there kept was brent, that scant syns it ever cam to the old Glory and Riches that it had: yet sins bath it beene many fold richer then it is now. The Staple and the Stiliard Houses yet there remayne; but the Stiliard is litle or nothing at alle occupied. There were iiij Colleges of Freres. Marchauntes of the Stiliard cumming by all partes by Est were wont greatly to haunt Boston, and the Gray Freres toke them yn a maner for Founders of their House, and many Esterlings were buried there.*"⁸

ALBERT WAY.

⁸ Leland, *Itin.*, vol. vi., fol. 59. Stow says it was founded by John le Pytchede.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT ORNAMENTS AT LARGO, FIFESHIRE.

In the Notice of the valuable deposit found in a tumulus at Largo (*Journal*, vol. vi., p. 259), allusion was made to a tradition of treasure there concealed. Some persons, however, had questioned the fact of such popular belief, prior to the discovery. Mr. Dundas has referred us to the curious account of such a tradition, connected with the locality, and the existence of which, long before the discovery at Norrie's Law, is undeniable. The singular story may be found in the interesting collection, "*Popular Rhymes of Scotland,*" edited by Robert Chambers. It is believed by the peasantry living near Largo Law, the mountain adjoining to the spot in question, that a rich mine of gold is therein concealed. A spectre once appeared there, supposed to be the genius of the mine, who, being accosted by a neighbouring shepherd, promised to tell him at a certain time, and on certain conditions, where the "*gowd mine* is in Largo Law;" especially enjoining that the horn, sounded for the housing of the cows at the adjacent farm of Balmain, should not blow. Every precaution having been taken, the ghost was true to his tryst; but unhappily, when about to divulge the desired secret, Tammie Norrie, the cowherd of Balmain, blew a blast loud and dread. Whereupon the ghost vanished, with the denunciation,—

"Woe to the man that blew the horn,
For out of the spot he shall ne'er be borne!"

The unlucky horn-blower was struck dead; it was found impossible to remove the body, and a cairn of stones was raised over it. This was the supposed origin of Norrie's Law, a hillock always regarded as "*not canny*" by the common people. Mr. Dundas added the testimony of an aged woman, who had always lived near the spot, and to whom this obscure tradition had been known from childhood. She had, moreover, never heard of the discovery of silver objects related in this *Journal*. Mr. Dundas stated that he had ascertained the period when the treasure was found, to be the year 1819.

Original Documents.

CONTEMPORARY COPY ON PARCHMENT OF THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDING
CATTERICK BRIDGE, 9 HEN. V. (1421—22.)

COMMUNICATED BY SIR WILLIAM LAWSON, BART.

WE are highly indebted to the kindness of Sir William Lawson, who has placed at our disposal the following document, valuable alike as a contribution to the early history of the English language, and as an evidence, in connexion with architectural antiquities, so far as we are aware, unique. The vernacular tongue was indeed rarely employed for instruments of this kind until a later period. It is here found in a form which, to the general reader, must appear uncouth and barbarous, incumbered with local idioms and obsolete terms. It is, however, curious to observe how slight a change has taken place in the popular dialect of Richmondshire, during a period of more than four centuries, and the forbidding aspect of this document is perhaps chiefly owing to the singularly indefinite state of orthography at the period, apparently uncontrolled even by the simple rule of pronunciation. For example, the word *following* occurs written thus,—*folowand, folowande, fillovande, fillowande, and folovande.*

Amongst his ancestral evidences there have descended to Sir William Lawson with the estates of the ancient family of Burgh, of Burgh in the North Riding of Yorkshire, now written more commonly Brough, two documents highly interesting to the archaeologist. One is the contract for building the church at Catterick, now existing, dated April 18, 13 Hen. IV., 1412; the other is the indenture now laid before our readers.¹ The contracting parties in the first are Dame Katerine of Burghe, relict of John Burghe, and William, her son, who appears also here as party to the contract for the bridge. The indenture of 1412 has been ably edited by the learned librarian of Durham Cathedral, the Rev. James Raine, with plans, elevations, and details of the church, actually remaining at Catterick. These were prepared by Mr. Salvin.²

INDENTURE FOR BUILDING CATTERICK BRIDGE, A.D. 1421.

THIS indent'e made be twene Nicholas de Blakburne Crist' Conzers William de Burgh' Joh'n de Barton' And Rog' de Aske William franke' And Th' foxhols of ye ta' p't and Th' ampilforde John' Garett And Rob't Mavnsell' masons of ye tothir p't bers witnes: yat ye forsaides Th' Joh'

¹ Whitaker merely alludes to the existence of this contract, without stating where it was preserved. Hist. of Richmondshire, vol. II., p. 146.

² Catterick Church, a correct copy of the contract for its building, &c., with 13 plates. London, Weale, 1834, 4to. A copy of this work has been presented by Sir W. Lawson

to the library of the Institute.

³ The initials W. F. occur on the Catterick font, with G. L. and C. R. The church was built by contract, Apr. 13, Henry IV. Edit. by Raine, p. 20.

⁴ The one part; common in Northern dialect. See Jamieson, Brockett, v. Tea, &c. written—"ye ten' part," afterwards.

And Rob't schall' make a brigg' of stane oure ye wat' of Swalle atte Catrik. be twix ye olde stane brigg' and ye Newbrigg' of tree, quilke forsaide brygge with ye grace of God sall' be mad' Sufficiant and workmanly in masoncraft acordand in substance to Barnacastell' brigge Aftir ye ground & ye watyr acordes, of twa pilers. two landstathes And thre Arches And also w^t.v. Co'sees⁵ of Egeoves lik And acordande to ye same Thiknes of Egeoves as Barnacastelle brigg' is of. And also ye forsaide' brigg' schall' have atabill' of hewyn stane vudir ye Alluryng' oure watir mor yan Barnacastell' brigg' has: And ye saides Th' John' And Rob't schall' gett lymstane And birne itte And care itte And make yair lymkilns of yair own' cost, atte yair own' most ease, Als mekylle will' suffis yaim to ye werke abown'saide,⁶ And' all' so ye same Th' John' And Rob't schall' fynde And make cariage of sand als mekyl' has yaim nedes to ye warke abown'said; And ye saides Th' Rob't and Joh' schall' haue to yaim & yair mē free entree and issue to care frothe⁷ and haue a way to yair most ease and p'fette ye forsaide lymstane and sande; And saides Nich' Will'am John' And Rog' schall' fynd cariage of all' manere of free stane and of fyllunge stane to ye forsaide brigg' to be brogh and laide apone yaire cost atte bothen Endes of ye brigg' to ye most p'fette of ye forsaide Th' John' and Rob't And ye same Nich' And hijs felows schall' fynde apon' yair own' cost Als mykill' wode and colles brogh' one ye grovnde as will' suffys and serryf⁸ yaim to ye birnyng' of all' ye lymkilnes y^t schall' be made to ye forsaide werk' And ye forsaide Nich' And his felaws schall' gette lefe and free entre And issue to ye saides masons And yair mē to come to ye wherell' of Sedbery And to ye qwerell' of Rysedalle berk'⁹ for to brek ye stane y^t schall' go to ye saide brigg' or to any othir qwerell' y^t is wyth' in ye boyndes quilk y^t is most p'fitable to ye forsaide werke: And as ye wherreours brekes ye saide stanes And schapils yaim in ye saides qwerrels y^t yen ye forsaide Nich' And his felaws gare¹ of yair cost void ye stanes fro ye wherreous y^t yai be not taride ne Indird' in yair werke be cause of voidyng' of ye forsaide stanes And ye same Nich' And his felaws schall' fynd mak or gare make apoñ yair own' cost all' manere of Tymbirwerke quilke atte schall' go or at is nesessar' or nedfull' to ye saide brigg' y^t is to say ye branderathes² of ye pilers and of ye landstathes And ye seentrees with all' man'e schaffaldyng' And othire tre werke y^t is nedfull' to ya saide brigg' to lay And rayse yaim of yair own' cost, w^t ye help of ye masons &³
. rs & yai to haue yaim wene ye werke is p'furuist & don: And ye forsaide. Nich' and his felaws schall' make ridde ye groundes in ye watir

⁵ Courses, of parapet wall?

⁶ Compare "abowmahl," two lines after. It must be observed that *w* is usually here written instead of *v*, in the middle of a word; we have "oure" ovr or over; "mor our," moreover; "haue" have; "iuenec," iuencion, &c. This word, however, seems in both cases to be the North-country "aboon," above. See Boucher and Brockett's Glossaries. Mr. Raine, however, appears to consider the word (in the Catterick Church Contract) to be above. See page 9, note.

⁷ Carry forth: By transposition. Thus also

Fryst for first (Barbour). Promity, Northern dialect, for furnity. Hallamshire Glossary. *Fru* occurs in the context, instead of *for*.

⁸ Serve them.

⁹ Sic. Possibly to be read beek, a brook; a word common to all the Northern dialects.

¹ Gar, to make, force, compel. Brockett. It is used by Chaucer.

² Brandrith, the fence at the mouth of a well. Nicholson. Or a sort of coffer dam, called also Battardex (*ib*).

³ A word effaced. Carpenters or labourers? Sir W. Lawson proposes—yair men.

ware ye brigg¹ schall be of all' sydes And in ye mydwarde ware itte is most nedefull²; And make ye brandereth³ of ye ta landestathe be laide befor ye fest of ye Inuencion of ye haly Crosse next comande⁴: And ye tothir brandereth⁵ of ye tothire landestath⁶ to be laide be ye fest of ye Natiuite of seint Joh'n Baptist yen next Efyrr folowand⁷. And ye forsaid Nich⁸ & his felaws schall⁹ of yair cost kepe ye wat' wer' And defende itte fro ye saides Th' Joh'n & Rob't to ye tyme ye branderath¹⁰ be laid & yair werke of masoncraft be passed ye danger' And ye noiesance of ye same said watir; And all' sa ye same Nich' & his felaws schall¹¹ gar [lay] or mak be layde ye brandereth¹² of a pilere be ye fest of ye Inuenc¹³ of ye hale Crosse yen next eftir folovande in ye tothir zer' And ye tothir¹⁴ brandereth¹⁵ be ye fest of seint Joh'n Baptist yen next eftir folowande in ye same zere; And ye saides Nich' And his felaws. schall¹⁶ raise or mak¹⁷ be raised in ye thridde zere ye seentrees ye toñ p't be ye same fest of ye Inuenc¹⁸ of ye haly Crosse And ye tothire be ye feste of seint Joh'n Baptist next eftir fillovande: And ye saides Joh'n Th' & Rob't schall¹⁹ this forsaid brigg sufficiently in masoncraft make And fully p'formed in alle p'tiez And holy endyd²⁰ be ye fest of seint Michill²¹ ye arrangell²² quilk y²³ schall²⁴ fall' in ye zere of oure lord gode a M²⁵ CCCCxxv for ye quilk saide werke ye forsaides Nich' and his felaws schall²⁶ pay or mak to be payde to ye forsaides Th' Joh'n & Rob't CClx m²⁷re' of Sterlynges And ilkan of yaim ilka zere a govne acordande to zere de gree atte ye festez And ye zeres vndirwrytyn²⁸ y²⁹ is to say in hande xx li. And atte ye festez of ye Inuenc³⁰ of ye haly Crosse Ant seynt Joh'n Baptist next fillovande eftir ye date of yis indent's be even porcions xl. li. And thre govns; And atte ye fest of seint Hillarij³¹ in the zere of oure lord gode a M³² CCCCxxij. xx. li. And atte ye forsaides festes of ye Inuenc³³ of ye holy Crosse And seint Joh'n Baptist next eftir fillowande be even porcions xl. li. quilk saides festes schall³⁴ fall' in ye zere of our lord gode a M³⁵ CCCCxxij. And thre govns atte ye said fest of Seint Joh'n And atte ye fest of seint Hillarij next eftir yat in ye same zere of our lord . xx. li'. And atte ye saide festes of ye Inuenc³⁶ of holy Crosse next eftire y³⁷ quilk sall' fall' in the zere of our lord' gode a M³⁸ CCCCxxij. xx. li. And atte ye saides fest of seint Joh'n Baptist next eftir in ye same zere of oure lorde . xx. m³⁹re' And thre govnes atte ye same fest of seint Joh'n swa y⁴⁰ ye brigg⁴¹ be endede Ande mad be yat tyme And if atte⁴² be vnmade yai sall' haue bot . x. marc'. And quen yair werke is finyst And endede . x. m⁴³re' And all' so ye forsaides Nich' And his felaws sall' gyf to ye saides Masons atte yair entre CCC yrene And stelle to ye value of vj. s. viij. d. And ye saides Nich' And his felaws schall⁴⁴ make a luge of tre ate ye said brige in ye quilk ye forsaides Masons schall⁴⁵ wyrke y⁴⁶ is to say . iij. romes of syelles And two henforkes quilk luge sall' be made and couerde And closede reasonably. be fastyn-gange⁴⁷ next comynge: And if it be fall' y⁴⁸ ye forsaides Thom⁴⁹s Joh'n And Rob't And yair s'nantz haue nogth' All' yair couantz fulfilde be . vj.

¹ May 3.² June 24.³ Indistinct.⁴ Indistinct.⁵ January 13, 1433.⁶ Sic. Northern mode of parlance, occurring previously in the context.⁷ Shrove Tuesday, called Fastingham, or Fastynunge Tuesday, Pasterns, or Fasting Even. See Brand's Antiqu., and Promptorium Parvulorum, v. "Fast gonge, or schraffetyde."

days warnyng' eftir ye Indent'e makes mencion y' yane ye saides Nich' and his felaws sall' pai yame yair wage daly to ye tyme y' yai haue yair cou^{nt}tz fulfildre . mor our ye saides Thom's Joh'n And Rob't sall' mak ye pilers of ye forsaid brigge Als substanciell' in lenth and bred' has to was acorded' wyth' ye forsaid Joh'n Garrett be a Indent'e trip'tit be twene ye saide Nicholas And hyme made if ye counsell of ye forsaid Nicholas And his felaws acord yaim y'to; To ye wyttnesse of quilk thinge ye p'ties aboven' nevend' has sett yair seals Wrytyñ atte Catrike in ye fest of seint hillar' ye zere of our lord kyng' Henri' ye fift eftir ye ye^s conquest ye nyend'.²

Endorsed,—Endētura de cat'k brig'.

It will be found, on comparing this document with the church-contract, that the phraseology and peculiar terms are so closely similar, that it may fairly be concluded they were both indited by the same hand, an interval of nine years only having intervened. The contracting parties are here more numerous, the bridge being a matter of general interest to the neighbourhood, since the passage of the Swale at this spot, on the ancient line of Roman way, must at all times have been of importance. At this period it appears that two bridges existed, the old stone bridge and the new wooden bridge ("ye New brigg' of tree").³ Sir William Lawson has kindly given us certain particulars relative to the persons here named. Nicholas de Blakburne, the first contracting party, was probably one of the family settled at Blackburne Hall, on the north side of the church-yard at Grinton, previously the property of the Hillarys. The Blackburnes, as Whitaker informs us, were an old family in Swaledale.⁴ Christopher Conyers was of Hornby Castle; he married Elena, d. & heiress of Ryleston. Their monument is in Hornby Church; it records her death in 1444, the date of Christopher's decease is obliterated. William de Burghe, of Burghe or Brough, was son of John de Burghe and Katerine, d. of Roger de Aske. She was the principal party in the contract for building Catterick church, before mentioned. He espoused Matilda, d. of Lascelles, of Sowerby, and died Nov. 4, 1442; his wife died Nov. 12, 1432, and both were interred in "Our Lady's porch" in Catterick Church. The de Barton family held lands in Hornby, but no particulars of John de Barton have been ascertained.⁵ Roger de Aske was the representative at that time of the very ancient family of Aske, of Aske near Richmond, now the seat of the Earl of Zetland. Conan, his son, married Isabella, d. of Christopher Conyers, before named. Of William Frank nothing is known;

² Sic. ³ January 13, 1423.

⁴ This contract is here printed literally; the contractions, majuscule letters and punctuation being accurately retained. A stop, written with an upright stroke between two points, is expressed by a colon; a stroke with one point, by a semicolon.

⁵ Of tree, or treen, adj., an archaism signifying wooden. Thus, Caxton says, in his "Boke for Travellers," speaking of platters, dishes, and trenchers, "these thinges shal ye fynde of tree" (*bois, Fr.*) Horman, in his *Vulgaria*, has a phrase still more pertinent,—*"I wolde be that made the tres brydge (publico ponte) of the tennis, had made it of*

stone." He speaks also of "dymbes of tree; condytn pypis be made of ledde, tree or erthe," &c. The old wooden bridge over the Thames, in London, had disappeared long before Horman wrote; he lived 1. Hen. VIII.

⁶ Hist. of Richmondshire, under the manor of Grinton. It was granted by Elizabeth to Sir Francis Fitch, in 1599; then it came to Hillary, and next, by what means Whitaker had not learned, to the Blackburnes.

⁷ Ric. de Barton held a carucate in Hornby, in Kirkby's Inquis. The name occurs repeatedly in Gale's "Registrum."

the family were settled in the neighbourhood of Richmond.* Of Thomas Foxhols also no particulars are known; he was possibly the only real man of business amongst the contractors.

The materials for the new bridge of stone, which was to be erected after the model of that at Barnard Castle, probably the same narrow bridge still standing, were to be procured by the masons contracting, the other parties stipulating to obtain free access to certain quarries, which are specified. In the church contract, "*the quarell*" only is mentioned. The "*wherelle of Sedbery*" is at Sedbury Park, the seat of Mrs. Gilpin, four miles distant from the bridge, and adjoining to Gatherly Moor, where extensive quarries are still worked. The locality is adjacent to the Roman road, and many ancient quarry holes, as Sir William observes, may be noticed. Rysedale is also distant about four miles from the bridge, due west, but on the *south* side of the Swale. The quarry is close to the source of a brook, or beck, which flows past Brough Hall, and is called in old maps Rysedale beck. The stone from this quarry would provide materials for the southern end of the bridge, two quarries being thus selected, one on either side of the Swale. There is abundance of fine lime-stone (magnesian) for building, within the township of Catterick.

The terms of masoncraft demand explanation. The new bridge was to be constructed with two "*pillers*" or *piers* (the former term being also still occasionally used), three arches, and two "*landestathes*" or *abutments*. It was stipulated to have five courses of "*egeoves*," a term which has been supposed to designate the parapet or breast-work. The ancient parapet appears in a ruinous state, in an engraved view of the bridge, dated 1745, and about eighty years since, when the bridge was widened by the county, the parapet on the ancient (the western) side was made similar to that on the new side. There is, therefore, now no means of ascertaining whether it were in fact of *five* courses.¹ The bridge was also to have "*a tabille of hewyn stane under ye Allurynge oure water, mor (or greater) yan Barnacastelle brigge has:*" this was doubtless the string course, or projecting table, of the parapet. The expression is obscure, and the term *alur*, *aloring*, or *valuryng*, is occasionally so used as seemingly to denote, not the passage or ally (*allorinum*), unquestionably the primary sense of the word, but the breast-work protecting it. In the contract for Catterick Church, we read of the "*tabille yt sall bere the aloring*." The height of the choir-walls was to be 20 feet, "*with a ualuryngo abowne, that is to say, with a course of aschelere and a course of creste*." The participle "*alourde*" is also used; thus the south aisle was to be "*alourde like the choir*," &c. Mr. Raine is disposed to conclude that the parapet wall is intended,¹ but with all deference to such authority, we incline to believe that the parapet is only included in the expression "*aloring*," as essentially appertaining to, and connected

* The name occurs in Kirkby's Inquest, as holding land in Dalton Travers; and George Conyers, of Dunby Wike, son of Christopher, named above, married Isabella, dau. and h. of Cuthbert Frank.

¹ The meaning of the term "*egeoves*" may perhaps be considered questionable. Sir William Lawson has made the following suggestion. "Could '*egeoves*' mean the walling

at each end of the bridge, running at obtuse angles from each '*landestathe*,' up stream, for preventing the river from forcing its way behind the '*landestathes*?' Such a wall, with the old masons' marks, exists on the NW. end of the bridge, with a projecting base on which there are *five* courses of ashlar, surmounted by a coping."

¹ See note, Catterick contract, p. 6.

with, the water-path or guttering, that passage itself being primarily and properly implied by the term. On the use of this archaism, however, of considerable interest in connexion with the terminology of medieval architecture, we hope that Professor Willis may hereafter, at his leisure, elucidate these difficulties.

The contracting parties were bound to find carriage of materials, and to "void,"² or clear the stone away at the quarry, as the masons obtained them, and "schapils" them, or rough-hewed them into shape with the scabbling hammer, as it is now termed. The word scapple is perhaps not strictly of local use; it is well known in Yorkshire. Dr. Carr, in his Craven glossary, gives "scapple, to break off the protuberances of stones with the hammer, without using the chisel; hence called hammer-scapple." The said parties were also to provide all timber-work,—namely, the "branderathes," or piling for the foundation of the piers and abutments, the "scentrees," or centres for the arches, and every kind of scaffolding required. "Branderathe" is a term of carpentry not found hitherto, we believe, in any ancient document. It had been supposed to signify here the fence or kind of coffer-dam, now termed the *battardeux* (*battoir des eaux?*), a case of piling in which the pier is constructed. That contrivance appears, however, to be here denoted by the expression, that these parties should "kepe ye water were, and defende it fro (i. for) ye saides Thomas, &c. to ye tyme ye branderathe be laid & yair werke of masoncraft be passed ye dangere and ye noiesance of ye same watir." The local use of the verb to were, in Northern dialect, to ward off, to defend, illustrates the meaning of the word. A were is "a defence, an embankment, to prevent the encroachment, or turn the course of the stream."—(Brockett). The means actually employed, in accordance with the contract, was probably of the kind last mentioned by turning the river into a new channel.

In a curious MS. English and Latin Dictionary, dated 1483, in Lord Monson's Library, the term occurs, precisely in the sense here intended. "A brandryth to set begynnyng on, *loramentum*."³ The fashion of construction of such timbered frame of piling may have probably originated the name. In the north, a gridiron, or an iron tripod placed over the fire to support a pot, is called a brandrith. So also, in Lord Monson's MS., compiled probably in Yorkshire or Lincolnshire, is found "a brandryth, *tripos*." *Loramentum* is explained to be "*concatenatio lignorum que solet fieri in fundamentis ædificiorum*."⁴ The contracting parties were to make also for the masons a lodge or shed of wood, suitably closed in, and with four "romes of syelles, and two benforkes." In Yorkshire the blades or principals, in roofing, are called "siles," as we are informed by Sir William Lawson. The meaning appears to be that the work-shed should consist of four rooms covered by a ridged roofing, and two lean-tos, or penthouses (query, hung forth, or projections from the main walls?)

In Mr. Raine's notes on the Catterick Church contract much valuable information will be found bearing upon various other points in this docu-

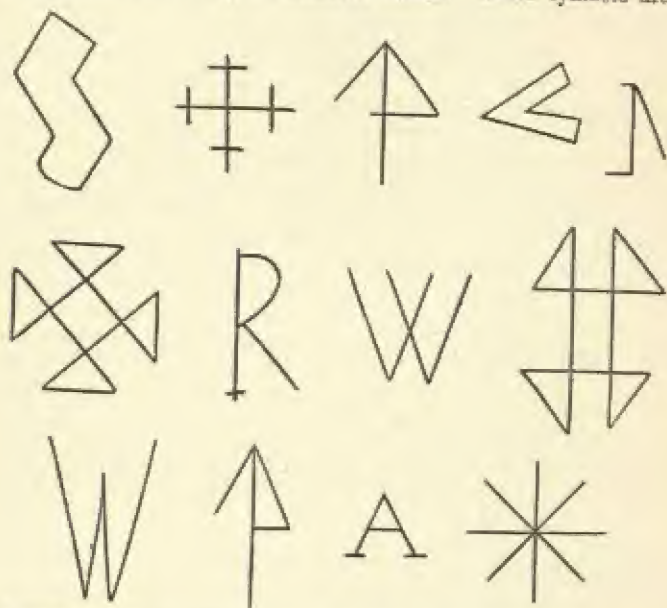
² Thus in Prompt. Parv. "Voydyn, or awaydyn, *evacuare*." Palsgrave gives also the verb to "voyde, or empty," to voyde out of the way or out of sight, *ostere*.

³ Bp. Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections,

explains brandrith as a fence of wattles or boards, set round a well to prevent the danger of falling in. *Lansd. MS. 1033*. The name is given in Nicholson's *Archit. Diet.*

⁴ *Manotrectus*. See further in Ducange.

ment. He alludes to the prevalent practice of giving a gown, a consideration in addition to money payments, very frequently mentioned in ancient fabric accounts.² It is not stated whether any mason's marks were noticed on the ashlar of the church. On the bridge they are still very distinct, and we are enabled by the kind assistance of Sir William Lawson to give, as it is believed, the complete series of marks. These symbols are not,



MASONS' MARKS, CATTERICK BRIDGE, SCALE, ONE-THIRD ORIG. SIZE.

indeed, considered by some antiquaries as of any great importance, their forms being regulated probably by individual caprice, but in researches of this nature trifling details may sometimes acquire a value, as a clue to more material points. Some notices of marks of this kind have been published, amongst which may especially be cited Mr. Godwin's curious memoir in the *Archæologia*,³ and a few singular examples published in Germany by Heideloff, some of them very similar to the marks of which representations are here given.

NOTE ON TERMS OCCURRING IN WELSH LEGAL DOCUMENTS.

We have received the following observations from Mr. Smirke upon the Welsh documents communicated by Mr. W. W. Wynne:—

"The word *pridare* or *appridare*, i. e. *ad pridam recipere*, to lend on mortgage or pledge, is new to me, and is, I presume, peculiar to Welsh instruments of impignoration. I profess no knowledge of Welsh, but I find

² See also the notices of works of building at Durham, in Mr. Raine's interesting "Brief Account of Durham Cathedral," 1833.

³ Vol. xxx., p. 113, with five plates of

marks found in England, France, and Germany. See a curious mason's mark on a column in a Roman villa in Shropshire, *Archæol.*, vol. xxxi., pl. 12.

the word *prid* in the Welsh glossaries in the sense attributed to it by Mr. W. W. Wynne.' In the recent edition of the "Ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales," it occurs frequently, and is translated by the learned editor by the word *price*, and is supposed by him to be derived from the Latin *pretium*. It is remarkable, however, that in the several passages in which it occurs in the text, as in Vol. i., pp. 551, 549; Vol. ii., pp. 432, 433, 449, &c., it seems to import rather a charge or lien on land than the price or value of it. In some places it is clearly equivalent to the *droit de rachat*, by payment of which the heir redeemed the alienated land of his ancestor; as in Vol. i., p. 549; Vol. ii., p. 519. In other places, it seems to be a feudal charge or due claimed in respect of wardship ("conservancy," as it is called in the English text), or in respect of improvements made on the land whilst in the lawful custody of another. In both cases the claimant appears to have had a lien on the land for payment or indemnity. With all respect to the learned editor, his glossarial explanation, viz., "the price given for the tenure of land," is neither satisfactory nor intelligible. In the curious abstracts of mortgages noticed by Mr. W. W. Wynne, the conveyance by the mortgagor is for successive terms of four years continually until redemption. The word "*quousque*" has been twice misprinted "*quosque*" in the documents. The form is certainly singular, but it contains the essential elements of what is now called a *Welsh mortgage*,—that is, a pledge of land redeemable for ever by the borrower, but without any covenant to repay the money lent at all events. It is, in effect, a conditional sale of the land. The form of a renewable term of years must have been adopted to secure the devolution of the land to executors instead of heirs, and to leave the fee-simple in the mortgagor. The creation of a term of 1000 years would have been too bold a flight for a conveyancer of the 15th century.

"With regard to the word "*indictatorum*," I have no doubt about the soundness of Mr. Wynne's conjecture. Grand jurors are designated as "*indictatores*" in several of our old documents. Thus the statute 33 Henry VI., cap. 2, sect. 2, describes the grand jury of Lancashire by that name. In Stat. 1 Edward III., cap. 11, and 17, they are called "*onditours*;" and Chief Justice Hale calls them "*indictors*." (Hist. Plac. Coronæ, vol. ii., p. 152-3.) The word has ceased to be used in this sense, and now means (where it is used at all) a prosecutor or person who presents a bill to the grand jury.

"I may here be permitted to lament that we have no running commentary or any instructive notes on the codes published in the ancient Laws and Institutes of Wales. That the English translation is correctly and carefully executed we have no reason to doubt; but it is equally certain that it throws a very imperfect light on the meaning of the text. To explain and illustrate these laws would be a task demanding not only a knowledge of the original language, but some technical acquaintance with the forms and history of local law."

EDWARD SMIRKE.

MR WYNNE has pointed out the following *Corrigenda* in the Notices of Welsh Documents above referred to. Archaeological Journal, Vol. VI., p. 394, lines 3 and 21, for "*Avon*" read "*Aron*;" line 26, between "*festum*" and "*Michaelis*" insert "*Saueti*;" line 32, for "*Monmouth*" read "*Merioneth*;" last line but one, *dele* an indicator, twice repeated.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JANUARY 4, 1850.

FREDERIC OUVRY, ESQ., F.S.A., in the Chair.

AN account of the discovery, in the early part of the last year, of a remarkable collection of gold ornaments, was read; and these precious relics of antiquity, by the kind permission of LORD DIGBY, on whose estates in Dorsetshire they had been found, were submitted to the meeting. The discovery was made in January, 1849, at Whitfield Farm, in the parish of Beerhackett, five miles south of Sherborne. They consist of armillæ of various types; some of them of the class of toro ornaments, and others plain; they were brought under the notice of the Institute through the obliging mediation of Mr. William Ffooks, his Lordship's agent, in consequence of early notice of this curious discovery communicated to the Society by the Rev. C. Bingham. The accompanying representations exhibit the most interesting of the armillæ, and the fragments of a singular object of unknown use. The first (Fig. A) is formed of a round solid bar, without any ornament, slightly increasing in thickness towards the extremities where the ring is disunited, the ends being simply cut off and blunt. Its weight is 2 oz. 2 dwts. 21 gr. This armlet supplies a fresh example of the curious class of penannular gold ornaments, of frequent occurrence in Ireland, but more rare in this country. A specimen of the penannular gold ring, of smaller dimensions, found likewise in Dorsetshire, and now in Mr. Charles Hall's cabinet, has been given in the last volume of the Journal.¹ We are not aware that any plain gold armilla of the precise type now supplied had hitherto been found in England, their form being usually with the extremities considerably dilated, the inner side flat, or else the bar tapering considerably towards the ends.² The ring now found appears to present the first step from the penannular ornament formed of a simple hoop of equal thickness throughout (such as have been found in Ireland, of most massive dimensions³), towards the remarkable ornaments with the ends widely dilated, and forming cups, of which a specimen, found in Yorkshire, was communicated to the Institute by Capt. Harcourt.⁴ It deserves notice that the weight of the penannular armlet here represented, 629 gr., is divisible by six (within a fraction—a single grain), in accordance with the rule asserted by Irish antiquaries in regard to the "ring-money" of the sister kingdom.

Fig. B.—An armlet formed of an annular piece of plain wire, fashioned so that the disunited extremities form loops, through which either a lace or a metal hook might be passed, if any such means of attachment were desired. Weight, 11 dwt. 5 gr.—A second armlet, formed with a double wire, and looped extremities. Weight, 11 dwt. 12 gr. (276 gr. divisible by 6). This closely resembles the last, and no representation of it is given.

¹ See a Memoir on ancient ornaments of gold found in England, *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 56.

² A remarkable example, found near Dover, is given in *Gent. Mag.*, 1772, p. 366.

³ One found in co. Meath, in 1833, weighs 13 oz. See *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i., p. 413.

⁴ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 61.

Fig. C.—An elegant armlet of similar fashion, but the wires, with the exception of the terminal loops, are twisted. Weight, 6 dwt. 3 gr. The peculiar fashion of these ornaments is correctly shown in the annexed woodcuts: as far as we are aware, they are new types in England. There is a striking resemblance in general fashion and in the looped extremities between these armillæ and the ordinary gold bracelets (*asîwir*) worn by the Egyptian women at the present time; in these, however, the wires are intertwined into one strand, and the loops are recurved. (See Lane's *Modern Egypt*, vol. ii., p. 361.)—Two portions of a torc (not figured). Weight, 2 oz. 6 dwt. 8 gr. They are of the usual fashion, with plain extremities recurved, and dilated towards their blunted ends, as shown in Mr. Birch's Memoir on the torc of the Celts (*Archæol. Journ.*, vol. ii., p. 379). A similar fragment, discovered, in 1844, on one of the hills adjoining to the Vale of Pewsey, was exhibited by the Earl of Ilchester in the Museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute at Salisbury.⁵

Fig. D.—Fragments of a remarkable ornament of gold, the use of which, in its present imperfect state, it is difficult to conceive. They consist of pieces of a tube of gold, now slightly curved, and having, at intervals, hollow beads of gold attached to one side (see woodcuts). The weight of the tubes and beads, with four similar beads, not attached to the tubes, is 6 dwt. 13 gr. Also some *solid* portions of wire, ornamented at intervals, as if beads of similar form to those already mentioned (double truncated cones) were strung upon them. Weight of these fragments, 12 dwt. 18 gr.⁶ A number of gold beads, precisely similar in form and average size, strung upon a bar of metal, were found in a cairn on Chesterhope Common, in the manor of Ridsdale, in 1814. They were presented to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, in the following year, by the late Duke of Northumberland.⁷ His Grace stated that he had seen some similar beads of gold, placed loosely on a bar, forming the guard at the back of the handle of a sword, stated to be of the Saxon period, which had been exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries of London, some years previously. This description appears to indicate an object in some degree analogous to that now represented. Metal beads, of precisely similar form, found in Prussian Saxony, are figured by Kruse, in his "*German Antiquities*."⁸

The curious ornaments exhibited by Lord Diony, were found about eighteen inches beneath the surface, in digging drains in pasture land. Nothing else had been discovered near the spot, within a mile of which, in the parish of Lillington, several skeletons were found, laid side by side, one of them of extraordinary dimensions, about ten years since. Bones are often ploughed up there, and there is a tradition of battles fought near the place, of which the actual names of fields,—Redlands, Manslayers, &c.,—are in some degree confirmatory.

Mr. CHARLES LONG communicated a Notice of the investigation of a British tumulus in Berkshire, directed by Mr. Henry Long and himself some years since, and he produced a portion of a diminutive vase, found with the interment, and of the class termed, by Sir Richard C. Hoare, "*incense*

⁵ On the subject of Torc-ornaments, see *Archæological Journal*, vol. ii. p. 363; vol. iii. p. 27; *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. p. 1.

⁶ The weight of the entire collection sent by Lord Digby was 6 oz. 17 dwt. 3 gr.

⁷ *Archæologia Zelandica*, vol. i. p. 1.

⁸ *Deutsche Alterth. Halle*, 1824. Compare VOL. VII.

Wagner, *Handbuch*, pl. 110, No. 1103, Kleum, *Handbuch*, pl. 11, gives a curious ring or collar, having a row of globules, apparently not perforated, affixed along one side, which may serve to illustrate the peculiar object above described.

cups." From the fragments, aided by a representation drawn at the time, a careful restoration of the entire form has been obtained, and the accompanying illustration exhibits accurately the fashion of this curious little vessel, when complete. The barrow was situated near Stanmore Farm, at Beeton, south of the Ilsey Downs, and about two miles south of East Ilsey. On April 13, 1815, a considerable excavation was made on the south side, from which the farmer had previously taken a quantity of earth to fill up a pit, and at the depth of about ten feet a small interment was discovered. Amongst the burned bones, the fragments of the small urn were found. This deposit lay southward of the centre of the tumulus. The barrow was of the kind termed by Sir Richard Hoare "bell barrows;" throughout the soil of which it was composed there appeared veins of charred wood; the ditch which had surrounded the tumulus was much effaced by ploughing over it. The common people gave the name of Borough, or Burrow, Hill to it, and they had a vague tradition of a man called Burrow who was there interred in a coffin of precious metal. Operations having been resumed, in order to examine the centre of the hill, an excavation was made from the north side, to meet that previously cut on the south. The work was much impeded by the abundance of flints found in the soil, as also by a violent thunder-storm, which the country people regarded as in some manner caused by the sacrilegious undertaking to disturb the dead. One of the labourers employed left the work in consequence, and much alarm prevailed. After passing the flints, the cutting entered upon the clay, which again was characterised by the appearance of charred wood. Two fragments only of bone were found, near the upper part of the hill. After making a considerable excavation, a regular horizontal layer of charred wood appeared, placed on a stratum of red clay, probably the natural soil on which the tumulus had been raised, for no appearance of disturbance could be traced. The workmen found seven perpendicular holes, formed almost in a circle, around the centre of the barrow; they were about a foot in depth, and two inches in diameter, and were partly filled with charred wood. Further excavations were made, but no other interment was brought to light. It had been reported that an attempt was made twenty years previously, by night, to open the hill on the east side, in search of treasure, but it was frustrated by the occurrence of a thunder-storm.

An earthen pitcher of ordinary glazed ware was subsequently dug up on the west side, apparently indicating some previous disturbance, but the even state of the layer of charcoal, above-mentioned, clearly showed that the centre of the hillock had remained hitherto untouched. The observations of Sir Richard Hoare have shown that the interment was not invariably central; and he remarks that the examinations of the larger tumuli generally proved unsuccessful. He alludes to the feeling of superstitious dread with which the peasantry regard such rifling of the tomb; a feeling to which very probably it may be due, that tumuli have so generally remained undisturbed, notwithstanding the prevalent tradition of concealed treasure. He mentions the dismay caused by a thunder-storm on one occasion, which the rustics of Wiltshire seem to have concluded, like those of Berks, to be a judicial visitation. It was with considerable difficulty that Mr. Long could prevail upon the tenant-farmer to give consent; his wife, moreover, had dreamed of treasure concealed on the east side, "near a white spot."⁹ The

⁹ These obscure traditions are not unworthy of notice, and may be curious to the inquirer into "Folk-lore." There was a tale amongst

the peasants at Beeton that the "fées" inhabited the hill. A certain ploughman, who broke his share near the spot, went to

promise, that all valuables discovered should be rendered up to them, at length secured their permission.

The excavation was filled up, an earthen vessel, containing some coins and a memorial of the search thus carried out, having been deposited.

The little vase (of which a representation, half orig. size, is here given), is of ashy grey ware, the scorings very strongly marked, and defined with considerable care by a sharp point. A cup, of similar, but more rude fashion, was found by Sir Richard, with an interment of burnt bones, in a tumulus on Corton Downs, Wilts.¹ Another specimen, of like form, with perforations at the sides, and remarkable as being a *double* cup, having a division in the middle, so that the cavity on either side is equal, was found at Winterbourn Stoke;² and a few other examples may be noticed, found in Wiltshire, of which one, with perforated sides, is covered by rows of bosses like nail-heads.³ These little cups occasionally have only the lateral holes, as if for suspension; sometimes the bottom is pierced like a cullender, and sometimes they are fabricated with open work, like a rude basket, of which the most elaborate example is one found at Bulford, given in this *Journal* (Vol. vi., p. 319). They appear to have been destined for various uses besides that of *thuribula*, and deserve to be classified by aid of more detailed investigation.

MR. JABEZ ALLIES reported an interesting discovery illustrative of the same subject, and supplying an example of these diminutive British *ficilia*, hitherto almost exclusively noticed in Wiltshire tumuli. He communicated also a detailed account, with drawings supplied by Mr. EDWIN LEES, of Worcester, in whose possession the urn is now preserved. In November, 1849, Mr. Lees visited the Worcestershire Beacon, on the range of heights immediately above Great Malvern, and met with some of the party engaged upon the new Trigonometrical Survey, who showed him part of a human cranium, found three days previously in excavating on the summit of the beacon to find the mark left as a *datum* during the former Survey. On uncovering the rock, about nine inches below the surface, just on the outer edge towards the south of the pile of loose stones, the small urn (here represented) was found in a cavity of the rock, with some bones and ashes. The urn was placed in an inverted position, covering part of the ashes, and the half-burned bones lay near and around it. Its height is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; breadth, at top, 3 inches. The bottom of this little vessel is nearly three-quarters of an inch in thickness. The impressed markings are very deficient in regularity. Another deposit of bones, but without an urn, was also found on the north side of the heap of stones, marking the summit; and this heap, although renewed in recent times as a kind of beacon, very probably occupies the site of an ancient cairn.

The discovery was made by Private Harkiss, of the Royal Ordnance Corps, who gave the fragments of the urn to Mr. Lees. On further examination of the spot, some bones were collected; and, being submitted to anatomical examination, they were pronounced to be the remains of an adult human subject, which had undergone cremation. The urn is of simple form, somewhat different in character to any found in Wilts; it bears a

get tools to mend it, but on returning found that the good people had repaired the damage during his absence.

¹ Ancient Wilts, vol. i. p. 103. Diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. The scorings are corded lines, more

usual on British *ficilia*.

² *Ibid.* p. 114.

³ *Ibid.* p. 199; see other specimens, pp. 99, 219, 237, &c.

zigzag corded line both externally and within the lip, impressed upon the surface, as shown in the representations. (See Woodcuts, half orig. size.)

No discovery of any British urns or interments upon the Malvern Hills, had, as Mr. Allies observed, been previously made. The conspicuous position of the site where this deposit was found, being the highest point of the range in the part adjoining Great Malvern, seems to indicate that it was the resting-place of some chieftain or person noted at an early period of our history. The jewelled ornament of gold found, about 1650, in the parish of Colwall, and the more recent occurrence of a vase containing Roman coins, as related by Mr. Allies in this *Journal*,¹ are the chief discoveries on record as made upon the Malvern range.

The Hon. WILLIAM OWEN STANLEY communicated notices of recent discoveries, indicative of ancient metallurgical operations in North Wales. About eighteen years since, an old working was broken into at the copper mines at Llandudno, near the Great Ormes Head, Caernarvonshire, north of Conway. A broken stag's-horn, and part of two mining implements, or picks, of bronze, were found, one about three inches in length, which was in the possession of Mr. Worthington, of Whitford, who at that period was lessee of the mines. The smaller, about one inch in length, was sent by Mr. Stanley for exhibition. About the month of October last, the miners broke into another ancient working of considerable extent. The roof and sides were encrusted with beautiful stalactites, to which the mineral had given beautiful hues of blue and green. The workmen, unfortunately, broke the whole in pieces, and destroyed the effect, which was described as very brilliant when torch-light was first introduced. On the ground were found a number of stone mauls, of various sizes, described as weighing from about 2 lb. to 40 lb., and rudely fashioned, having been all, as their appearance suggested, used for breaking, pounding, or detaching the ore from the rock. These primitive implements are similar to the water-worn stones or boulders found on the sea-beach at Penmaen Mawr, from which, very probably, those most suitable for the purpose might have been selected. Great quantities of bones of animals were also found, and some of them, as the miners conjectured, had been used for working out the softer parts of the metallic veins. This, however, on further examination, appeared improbable. These *reliquiæ* have been submitted to Mr. Quekett, Curator of the Museum of Comparative Anatomy at the College of Surgeons, who pronounces them to be wholly remains of animals serving for the food of man. He found amongst them bones of the ox, of a species of deer, larger than the fallow deer (possibly the red deer), of goats, and of a small breed of swine. It had been imagined also, that the bones had been taken into the cavern by wolves or foxes, but Mr. Quekett distinctly refuted this notion, no trace of gnawing being found. They were evidently the vestiges of the food of the old miners, and were in many instances coloured by the copper, which gave a bright green tinge both to the bones and the stone hammers, above described. A semi-globular object of bronze was found, about 1½ in. diameter, having on the concave side the stump of a shank or spike, as it appeared, by which it might have been attached to some other object. This relic, with a stone maul, had come into the possession of Lady Erskine; they were kindly sent by her for examination. On another stone hammer appeared marks which had been conjectured to be rude characters. These simple but effective implements seem to have been employed generally by the miners

¹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv., p. 356. See also Mr. Allies' *Antiquities of Worcester-shire*.

of former times. Mr. Stanley stated that he had seen several nearly similar to that exhibited, and he had obtained one, still in his possession, found in ancient workings at Amlwch Parys Mine, in Anglesea. It is of hard basalt, measuring about a foot in length, and evidently chipped at the extremity in the operation of breaking other stony or mineral substances. The miners at Llandudno observed, however, that their predecessors of former times had been unable to work the hardest parts of the rock, in which the richest ore is found, for they have recently obtained many tons of ore of the best quality from these ancient workings. The original entrance to these caverns is not now to be traced. There was some appearance of the effects of fire or smoke upon the sides and roof of the cavern, when first discovered. Mr. Stanley sent, with the relics above mentioned, another rudely-shaped implement of stone, found near Holyhead. Some of these mauls were described as "two-handed;" and Mr. Worthington supposed, from the appearances, that their use had been to drive wedges, which might serve to split the rock.

Pennant, in his notices of ancient mining in North Wales, in Roman times, states that miners have on former occasions found the marks of fire in ancient mines, which he seems to attribute to the practice of heating the rock intensely by great fires, and then splitting it by sudden application of water. He was in possession of a small iron wedge, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, found in working the deep fissures of the Dalar Goch strata, in the parish of Disert, Flintshire. Its remote age was shown by its being much incrustated with lead ore. He states that clumsy pick-axes, of uncommon bulk, have been found in the mines, as also buckets, of singular construction, and other objects of unknown use.¹

MR. BUCKMAN offered some interesting remarks on the discoveries recently made at Cirencester, of which a full account is in preparation for the publication announced by himself and Mr. Newmarch, as noticed in the last volume of the *Journal*. He exhibited a full-sized coloured tracing of the fine female head, an impersonation of Summer, and called attention to the chaplet of ruby-coloured flowers around her head, which, when the pavement was first found, were of a bright verdigrease-green colour, as shown in a drawing submitted to the Institute at a former meeting. On subsequent examination, it was found that these parts had become incrustated, by decomposition, with a green *arugo*, the colouring matter of the ruby glass being protoxide of copper. This incrustation had been removed, and the vivid original colouring brought to light, converting the chaplet of leaves into a garland of summer flowers. Mr. Buckman has kindly promised a detailed account, with some valuable particulars regarding ancient colouring materials, the result of careful analysis, to be given in a future *Journal*.²

MR. W. A. NICHOLSON, of Lincoln, communicated notices of certain rudely-shaped cylinders of baked clay, found near Ingoldmells, on the coast of Lincolnshire. These singular objects, locally called "hand bricks," having been apparently formed by squeezing a portion of clay in the clenched hand, are found in no small quantity washed up after gales of wind, by which they are dislodged from the beds of black mud off that coast, in which the hand-bricks are imbedded. The sea, as it is supposed, has encroached largely on the shores in that part of the eastern coasts, and local tradition affirms that foundations of two parish churches,

¹ *Tour in Wales in 1773*, vol. i., p. 52.

² The work illustrative of ancient *Corinium*, projected in a very spirited manner by Messrs. Newmarch and Buckman, as stated in our

last volume, p. 437, is in a forward state, and will shortly be published. Subscribers may send their names to Messrs. Bailey, Cirencester, or Mr. Bell, Fleet Street.

submerged in the German Ocean, may still be seen at very low tides, off the neighbourhood of Ingoldmells. The hand-bricks measure in length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches, the diameter is mostly greater at one extremity, apparently the base, formed by a sudden pressure on a flat surface: it is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and the lesser diameter about $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches. It is remarkable that they appear to have been formed mostly with the *left hand*. Fragments of rude pottery have occasionally been found with the bricks. Mr. Nicholson presented a specimen of the bricks to the Museum of the Institute. (See Woodcut.) Another was exhibited by the Rev. T. Reynardson, in the Museum formed at Lincoln during the meeting of the Institute. It was precisely similar in fashion, and was described as having been found amongst the vestiges of a submerged church, near Wainfleet, being supposed to have been used in its construction.



"Hand-brick," found in Lincolnshire.
Half original size.

noticed in Lincolnshire: in general appearance and dimensions they are identical. It had been given to him by Mr. Lukis; and Mr. Franks stated that, according to the opinion of that distinguished archaeologist, these cylinders had served some purpose, probably as supports for the ware when placed in the kiln, in ancient potteries in the Channel Islands. The occurrence of fragments of *testilia* with the bricks found in Lincolnshire, appears to corroborate this conjecture regarding their use in the operation of firing ware.

It has been stated that vestiges of Roman occupation may be traced on the coast of Lincolnshire. In the district of East Holland, there is an ancient embankment, commencing south of Wainfleet, and following the line of the coast, towards Ingoldmells, designated as the "Roman bank."

MR. EDWARD A. FREEMAN, Author of the "*History of Architecture*," communicated an interesting account of the Anglo-Saxon remains existing in the church at Iwer, Bucks, discovered during recent works of restoration. Some portions of masonry, apparently of an earlier age than the Norman work of that fabric, were brought to light, with indications that the original building had been destroyed by fire. This memoir will be given in a future *Journal*.

The Rev. FRANCIS DYSON laid before the Meeting a detailed plan of recent discoveries at Great Malvern, at the eastern end of the Abbey Church, accompanied by notices of the progress and results of late excavations, in the direction of which he had taken an active part. The foundations of the Lady Chapel and some adjacent buildings have been brought to light; the only indication which had been preserved of the form of that portion of the structure, is given by Thomas, in the plan taken about 1725. (*Antiquitates Prioratus Majoris Malverne, &c.*) The dimensions proved to be inaccurately laid down. The remains of a crypt and the springers of a groined roof were found, of an earlier period than the existing conventual church.

Some indication of this crypt had previously been noticed in the appearance of a small doorway in the eastern wall of the church, and of a descent from it. Subsequent investigation has brought to light other vestiges, with the foundations of the Chapel of St. Ursula, forming a kind of transept on the south side; also portions of tile-pavement and details which, on the conclusion of this interesting examination, will be more fully described, with the plan kindly presented to the Institute by Mr. Dyson. The remains of the crypt were considered to be of the Early English period, but fragments of tracery and mouldings found in it, probably the *debris* of the superstructure (the Lady Chapel), were of a later style.

Antiquities and Works of Art exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—A bronze fibula, of Roman workmanship, with enamel of red and blue colour inlaid on the central boss. A fibula of similar fashion, but varied in the enamelled design, may be seen in Montfaucon, Ant. tome iii. pl. 29. A bronze fibula, of the harp shape, found with Roman remains at Stanford Bury, near Shefford, Bedfordshire, in 1834. An account of the discoveries there made, is given in the Transactions of the Cambridge Society, in a Memoir by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., p. 20. A curious fibula, formed of one piece of brass wire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, the elastic spring of the *acus* being contrived by four convolutions of the wire. It was found at Pirton, Bedfordshire (*ib.*, p. 21.) Two round white stones, or pellets of vitreous paste, convex at top, the under side flat. Four of a white colour, and one black one were discovered together, with various Roman remains, "Samian" ware, &c., at Stanford Bury, near Shefford. The late Mr. Inskip supposed that they had been used for some game. In a fresco at Pompeii, representing Medea meditating the murder of her children, they appear playing with black and white *calculi* on a table resembling our draught-board. They may, however, have been used for the *abacus* or counting-board. The representation here given is of the same size as the original. Also a *tessera* (?) or round counter, impressed with the letter E, and Roman numerals XII. It is of burnt clay, of a red colour, and well compacted. Numerous round counters of this description have been found in various places, and occasionally with Roman remains. On one found in Northamptonshire, and communicated by the Rev. Abner Brown, of Pytchley, the like initial E appears over the numeral III. There are several in the Museum of the Hon. Richard Neville. Their true age and intention remain to be determined.

With these antiquities were also exhibited two very interesting circular fibulæ, of the "saucer" form, found by the late Mr. Inskip at Shefford.⁷ They have been supposed to belong to the Anglo-Saxon period, and were discovered in an ancient cemetery, in which numerous Anglo-Roman vases and remains were found, but the interments were probably of successive periods of occu-



Found near Shefford. Original size.



Tessera of clay. Original size.

⁷ See Memoir by Sir Henry Dryden, Bart., Transactions of the Cambridge Society, p. 12.

pation. These interesting brooches were gilt, the centre chased with a peculiar design (see Woodcuts of fibulæ), surrounded by impressed ornament. The decoration was similar in both examples. The *acus* had been of iron. Fibulæ of this type are rare: the finest examples known are in the possession of the Hon. Richard Neville, and were formerly in the Museum at Stowe. They were found at Ashendon, Bucks, and are of very unusual size, diam. $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. They are jewelled, and the arrangement of ornament is cruciform. A bronze fibula, of the same type, found at Stone, in Bucks, is engraved in the *Archæologia*, Vol. xxx., p. 545. Two others, found in Gloucestershire, are given in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Vol. ii., p. 54, and Vol. iv., p. 53.

By DR. MANTELL.—A beautiful gold ring, set with an uncut sapphire, found on Flodden Field.—The seal of the Deanery of Paulet, co. Somerset, found near Winchester.

By the REV. E. VENABLES, Local Secretary in Sussex.—Impression from the sepulchral brass of an ecclesiastic, in the mass-vestment, from the church of Emberton, Bucks. The figure measures $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. From the upraised hands proceeds an inscribed scroll—"Ion preyth' the sey for hȳ a pat' nost' & an aue." The inscription beneath the feet is singular, commemorating the benefactions of the deceased in service-books given to certain churches—"Orate p' aia M'ri Johis Morden al'e andrew quond'm Rectoris isti' ecel'ie qui dedit isti ecel'ie portos missal' ordinal' p's oculi in crat' ferr' Manual' p'cessional' & ecel'ie de Olney catholicon legend aur' & portos in crat' ferr' & ecel'ie de Hullemortou portos in crat' ferr' & alia ornamenta. qui obiit (*blank*) die Mens' (*blank*) An^o dñi M^o. CCCC^o. X (*blank*) cuius aie p'piciet' deus Amē." The dates have never been inserted, this sepulchral portraiture having been placed in his lifetime, probably before 1420, and in commemoration of his donations, possibly as a security for their preservation, as was frequently sought by the anathema, "*quicumque alienaverit.*" The term *crat' ferr'* has not been explained, and some conjectural interpretations were suggested. *Orata* or *crater* is a grating, such as the inclosure of a tomb or chancel; the trelliced railing near an altar is termed "*craticæ ferrea.*" It may perhaps imply a kind of iron frame or lectern on which the Porthose (*portiforium*) missal, ordinal, and other books thus given were placed, or a grated receptacle for their safe preservation.^a The donor possibly took his alias from Hill-Morton, a parish in Warwickshire, to which he gave a portiforium and ornaments of sacred use,—*ornamenta*, a term denoting the vessels or customary appliances of the altar.

By MR. WAT.—Impressions from several incised slabs existing in France, comprising the effigies at St. Denis, attributed to two abbots of that monastery (see the representations given in this *Journal*, p. 48), and the fine figure of the architect by whom the earlier portions of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen, were built,—namely, the choir and chapels surrounding it. The work commenced A.D. 1319. No record of his name has been ascertained. He holds a tablet, on which is traced a window and cornice, resembling precisely the work attributed to his design. Also, the beautiful figure of John, Chancellor of Noyon, who died 1350. This slab is preserved at the Palais des Beaux Arts, Paris, and is represented admirably in "*Shaw's Dresses and Decorations.*"

^a The grating of the Purlatory in monasteries was called *craticæ*. Ducange cites a passage in which mention occurs of the *craticæ*

cule—"ubi fratres ad pallendum se subponere soliti sunt. Polycandeli species in forum craticæ efflata."

By MR. MAGNIAC.—A beautiful casket of the choicest enamelled work of Limoges, of the sixteenth century. The cover is ridged, like the roof of a house; dimensions, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height about 5 inches. The paintings are in *grisaille*, with slight flesh tints, green and blue tints are partially employed. The subjects are chiefly from Old Testament History, representing the death of Abel, Lot leaving Sodom, Moses and the Golden Calf, the Israelites gathering Manna, David and Goliath, Daniel in the Lions' den, Daniel destroying the dragon Bel, the Burning of the Magical Books, and the preservation of the Scriptures concealed in a receptacle like a tomb or vault;—"SEP. LARCHO: DV. VIES. TESTEMAN."

By MR. WEBB.—An enamelled reliquary of the work of Limoges, in the twelfth or thirteenth century. Its dimensions are 6 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches; height, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, including a pierced crest. The form is that of the high-ridged shrine. It exhibits, at the ends, two figures of saints, with red nimbs, apparently a male and a female figure; at the sides are demi-figures, bearing books; it is enriched with imitative gems, uncut, and has transverse bands of exquisite turquoise-coloured enamel.

FEBRUARY 1, 1850.

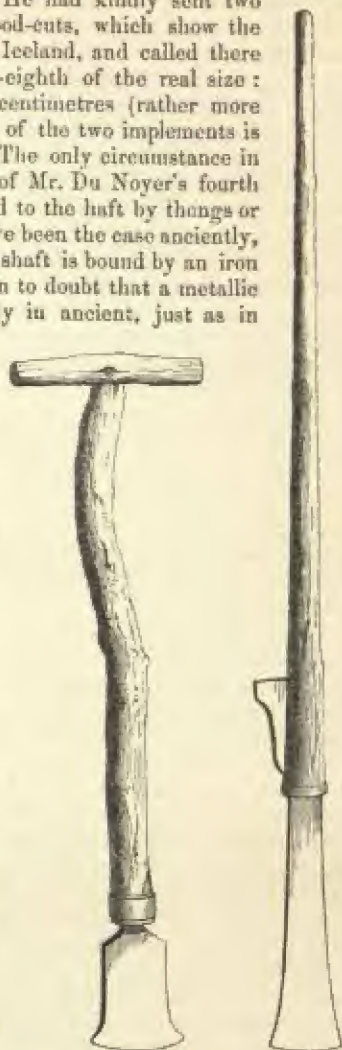
OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

MR. W. WYNNE FFOWLKES communicated notices of his investigations, during the past summer, of certain ancient remains in the interesting district of the Clwydian Hills, Denbighshire, and he laid before the meeting various fragments of fictile vessels there discovered, interesting as evidence of the age and people to whom these vestiges are to be assigned. The excavations were made in an encampment crowning the summit of Moel Fenli, a conical hill south of Moel Famma, about three miles west of Ruthin. Portions of ancient ware, of various kinds, were brought to light, not many inches below the *original* surface of the ground, and underneath the rampart on the north-east of the camp, the side of which it was necessary to scarp away for about six inches, in order to reach these remains: there were ashes mixed in the adjacent soil. The specimens appear to be all of Anglo-Roman fabrication, and of the coarser kinds of ware; one is incrustated with small particles of hard stone, as found on the inner surface of some "Samian" vessels and *mortaria*. Mr. Ffoulkes stated, that there is an urn preserved in the Caernarvon Museum which is incrustated in like manner. Another specimen was decorated with scroll patterns, laid on superficially in thick slips of a lighter colour than the vase itself. Some researches were also made at Moel Gaer, part of Moel Famma, and at Moel Arthur, to the northward of it. In these two encampments fragments of Roman pottery were found, of a red colour, and other ordinary wares of the coarser description, but sufficing amply to show that these singular hill-fortresses, on the confines of Denbighshire and Flintshire, had been occupied by the Roman invaders, although, probably, constructed as places of security in much earlier times. Mr. Neville, on examining the portions of various ware exhibited, expressed his persuasion that they were all of Anglo-Roman fabrication, and similar in character to those which had become so familiar to him in the course of his frequent excavations at Chesterford. Mr. Ffoulkes intimated his intention of prosecuting his investigation at some future occasion.

Mr. YATES read an interesting communication, which he had received since the publication of his Memoir on the use of Bronze celts, from Dr. C. J. Thomsen, of Copenhagen. He had kindly sent two drawings, copied in the annexed wood-cuts, which show the form of the "paalstav," now used in Iceland, and called there by that name.^b They are drawn one-eighth of the real size: the blade is, consequently, about 8 centimetres (rather more than three inches) broad. The larger of the two implements is 1.09 metre long, including its haft. The only circumstance in which it differs from the ancient celt of Mr. Du Noyer's fourth class, is that, instead of being attached to the haft by thongs or cords, as Mr. Yates had supposed to have been the case anciently, in these implements the bottom of the shaft is bound by an iron ring; and there seems to be no reason to doubt that a metallic ring may have been used occasionally in ancient, just as in modern times. Dr. Thomsen remarks, that these paalstaves are used to break the ice in winter, and to part the clods of earth, which, in Iceland, is dug and not ploughed. This presents a striking coincidence with the precepts of Roman writers on agriculture: "Nec minus dolabra quam vomere bubuleus utatur;" and "Globæ dolabris dissipandæ." The reader will observe in the larger of these two figures a confirmation of Mr. Yates' conjecture respecting the use of the *vangila*. In addition to the numerous localities mentioned in his Memoir, Dr. Thomsen has heard that paalstaves have been found in ancient stone quarries in Greece.

Mr. Yates exhibited also drawings of some remarkable bronze celts, preserved at Paris, in the Museums of Antiquities at the Louvre and at the Bibliothèque Nationale. They are novel types, unknown among English antiquities of this nature. Another bronze object, which he had noticed on the continent, appeared to have been intended to form the core of a mould.

Mr. Birch communicated a memoir illustrative of an interesting fragment of basalt, portion of an ancient Egyptian calendar, in the form of a circular vase, and sculptured with hieroglyphics, amongst which occur twice the cartouches containing the name and titles of Philip Arrhidæus. This fragment comprises the month Tybi, corresponding to November, with part of



^b Meaning, perhaps, the labouring staff, from the Icelandic verb *pula*, or *pala*, to labour. Mr. Yates has with much kindness

added these curious illustrations, above given, to the valuable series of woodcuts, previously presented by him to the Institute.

October. Its value consists in its being an addition to the small number of monuments of the early period of the sway of the Lagidæ in Egypt. Mr. Birch fixes its date as between B.C. 323—306. No monument of the reign of Arrhidæus exists in the British Museum. This curious relic had been recently found amongst the antiquarian collections of the late Ambrose Glover, the Surrey Antiquary, at Reigate, and it was brought before the Institute by THOMAS HART, Esq., of that town, its present possessor.¹

DR. THURNHAM gave a report of the recent examination of tumuli in Yorkshire, some of which have been assigned to the Danish period. See this Notice at a previous part of this *Journal*, p. 33.

THE REV. J. L. PETT communicated a memoir on the remarkable features of Gillingham Church, accompanied by numerous beautiful illustrations, reserved for publication in a future number.

MAJOR DAVIS, 52nd Regt., gave an account of churches in Brecknockshire, illustrated by many interesting drawings. It will be found at a previous page. He exhibited also several drawings of choice enamelled objects, views of architectural remains in Ireland, and other subjects.

THE REV. EDMUND VENABLES, referring to the early examples of the use of Arabic numerals, cited in the last volume of the *Journal*,² and that existing at Heathfield Church, Sussex, 1445, stated to be the earliest observed on any architectural work, expressed the wish that further investigation of this curious subject might be encouraged, and that the members of the Institute should be invited to send notices of any other dates of the fifteenth century, in other parts of the country. He sent two dates, one (only three years later than that noticed at Heathfield) from the Lych-gate at Bray, Berkshire, the other from a quarry in the window of a passage leading from the kitchen to the hall, at St. Cross, Hants. The first is the date 1448, carved on one of the wooden posts supporting the Lych-gate, on the left hand on entering the church-yard; the wood is much weathered by exposure, and the surface too rough to admit of a very precise facsimile being taken. The annexed representation, however, gives an accurate notion of the forms of the numerals. The originals measure about 1½ inch in height. The Lych-gate itself is a structure of considerable interest, having two ancient chambers over it, connected with some charitable bequest.³ It has been partly modernised, the plaster panel-work having given place to brick. An account of Bray and of this building has been given by the Rev. G. Gorham, in the "Collectanea Topographica."

1228

The date at St. Cross (see wood-cut, next page) occurs with the motto—"Dilexi sapientiam," being that of Robert Shirborne, Master of the Hospital, collated to the see of St. David's in 1505. The singular appearance of the numerals had perplexed many visitors, but the difficulty was solved by Mr. Gunner, who ascertained that the window having been re-leaded, the quarry was reversed, the coloured side being now the external one. The date proves accordingly to be 1497.⁴ These numerals measure about 1½ inches in height.

THE REV. W. GUNNER sent also rubbings from two other dates at St. Cross,

¹ This sculpture has been drawn by Mr. Bonomi, and will be given with Mr. Birch's Memoir, in the next *Journal*.

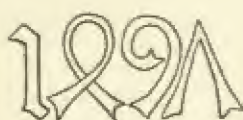
² *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 291.

³ They are occupied by poor almswomen.

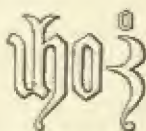
The access to these rooms is by a picturesque open staircase on the east side of the building.

⁴ It has been engraved by Gough, in his *Sepulchral Monuments*.

carved on stone, and of the times of the same Master. One of these is in the porter's lodge, the other on the mantle-piece of the fire-place in an upper chamber, now called "the Nun's room," part of the old Masters' lodging, supposed to have been the work of Robert Shirborne. It is carved on a scroll, as follows—"R S Dilexi Sapientiam anno doⁱ 1503.⁶" The date is the same in both instances, and the unusual form of the 5 (similar to the letter h) renders it deserving of special notice. This form occurs, however, in the "chiffres vulgaires de France," given by De Vaines.⁷ It is found in the date of the sepulchral brass of Robert Mayo, in the church of St. Mary, Coslany, Norwich, given in Mr. Wright's curious memoir "on the antiquity of dates expressed in Arabic Numerals," in the Journal of the Archaeological Association.⁷ It is identical with the character *quīnas*, the fifth of the numerical symbols used by Gerbert, in the system of calculation introduced about the close of the tenth century.

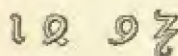


St. Cross, painted Glass.



Date carved on Stone.

MR. GUNNER subsequently communicated a notice of the remains of the ancient Episcopal manor-house at Bishop's Waltham, Hants, consisting of an extensive range of buildings, formerly the bishop's stables, and in later times used as a malt-house. At the end of this building is a cottage, in the wall of which is to be seen inserted a sculptured stone, bearing an escutcheon of the arms of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winchester (a cross charged with three roses), and beneath it the date 1493, as here represented,



being the year in which he was translated to that see from Salisbury. The stone is decayed and the Arabic numerals somewhat worn, especially the second, of which one extremity is now broken away; the figure

was, however, evidently the Arabic 4.

The curious piece of plate presented by the same Bishop Langton to Pembroke College, Cambridge (as stated by Godwin), and still there preserved, usually termed the "*Anathema* cup," bears an inscription, in which both Roman and Arabic numerals are found united. It is as follows:—*T. langton winton' eps aule penbrochie olim soci' dedit hac tassea coop'ta eide aule 1.4.9.7 qui alienaberit anathema sit. Ixbii. bnt.*

The anathema has not availed for the preservation of the cover of this *tassea*. A representation of the cup is given in Mr. Smith's interesting "*Specimens of College Plate*," (Transactions of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, vol. i.)

MR. OUVRE presented to the Institute a plaster cast of another date, 1494, in Arabic numerals, which is seen over the west door of the church

⁶ This motto, Mr. Gunner stated, occurs in one other position, on the stone capital of a brick column, supporting a kind of oriel window in the upper gallery of the cloisters, on the outside. This is the work of Bishop

Compton, and the capital was probably removed from some other place.

⁷ *Dictionnaire de Diplomatique*, vol. i., Pl. v.

⁷ Vol. ii., p. 160. See also p. 64.

of Monken Hadley, Middlesex. A representation is given in Camden's "Britannia." The church is supposed to have been erected by Edward IV., as a chantry for the performance of masses for the souls of those who fell at the battle of Barnet, in 1491. On the dexter side of the date is a rose, and on the other a wing, which have been explained as a canting device for the name Rosewing, one of the priors (?) of Walden, to which house Hadley belonged. The same device occurs over one of the arches of Enfield church, also dependent on Walden.*

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. WILLIAM W. E. WYNNE, of Sion.—A round buckler of thin bronze plate, with a central boss, on the reverse of which is a handle; it is ornamented with seven concentric raised circles. It was found in a peat moss, at a depth of about 12 inches, near a very perfect cromlech, about 400 yards south-east of Harleeh, and lay in an erect position, as Mr. Wynne had clearly ascertained by the marks perceptible in the peat where it was found. One part, being near the surface, had, in consequence, become decayed, but the remainder is in excellent preservation. (See woodcut.) It measures, in diameter, 22 inches. Several bronze shields have been found in Great Britain at various times. The example most analogous to that now noticed, was found near Ely, in 1846, and is preserved in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Cambridge, in whose transactions it is represented, with notices of similar objects. Sir Samuel Meyrick designated the circular bronze buckler of this description as the *tarian*; the more common type presents concentric rings, beaten up by the hammer, with intervening rows of knobs, imitating nail-heads. He speaks also of such objects as the "coating" of shields, but the position of the central handle seems ill adapted if such were the intention. Mr. Wynne exhibited some bronze spear-heads, found, in 1835, near the Wrekin, as related by Mr. Hartshorne, in his "Salopia Antiqua."† Also an iron weapon found in the peat at the Wildmores, near Eyton, Salop, a kind of bill, with the point formed into a hook, supposed to have been used either to catch or to cut the bridle in a conflict between footmen and cavalry. Length 12 inches. Mr. Neville remarked that he had discovered one of precisely similar form, but rather smaller, in excavations at Chesterford.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—An intaglio of very superior art to that usually displayed on gems found in sites of Roman occupation in England. The gem is a red jasper. It represents "*Lætitia Autumni*?" a figure bearing ears of wheat, and game. It was discovered in the course of recent excavations at Chesterford.

By MR. NEWMARCH.—Several very striking drawings of large dimensions, exhibiting more perfectly than the tracings displayed at former meetings, the beauty and variety of design so much admired in the tessellated pavements lately found at Cirencester, of which there are fac-simile represen-

* See Camden's *Britannia*, ed. Gough, 1806, vol. ii., pp. 75, 109; and Pl. iii., Lyson's *Environ.* *Journal Archaeol. Assoc.*, vol. ii., p. 159. On the subject of the "Use of Arabic Numerals," see *Archæologia*, vols. i., p. 149; x., p. 360; xiii., p. 107; several

papers in the *Philos. Trans.*, and the authorities cited in a recent number of "*Notes and Queries*," vol. i., p. 236.

† Several examples and a celt are there figured. See p. 85.

tations of the size of the originals. They have been prepared with the utmost care for the forthcoming work on *Corinium*.

By MR. EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY.—A small plate, of *champ-levé* enamel, circa 1350, intended to decorate some piece of metal-work, possibly affixed to a belt, or inlaid in the centre (or "*bussellus*," the little boss) of the round dish or charger formerly much in use. It was found in January, 1850, in the ground close to the manor-house of Nether Pillerton, Co. Warwick, belonging to the Rev. Henry Mills, in whose possession this curious little relic remains. The accompanying woodcut accurately shows its form and the heraldic charge, being the coat of Hastang, a Warwickshire family of ancient note. The bearing, however, here appears with some difference of colouring. Hastang bore, Azure, a chief gules, over all a lion rampant Or. On this plate the chief is azure, and the field was evidently gules, when freshly enamelled; but a chemical change has taken place,—the cupreous base of the red colouring having been converted into a green incrustation, under which traces of *gules* may be discerned. This may be an accidental error of the enameller's, or perhaps a difference used by some branch of the family, although not recorded. Dugdale states, that Sir John Hastang, the last of the family, died 39 Edw. III., leaving two daughters, his heirs, who married into the families of Stafford and Salisbury. The parish of Wellesbourne Hastang, where the family held



Enamelled Plate, found at Nether Pillerton, Warwickshire. Original size.

possessions, is not far from Pillerton; they gave also their name to Lemington Hastang, Warwickshire, where may be still seen in a north window a scutcheon of their arms, in brilliant ruby and azure. Mr. Shirley remarked, in regard to ancient heraldic differences in tinctures, that the Roll, t. Edw. II., edited by Sir Harris Nicolas, gives several cases exactly in point. Sir John Strange (p. 6) bore, Gules, two lions passant, argent. Sir Fulk, argent, two lions passant gules. — Sir Fulk Fitzwarin, quarterly, argent, and gules, indented, a mullet sable. Sir William, quarterly, argent and

sable, indented. Many other examples might be cited. The Roll cited gives the coats of five of the Hastang family, but none of them have the chief azure.

By MR. EDWARD HOARE, Local Secretary at Cork.—A representation of a remarkable bronze fibula, formerly in the Piltown Museum, formed by the late Mr. Anthony.¹ It was found, in 1842, in the Co. Roscommon, and is accurately portrayed by the accompanying woodcut, half the size of the original. This type of fibula appears, as Mr. Hoare remarked, to be almost

¹ This valuable collection was sold at Sotheby's in 1848, and a considerable portion, including the precious series of gold ornaments, was purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum.

peculiar to Ireland, and the example here given is one of the largest of the kind. The diameter of the ring is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of the acus, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had evidently been much worn. The precise mode of use of these singular ornaments has been often a matter of discussion; Mr. Hoare expressed the opinion that they might have been worn in the hair, to fasten the luxuriant tresses for which the Celtic race of the Irish women are still remarkable, and have served the same purpose as the *spintro* commonly used by the females of Italy. The peculiar form of these ancient fibulae, of which several specimens of extreme richness have been figured by Mr. Fairholt, in the Gloucester Volume of the Archaeological Association, may seem to present some analogy to that of the various "penannular" ornaments found in Ireland.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Several ancient signet rings, found in Cambridgeshire; the cross-bar, or frame, of an aulmonière, of metal curiously inlaid with *niello*; and other relics found near Cambridge.

By the REV. WILLIAM GUNNER.—Three ponderous iron hammers, and two objects described as small anvils, supposed to have been used by armourers, and found in the ancient entrenchment at Danebury Camp, near Stockbridge, Hants. Mr. Hewitt, however, stated that these relics presented no indication of having been destined for the purpose conjectured.

Numerous impressions of sepulchral brasses were exhibited, and presented to the collection of the Institute, comprising the following.

By MR. LOWNDES.—From Dunstable Church, Bedfordshire.—Lawrence Cantelowe and six sisters; *circa*, 1420. A figure of a lady, concealed by a pew; *circa*, 1480. Henry Fayrey and his wife, shrouded figures, 1516. Richard Pynfold and his wife, 1516. A shrouded figure, early sixteenth century; and a woman with her two husbands; *circa*, 1600.

From Luton Church.—Figure of Hugh atte Spetyle, inscription to the memory of himself, his wife, and son, a priest; *circa*, 1410. A lady, veiled and barbed; the figure is placed under a triple canopy; *circa*, 1430. Edward Sheffield, canon of Lichfield, 15—. John Aeworth, Esq., and two wives, 1513. John Lylam and two wives, 1513. Robert Colshill and wife, 1524.

By MR. W. W. WYNNE.—From Pottenham, Surrey.—A small figure of Edward Cranford, Rector, in the mass vestment; 1431.

By MR. CHARLES LONG.—From Lambeth.—A figure of a man in armour; *circa*, 1520. Lady Catharine Howard, in an armorial mantle, 1535.—From Draycot Cerne, Wilts.—Sir Edw. Cerne and his wife; *circa*, 1395, hands conjoined.—From Dauntsey.—Sir John Danvers and his wife, 1514. A figure in secular costume, and his wife.

By MR. C. DESBOROUGH BEDFORD.—A MS. volume, containing genealogical and heraldic evidences relating to the ancient French family of the Comte de Lentilhac Sedières.²

By MR. W. JENVEY, Churchwarden of Romsey.—A small jewelled cross, appended to a chain, found in September, 1839, amongst some rubbish taken from the roof in the south transept of Romsey Abbey Church, Hants.

² A French nobleman, who took refuge in England in the first French Revolution. The pedigree is particularly interesting, being subscribed by numerous distinguished refugees, his friends, at that time in London. The volume contains various personal and

family memorials. The volume had been deposited many years since, with the late Charles Bedford, Esq., and all inquiries to discover the present representative of this ancient race of Lentilhac Sedières have been fruitless.

It is of the Latin form, the terminations of the limbs quatrefoiled, the face being set with garnets (?) and the reverse ornamented with transparent blue enamel. Also, a collection of jettons, or Nuremburgh counters, found during the repairs of that structure, a half-groat of Henry VIII., minted at York, two tokens of the Corporation of Remsey, and one of Southampton.

By MISS ISABELLA STRANGE.—An elegantly-enamelled ring, probably of Oriental workmanship, the enamel being laid upon the gold in considerable relief, representing birds and flowers, as if embossed on the surface. It had been long preserved in the family of the distinguished engraver, Sir Robert Strange.

By MR. WAT.—A copy of the Book of Common Prayer, printed by R. Jugge and Cawood, London, 1566, which has been viewed with interest, as bearing the arms, emblazoned in colours, and the initials, of William Howard, first Baron Howard of Effingham, created by Mary in 1553. The arms, impressed on both sides of the binding, and painted, are those of Howard, quartering Brotherton, Warren, and Bigot. The escutcheon is surrounded by a Garter, and beneath is the old family motto, "SOLA VIRTUS INVICTA." It has been preserved in the Reigate Public Library, in a chamber over the vestry, north of the chancel. This distinguished statesman possessed by descent from the Warrens a moiety of the manor of Reigate; and he appears to have had a residence in the neighbourhood. His son, the Earl of Nottingham, "Generall of Queene Elizabethes Navy Royall att sea agaynst the Spanyards invinsable Navy," was interred in Reigate Church, as were many of his noble house, by some of whom this Book seems to have been used, subsequently to the death of the first lord, in 1573 (whose initials it bears), a copy of the Old Version of the Psalms, printed by G. M., 1637, having been inserted at the end, and the original binding preserved.

By MR. ORMSBY GORE, M. P.—An oriental vessel of tutenag? and bronze, elegantly ornamented with bands at intervals, engraved and partly enamelled. It was found in Willow-street, Oswestry.

By MR. FORREST.—A covered cup, on a foot like a rummer, supposed to be of wood of the ash, considered to be gifted with certain physical virtues. Various devices, some of them apparently heraldic, and quaint inscriptions, are slightly incised upon it. On the cover is an elephant, placed on a torse, like an heraldic crest, a bird upon his back; an ostrich, with a horse-shoe in its beak; a porcupine; and a gryphon. Around the rim is inscribed, "Give thanks to God for all his Gyfts, shew not thy selfe vnkinde: and suffer not his Benifits to slip out of thy minde: consider What he hath Done for you." On the bowl of the cup appear the lion statant, the unicorn (under which is the date 1611), a dragon placed on a torse, and having in its beak a human hand coupéd,—and a hart lodged, ducally gorged and chained. Around the rim of the bowl and the foot are inscriptions of a similar kind, as also on the under side of the foot. The height of the cup with its cover is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It had been conjectured that this cup might have served in some rural parish as a chalice; this might seem probable from the following distich inscribed upon the foot:—

"Most Worthy Drinke the Lord of lyfe Doth Giue,
Worthy receivers shall for ever Liue."

A wooden cup, of like form, height 14 in., bearing the elephant, gryphon, porcupine, and salamander, on the cover; on the bowl, the ostrich, unicorn, wivern, and stag *statant*, with date, 1620, and inscriptions differing from

those found on this cup, was in the possession of Mr. W. Rogers, and was exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1843. (Described in their printed Minutes, vol. i., p. 15.)

By Mr. FAIRER.—A remarkable triptych altar-piece, representing the Resurrection and final Judgment. This striking work of art bears the monogram of Albert Altdorfer, born at Altdorf, in Bavaria, 1488. In the foreground are a series of kneeling figures, exhibiting very curious peculiarities of armour and costume. They appear to be of three generations—the eldest bears arg. a lion rampant guardant, or, impaling barry of six, arg. and sa. His wife kneels near him. The son (?) bears on his breast the same lion, and, on his armorial tabard, his maternal coat; behind him is his wife, her arms are, Gu. a bend arg. between six fleurs de lys. Behind them appears their daughter, and on the opposite side, behind the first pair, is her husband. Several children are seen near them; their patron Saints, with other curious details, Paradise and eternal punishment, complete this highly interesting early example of the German school.

By Mr. WEBB.—A remarkably fine enamelled painting, of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, with rich transparent colours, the enamel laid upon foil, or *paillons*, imitating gems, and admirably illustrative of the style of art previously to the introduction in France of an Italian character of design. The subject is the Annunciation. The Virgin appears kneeling at a faldstool, on which is a book; in front is seen Gabriel, kneeling on one knee, and pointing with a jewelled sceptre to a figure of the Almighty, above, represented with the Papal tiara, and orb; the Holy Spirit descending from his bosom. There are several attendant angels, and an arched canopy studded with sparkling *paillons*, rests on an architrave supported by columns. On the architrave are figures of two aged men, with scrolls inscribed, "O mater dei memento mei." The accessories and hangings of the chamber are singularly elaborate; in front stands a vase, with a lily. The transparent enamels of the robes are of great brilliancy.

Also an enamel, painted by Leonard Limousin, in 1539: the portrait of Martin Luther; a choice specimen of the art of Limoges.—An ewer, of the peculiar fabrication termed "*faïence de Henri II.*," of the greatest rarity.⁷ It is an admirable specimen, and in the most perfect state of preservation. This kind of manufacture is attributed to some of the Italian artists brought to France by Francis I., the precursors of the revival of decorative fictile works in that country, in the time of Bernard Palissy.—An exquisite sculpture in wood, representing the Virgin and Infant Saviour. It is the work of Hans Schaufelein, a painter and skilful engraver on wood, in the style of Albert Durer, and who, like that great artist and others, his contemporaries, occasionally executed small sculptures in wood or stone. He died about 1550.—An exquisite Flemish carving, in pear-wood, representing Adam and Eve in Paradise, surrounded by a frame of most elaborate and delicate workmanship, in which is introduced, above, the Lamb slain and placed on the altar, with the words, "*Dlam is van aendegin gedoot.*" On one side is the conflict of the Demon with Man, on the other the Demon victorious. Beneath,—"*Invidia autem diaboli mors introivit in orbem terrarum, imitantur autem illum qui sunt ex parte illius.*" Date, about 1600.

By Mr. J. H. LE KEUX.—Two pairs of knives and forks, beautiful exam-

⁷ See Brongniart, *Traité des Arts Céramiques*, vol. ii., p. 175.

ples of highly-finished English cutlery. The silver-mounted ivory handles are curiously inlaid with silver filagree: one pair have inserted on the handles small silver coins of Charles II., James II., and Queen Anne.

MARCH 1, 1850.

SIR JOHN P. BOILEAU, Bart., V.P., in the Chair.

On opening the proceedings, the Chairman took occasion to advert to the preparations for the EXHIBITION of works of ANCIENT ART, already prosecuted with the most satisfactory effect, under the auspices of a very distinguished Committee of Management, over which H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT had graciously consented to preside. The high interest of such a collection, and the important influence which it was calculated to produce upon the taste and design of present times, had been, as was anticipated, warmly recognised. Sir John Boileau regarded with satisfaction that the recent diffusion of an enlightened taste for Archaeological inquiries had insured the signal success of an undertaking, which, in former times, would have been attended with many difficulties, or even viewed with contempt. The cordial interest with which the proposal had been entertained, was mainly due to the zealous endeavours, during the past six years, of the Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Association, whose meetings and publications had given so powerful an impulse to the extension of antiquarian science. He felt assured that the members of the Institute would cordially co-operate in giving full effect to the interesting exhibition about to be opened by the Society of Arts.

A memoir was communicated by MR. HARROP, Local Secretary at Norwich, describing the curious remains supposed to be the vestiges of a British village of considerable extent, in Norfolk. The result of his observations, which were admirably illustrated by a large map of the locality, known as the "Weybourn Pits," will be published, on the completion of Mr. Harrod's careful investigations, in the series of contributions to "Norfolk Archaeology," produced by the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society. The village of Weybourn is near the sea, at the northern extremity of a range of cliffs extending towards Yarmouth. The pits are mostly circular, from 7 to 12 feet in diameter, and 2 to 4 feet in depth. Occasionally two or three pits are connected by a trench. The floors are carefully made with smooth stones. No pottery or remains have been found. The pits are very numerous, and are doubtless the vestiges of primeval habitations. They are formed in a dry sandy spot, overlooking a fertile district. To the north are numerous small tumuli.

A notice was then read, relating to the fine collection of antiquities brought before the meeting by the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE. They consisted of bronze vases, of exquisite form, cinerary urns of glass, a bronze lamp, and some other remarkable remains, discovered some years since near Thornborough, Bucks, on the estates of the Duke of Buckingham, in a tumulus, which proved to be the depository of the richest series of Romano-British remains hitherto explored, with the exception, perhaps, alone of the Bartlow Hills, in Cambridgeshire, excavated by the late Mr. Rokewode. An interesting account of a discovery recently made by MR. NEVILLE, in the prosecution of his researches at Chesterford, was also contributed by MR. OLDFHAM. An *olla* had been brought to light, covered by a large dish of

"Samian" ware, and containing a small vase, of rather unusual shape, in an inverted position amongst the ashes with which the large urn was filled.¹ In the "Museum Disneianum," there is a like example, as Mr. DISNEY stated to the meeting, of a large cinerary urn, enclosing a small one: these had proved, on anatomical observation, to contain the remains of an adult, and a very small child, respectively, supposed to have been a mother and her infant. These urns were found at Hanningfield Common, Essex.² Such deposits are not very usual; the Dean of Westminster is in possession of a large globular urn, or *dolium*, in which an *olla* of moderate dimensions was found enclosed. This discovery was lately made near Stratford-le-Bow. We hope to give a detailed account of Mr. NEVILLE's discoveries in the next Journal.

A precious relic of ancient Irish art was brought before the Institute by the kindness of the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE, being the enamelled pastoral staff, or rather the decorated metal case, enclosing a pastoral staff, supposed to have been used by St. Carthag, first Bishop of Lismore. Mr. PAYNE COLLIER, to whose charge this invaluable object had been entrusted by his Grace for this occasion, stated that it had been long preserved in connexion with the estates at Lismore, which had descended to him. Mr. Collier read the correspondence with the eminent Irish antiquaries, Dr. Todd and Mr. O'Donovan, expressive of the opinion that the date of the work, as indicated by inscriptions upon it, is A.D. 1112 or 1113, the year of the death of Nial Mac Mic Aeducain, Bishop of Lismore, for whom it appears to have been made. The name of the artist "*Nectan fecit*," is recorded in these inscriptions, which will form part of the Collections preparing for publication by Mr. Petrie. Some skilful antiquaries had been inclined to assign an earlier date to part of the decorations; this is not improbable, as relics of this nature in Ireland, long held in extreme veneration, were constantly encased in works of metal, which from time to time were renewed, or replaced by more costly coverings.

On a vote of thanks to the DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE being moved by Sir JOHN BOILEAU, with the request that Mr. Payne Collier would convey to his Grace the assurance of the high gratification which his kind liberality had afforded to the Institute, Mr. Collier begged to express his conviction, by constant experience, that there is no possession of Literature or Art in his Grace's collections, which he is not most ready to render available for any object of public information, or for the advancement of science.

Mr. WESTWOOD stated that there was much difficulty in determining the age of ancient objects of art, or MSS. executed in Ireland, owing to the isolation of that country, and the consequent long-continued prevalence there of conventional and traditional styles of ornament; thus, the triangular minuscule writing of the early ages has been continuous and is still used for writing the Irish language; whilst, in all the other nations of Western Europe, the early national styles were absorbed by the regular gothic. Still, however, slight modifications in the traditional styles of ornamentation were adopted, which, together with the inscriptions upon many of these ancient objects of art (in which occur the names of the parties by and for whom they were made), enable us to fix their date without any doubt, the ancient annals of Ireland (which have been in so many instances indirectly corroborated) affording very satisfactory means of identification of the

¹ Representations of these interesting *sculpturae* will be given on a future occasion.

² See *Archaeol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 85, where a figure of the small urn is given.

persons mentioned in such inscriptions. This is the case with the Lismore crosier, and as there is no question that its entire ornamented metal covering is of one date, and that the inscriptions on it are also coeval, there seems no reason for doubting that its real date is the early part of the twelfth century, assigned to it by Dr. Todd and by Mr. O'Donovan. The "yellow cross of Cong," in the collection of the Royal Irish Academy, is also of the same date; a drawing of this was exhibited by Mr. Westwood, as well as figures of the pastoral staves of the abbots of Clon Macnoise, in the same collection, and the head and pomel of a crosier in the British Museum. The very similar ornamentation on the tomb of Mac Cormac, in the cathedral of Cashel, also affords additional means of judging of the date of the eleventh and twelfth century work in Ireland. The very short form of the Lismore crosier was alluded to and illustrated by a drawing of a small bronze figure of an ecclesiastic, in the same collection, found at Aghaboe, as well as by the figures of ecclesiastics on the ornamental cover, or cundach, of the Irish missal formerly in the Duke of Buckingham's collection, now in that of Lord Ashburnham. The Lismore and Clon Macnoise staves were very remarkable for the row of dog-like animals on the outside of the crooked part. The former was, however, ornamented with small tessellated and enamelled ornaments, which do not appear on the Clon Macnoise crosier, but very similar details are found on a beautiful relic of unknown use in the collection of Mr. Hawkins, of Bignor Park, Sussex, a metal bason, found in the bed of the Witham, near Washington, and exhibited in the museum formed at Lincoln, as also, on this occasion, to the members of the Institute.

Mr. Westwood moreover thought, that the opinion which had been held, that the crosier contained within it the original simple wooden pastoral staff of the first bishop of Lismore, was correct, it being the constant habit of the Irish ecclesiastics to cover these relics with fresh ornamented metal work from time to time. Such is the case with the singular arm-like reliquary engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*; such are the various cundachs; and such are the different portable hand-bells of the Irish Church, described by Mr. Westwood in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Of two of the most highly ornamented of those relics full-sized coloured drawings were exhibited by him on the present occasion.

Mrs. GREEN communicated transcripts from several interesting letters connected with the eventful history of the latter part of the fifteenth century in England. They were recently found by her in a collection preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris. These curious memorials will be given hereafter.

MR. ASHURST MAJENDIE, in presenting to the Institute a copy of the curious "*Rapport au Conseil Municipal de Bayeux*," by M. Pexet, on behalf of the Commission charged with the Conservation of the "*Tapisserie de la Reine Mathilde*," in 1838, called attention to the singular fact, that in 1792 the tapestry had actually been taken to serve the unworthy purpose of a covering for a baggage-waggon. It was happily rescued, after the vehicle was on the route, by the spirited exertions of one of the citizens of Bayeux, who obtained some coarse cloth, which he succeeded in substituting for the venerable relic. The tapestry at a later time was removed to Paris, and exhibited in Notre Dame, to stimulate popular feeling in favour of the project of a second conquest of Albion.

THE REV. JOSEPH HUNTER, in reference to the frequent notices recently

communicated concerning Arabic numerals, offered the following interesting remarks on the earliest instances of their practical use in England.

He observed, that greatly superior as in every respect, and particularly for facilitating calculation, is the Arabic method of the notation of numbers above the Roman, it was not till a recent period that it superseded the mode which had been long in use. In the public accounts this notation was rarely used in England before the seventeenth century, and in private accounts the use of it is not at all common before that century.

Even stray and casual instances of the use of it, either entire or intermixed with characters in the Roman notation, are very rarely found in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. One has been observed by Sir Francis Palgrave, of the 10th year of King Edward the First, 1282. It is only the character for three; *trium* being written thus,—3^m. See Parliamentary Writs, vol. i., p. 232.

Mr. Hunter laid before the Institute a fac-simile of a public document of the 19th year of King Edward the Second, 1325, in which the date of the year is expressed in one part in Roman numerals, and in another in Arabic. The document is a warrant from Hugh le Despenser to Bonefex de Peruche and his partners, merchants of a company, to pay forty pounds. Dated February 4, 19th Edw. II. (1325).

It is expressed as follows—"Hugh' le Despens' a nr'e bien amez Bonefex de Peruche & ses compaignons Marchauntz de la dite comp' . . . (*torn*) saluz, No' vo' maundoms q' de den's (*deners*) q' vo' auxz du nr'e en garde facez liu'er a nr'e ch' compaignon Mons' . . . (*torn*) liures desterlinges questes no' lui auoms p'stez. Et voloms q' ceste lr'e vo' soit garaunt de la h . . . (*torn*) le .iiij. iour de fleu'er, Lan du regne le Roi Edward, fitz au Roi Edward, xix^e." Indorsed—"Per istam literam solverunt Roberto de Morle militi, xl. li. i. per recogn' in cancellar' factam." And, in a different hand, on the dorse, is a memorandum of the payment, with a date February, 1325, as here represented. It is to be observed, however, that this indorsement is not written by an Englishman, but by one of the Italian merchants, to whom the warrant was addressed. Yet it shows that this notation was sometimes applied in England at the beginning of that century to purposes of business.

Quomo d' xij li
fo8ro10 13 29

Sir Robert de Morle was much engaged in public affairs in the reign of Edward II., and was in various expeditions, t. Edward III., in France, where he died, in 1359. He acquired large estates in Norfolk by marriage with the heiress of le Marshall, in whose right he had also the Marshalship and lands in Ireland. The warrant here given seems to have been issued about the time when Queen Isabel with Prince Edward were in France, caballing against Edward II. and the Despenser faction. By distribution of great gifts amongst the French, a feeling unfavourable to Isabel was excited, and she left Paris for Hainault, whence she set forth in September following with a large force, and landed at Orwell.

The companies of Florentine and other Italian merchants were long encouraged in England, and supplied frequent loans to the Crown. (See *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii., p. 308.) The "*mercatores de Societate de Perruch' de Florentia*," occur 17 Edw. II., and subsequently; but the name of Bonefex does not appear in the numerous documents there cited.

MR. SPENCER HALL communicated a notice of sepulchral memorials of

the family of Echingham, or Etchingham, accompanied by some architectural notes of the church of that name, in Sussex. He exhibited a curious series of sepulchral brasses. This Memoir is reserved for a future occasion.

LIEUT. WALKER, of Torquay, called the attention of the Society to the state of the ancient castle on St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall. A part of the foundation having been neglected has given way, and the building is consequently in danger. It is stated that the proprietor (of the St. Aubyn family,) proposes to take down a portion in order to save the rest; it has, however, been affirmed, that this venerable structure might be preserved entire, by aid of buttresses or by underpinning the walls, and the interest attached to the castle appears to entitle it to every care.

THE REV. DR. NICHOLSON, Rector of St. Albans, communicated an account of recent works of restoration in the Abbey Church, which have been carried on with the greatest care for the due preservation of that noble fabric. The stone used in the ornamental parts of the church is almost wholly from Totternhoe, where no quarry has been worked for many years. Dr. Nicholson, however, had fortunately purchased a large quantity in blocks, the foundation of an old barn, and probably once part of the conventual buildings. With this material he had completed many string-courses which were broken, hood-mouldings of arches, and other details which could, without risk of deviation from original authority, be replaced. The appearance of many parts had been greatly benefited by the removal of accumulated white-wash and paint. The floor and steps of wood, which disfigured the access from the south aisle into the choir, as also the unsightly wooden floor of the choir itself, have been suitably replaced by stone steps and a chequered floor; and the Saint's Chapel, as also Abbot Wheathampsted's Chantry, have been thrown open to view by the removal of a screen of modern wood-work which concealed them. The ancient decorative tiles have been brought together in the Saint's Chapel. Two of three large arches, filled up with rubble more than 3 ft. thick, and forming the east wall of the parish church on the Dissolution of the monastery, have been disencumbered of this mass, and a 9 in. wall substituted, so as to show their deep recesses. In this operation an altar, surrounded by mural painting, has been discovered, with a figure of an archbishop (S. Willielmus) in good preservation, assigned by Mr. Bloxam to *t.* Hen. III. This curious relic of art quickly faded on exposure, although Dr. Nicholson, with his customary vigilance, had caused it to be protected by glass. An engraving from this curious subject will shortly be produced. The original will still compensate the antiquary for the trouble of a visit to this interesting fabric, in the conservation of which Dr. Nicholson has shown so much judgment and good taste.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By MR. CHARLES LONG.—Three "arrow-heads" of black silix, from the field of Marathon. They measure about an inch in length, and are now pointless, the edges sharp, one side is formed with two facets, the other is flat, so that the section would be a very obtuse-angled triangle. They were found in tumuli, and have been described by Col. Leake, who states that he found them likewise in other parts of Attica. The specimens exhibited were discovered by MR. HENRY LONG, who called attention to the fact that Herodotus states that the points of the arrows, used by Ethiopians, in the armies of

Xerxes, were of the stone with which they engraved their gems. He speaks also of another tribe who used stone-headed arrows.

MR. C. LONG exhibited also several silver coins, of Constantius, Valens, Valentinian, and Gratian, part of a hoard (about one hundred in number) discovered in the parish of Chaddlesworth, Berks, deposited in an earthen vase, of which a fragment only was preserved. The spot is on a bye-road about two miles north of the "Upper Baydon Road," which appears to be a continuation of the Ermine Street, leading from Corinium to Speen (*Spinae*.) The old "Street Way" also runs about three miles to the northward, in the direction of Wantage. The discovery has been noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine. Mr. Long communicated a note of a mural painting discovered in September, 1849, over the chancel arch in Chelsworth Church, Suffolk. It represents the Day of Doom, the Saviour enthroned on the rainbow; the Virgin Mary at his right intercedes for the departed spirits; eleven Apostles, and various persons, some of them wearing crowns, appear behind her. On the left stands St. Peter, bearing the keys and a scroll. There is also a representation of Hell, with demons of grotesque forms, and the wicked tortured by chains worked by a windlace.¹

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—Three remarkable bronze fibulæ, of the Anglo-Saxon period, from the Stowe Collection, two of them of the "saucer-shaped" type, and set with imitative gems. They are of large dimensions, diam. 3½ in. The third consists of a circular ornament, chased and jewelled, appended to a long *acus*, and resembling certain ornaments found in Ireland. They were discovered at Ashendon, Bucks.

By the Rev. T. F. LEE.—Specimens of Roman and medieval pottery discovered at St. Albans. He presented to the Institute rubbings from a brass in St. Michael's Church, in that town, which had been concealed by pews, and that of Richard Peacock, 1512, at Redburn.

By MR. WHINCOPF.—A metallic *speculum*, in remarkable preservation, discovered on the Lexden-road, near Colchester. It has a handle, according to the usual fashion of Roman mirrors; but objects of this kind have rarely been found in England. A small vase of fine "Samian" ware, exceedingly perfect, found at Colchester in 1848; the bottom, on the inside, bears the stamp ARC. OF. A very perfect *cylix* of brownish-coloured ware, with embossed ornaments; found in the Thames, Sept. 1847. A diminutive Roman vase, in singular preservation (height 2½ inches), found in an urn at Colchester, 1837. A small vessel, or *patera*, of fine smalt-blue glass, found in an urn at the same place, apparently compressed by exposure to fire. A curious bronze armlet, with engraved ornament, several beautiful rings of various periods, with other ornaments of gold, and two silver armillæ of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. A standing cup, of ashwood (?) date about 1600; and some specimens of medieval pottery. A gold ring, with portrait of Charles I., inscribed C. R., 1648.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUEARIAN SOCIETY.—A very curious carving in walrus-tooth, probably part of the binding of a *Textus*, or book of the Gospels. It represents the Saviour, within an *aureola* of the pointed-oval form, surrounded by figures of the Virgin, St. John, apostles, and angels. This specimen has been assigned to the eleventh century.

By MR. GODWIN, of Winchester, through Mr. Gunner.—A small carving in ivory, a roundel of open work, representing foliage and birds, probably of

¹ This painting has recently undergone "restoration" by Mr. Mason, of Ipswich, under direction of Sir H. Austen, churchwarden of Chelsworth.

the thirteenth century. It was found in excavations in St. Thomas-street, Winchester, close to the site of the old parish church, now demolished. It was stated, that the workmen first met with a flooring of "encaustic" tiles, and on removing this there appeared beneath a pavement formed of large tiles, such as were used in Roman constructions. In the rubbish near this the ornament of ivory appeared, which very probably had been attached to some object of sacred use.

By MR. RICHARD HUSSEY.—Several specimens, illustrative of ancient practices connected with architecture. They comprised a portion of the mortar formed of gypsum, without any use of lime, employed at St. Kenelm's Chapel, near Hales Owen; a specimen of tiles prepared for forming coarse unglazed pavements, resembling those of late Roman times; the quarry being cut through part of its thickness whilst the clay was soft, so that after firing it might readily be broken up into *tessellæ* of suitable size. This was found at Hartlip, Kent.—Also fragments from Danbury, Essex, showing the ancient use of terra-cotta in England for forming mouldings, as described by Mr. Hussey in the *Journal* (Vol. v., p. 34). They are flat portions, with a chamfered edge, so that several being arranged one over another, the angle of the chamfer alike in all, a set-off, or splayed surface, might readily be formed. Mr. Hussey presented also to the Society a small *Sanctus*, or sacring, bell, found during recent repairs at St. Kenelm's Chapel.

By the REV. H. T. ELLACOMBE.—Sketches of two corbels, from the tower of Bitton Church, Somerset, sculptured heads probably intended to represent Edward III. and Queen Philippa. They were originally of good character, unfortunately now much impaired by exposure or injury, but interesting as contributing to fix the age of the fabric; Mr. Ellacombe considers the lower part of the tower to have been erected, *circa* 1377. He observed that very interesting series of regal portraits might be selected from sculptures of this kind, existing in various parts of England.

By MR. MAGNIAC.—A reliquary, in the form of a foot, of silver, well modelled, and of the natural size. It was formerly preserved in the Treasury of Basle Cathedral, and was brought to this country, with a magnificent votive altar *tubula* of gold, by Colonel Theubet.² The bands representing the sandal are enriched with gems, of which a few are recent restorations. The foot, above the toes, appears as if enclosed in a kind of sock, studded with gold stars, and a band around the instep, with a rich knot of pearls in front. On each ankle is a roundel of very early Byzantine *cloisonné* enamel, of beautiful green colour.—A fine medieval cameo of mother-of-pearl, representing the Presentation in the Temple, set in a coronet of silver gilt.—The exquisite enamelled hunting-horn, formerly in the Collection at Strawberry-hill, and painted by Leonard Limousin, expressly, as it has been supposed, for Francis I.—A beautiful little casket, of wood, delicately sculptured with subjects from the legend of St. Genevieve; at one end is a little enamelled escutcheon, party per bend, argent and sable. Date, about 1425.

By MR. B. VULLIAMY.—Six carvings, in ivory, by Fiammingo, of the highest class of art. They represent *genii* and bacchanalian groupes. One of them supplied the subject of a picture by Gerard Dow.

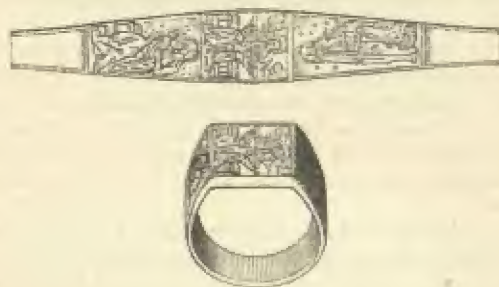
By MR. CLARKE.—Several deeds, relating to the Monastery at Little Malvern, Worcestershire; to one of them is appended a seal bearing the impress of an antique gem, in a medieval setting.—Two curious pictures, inlaid with pieces of mother-of-pearl, under transparent colouring. The

² Engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. xxx., p. 144.

style and mode of treating the figures has been considered similar to the early manner of Rothenhamer. One represents the Annunciation ; Joseph appears in the back-ground, asleep under a tree : the subject of the other is the Adoration of the Magi,—a pompous procession of many figures. This peculiar *intarsiatura* of mother-of-pearl was practised in Spain, and very probably by Flemish artists (the style of art being of that school), who were much encouraged in Spain about the close of the sixteenth, and early part of the seventeenth century.—Also a relic of David Garrick,—his silver seal with his initials.

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—A square *plaque*, of early Limoges enamel, in the Byzantine manner, exceedingly curious both for design and rich colouring. Subject : Samson bearing the gates of Gaza. Twelfth century.—A knife ; the blade (4 inches long) etched and gilt ; it has a long curved handle (11 inches) tapering to a point. It resembles the penknife which appears in illuminations, in the left hand of the scribe, and resting on the parchment. Probably, it was part of the *etui*, or set of knives, the official appendage of the carver in noble houses (*trencheator*, or *chevalier trenchant*). Several specimens of iron work and damaskined work, of the sixteenth century, including caskets of iron, one inlaid with silver, of fine Milanese work.—A water-vessel of an Oriental hookah, of cast zinc, with silver bands elegantly engraved and enriched in part with inlaid turquoises and black enamel. It is interesting as an example of the early use of zinc in the East, for such ornamental purposes.

By the REV. S. BLOIS TURNER.—A beautiful gold ring, of fifteenth century work, found at Orford Castle, in Suffolk. On the facet is engraved a representation of the Trinity, the Supreme Being supporting a crucifix ; on the flanges are St. Anne instructing the Virgin Mary, and the *Mater Dolorosa*. These designs were probably enamelled. Mr. Turner has kindly presented to the Institute the accompanying illustration.



By MR. CHARLES BAIL.—A massive signet-ring, of silver, parcel-gilt : the impress is the new moon, with a human face quaintly introduced in the crescent. Date, fifteenth century.

By MR. PARSONS.—An exquisite gold ring (fifteenth century), found within the precinct of Lewes Priory. It is delicately chased with the following subjects : On the facet, the Virgin and Child ; on one side, the Emperor Domitian, on the other, St. Pancras ; on the flanges are represented the Holy Trinity, and St. John, with the Holy Lamb. The work was originally enriched with transparent enamel.

By MR. W. FFOULKES.—A gold signet-ring, preserved by the family of J. Jones, Esq., of Llanerchrugog Hall; and impressions, as it is stated, occur appended to deeds concerning that property, from the middle of the thirteenth century. The impress is a monogram, seemingly I and M (Jesus and Maria?), placed under a crown. It has been supposed to be the ring of Madoc, one of the last Princes of Powis, and to have descended as an heir-loom, with lands granted by them to the ancestors of Mr. Jones.

By COL. JARVIS, of Doddington, Lincoln.—A singular specimen of the Branks, for the punishment of scolding women, according to the singular usage of olden times, first noticed by Plot, in his "History of Staffordshire." It has a long peak projecting from the face, which gives a very grotesque aspect to this curious object. It was exhibited, by the kind permission of Col. Jarvis, in the Museum formed during the Meeting of the Institute at Lincoln. A representation will be given in a future *Journal*.

By the WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR OF STAFFORD.—Another Branks, of more simple form, preserved in the Guildhall of Stafford,—a relic of ancient municipal discipline. The motto, "Garrulalingu a nocet," is inscribed around it. With these was likewise exhibited the Branks from Lichfield, communicated, on a previous occasion, by the WORSHIPFUL the MAYOR, through Mr. Hewitt.*

By MR. FORREST.—The mounting, or *embouchure* of an *sulmonière*, or purse for the collection of alms, as used in many Continental churches. It is of bronze, beautifully chased and gilt. Date, sixteenth century.

By MR. LE KEUX.—Specimens of early engraved drinking glasses, very elaborately ornamented.

By MR. UTTING.—Coronation medal of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria; also a miniature portrait of Prince Charles, stated to have been presented by him to Sir William Fagg, for services rendered at the Battle of Worcester, and preserved by the family.

By the REV. H. MACLEAN.—Eleven rubbings from sepulchral brasses in the churches of Shorne, Cowling, Halston, Rainham, and Minster. He presented these to the collection of the Institute.

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A sketch of a singular figure, carved in low relief, in one of the deeply recessed windows at Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire, possibly cut on the sandstone by some prisoner. It represents a man in the curious costume of the early part of the fifteenth century, with a falcon on his fist, a hound under his feet. Several other designs of a similar nature are also to be seen, stags, a hawk with a partridge, &c.

By MR. C. J. PALMER, F.S.A., of Yarmouth.—A "Rider" or gold piece of James I., recently found on the beach near Great Yarmouth, where several coins of the same reign have from time to time been discovered, probably vestiges of a wreck in former days. It bears date 1598.

Numerous matrices and impressions of seals have been communicated, of which no mention is made in the foregoing Reports. It is proposed henceforth to unite, in occasional Notices, such information of this kind as may be received. The first portion of these Contributions towards the History of Medieval Seals will be given in the next *Journal*, with a scheme for their general classification. It has been suggested that a list of existing matrices of conventual seals, and those connected with offices or institutions of an ecclesiastical character, might prove interesting to many of our readers. Any aid in this object will be highly acceptable.

* *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 407.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

ORIGINAL PAPERS, PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NORFOLK AND NORWICH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Norwich, 1850. 8vo.

THE active and intelligent antiquaries of Norfolk have entered upon the third volume of the series of their Transactions. We regard with cordial gratification the successful progress of the Society, and we have preserved the agreeable remembrance, both of the friendly welcome and fraternal co-operation which contributed so materially to the satisfaction and success that marked the Meeting of the Institute in Norwich, and not less of the hopeful presage of results advantageous to the extension of Archaeological science, afforded by their energetic proceedings. The promise has been amply realised; and, whilst the Norfolk Society has shown, in its meetings and publications, how much may be achieved for the promotion of historical and antiquarian knowledge by inquiries limited to a single county of the empire, they have satisfactorily demonstrated the practicability of giving to subjects and investigations, exclusively local in character, a general interest and bearing upon the history of the nation at large. Under the auspices of their late lamented Diocesan, whose cordial encouragement was ever given to every purpose by which a larger measure of knowledge or of happiness might accrue to those around him, the progress of the Society has been, from the outset, eminently successful. It has, moreover, had the happy result of stimulating the formation of a similar Institution in a neighbouring province of East Anglia, rich in Archaeological vestiges, and the recent meeting of the Societies of Norfolk and Suffolk at Thetford, evinced the community of purpose by which both are actuated.

The investigations to which we would invite the attention of our readers, relate to the early arts and monuments of the locality alone. The Transactions, however, published by the Society, present a variety of subjects, strikingly indicative of the Archaeological wealth of Norfolk. We might advert, if our limits permitted it, to contributions in their volumes, by which valuable light has been thrown upon the antiquities of almost every period and every class. The county is rich in vestiges of a primæval age, and it is instructive to compare examples from remote parts of the British Islands, such, for example, as the highly curious golden ornaments, and relics of amber, (the actual produce, doubtless, of the adjacent coast,) found at Little Cressingham, as related in the interesting notice by Mr. Barton, with which the third volume commences. The ancient remains which attract the antiquary in Norfolk, possess some features almost exclusively local. In scarce any other county may so many evidences be collected regarding the advance of the Arts of Design in England, at the period when in Italy and Germany they were taking so rapid a development. The gorgeous rood-screens and mural paintings which abound in East Anglia, possess a value, in connexion with the history of art, which has happily been long since appreciated by that distinguished and indefatigable archaeologist, Mr. Dawson Turner. We are indebted to him, and to the skilful pencil of more than one fair coadjutor of his extensive research in subjects of this nature, for

some of the most attractive and valuable contributions to these volumes. Mr. Dawson Turner has also freely opened for the gratification of his readers, many a rich store of historical or biographical materials, preserved amongst his invaluable collections. As a remarkable specimen of art of another class, we would call attention to the exquisite niello, in gold, found at Matlack, and selected by Mr. Fitch from the choice series of precious objects and antique personal ornaments, of which he is the fortunate possessor. To Mr. Hart, whose "*Discourses on Antiquities*" long since fostered the rising taste for these researches in Norfolk;—to Mr. Bulwer, also, Mr. Gunn, and others whose names are associated with agreeable days passed during the assembly of our Society in Norfolk, we are indebted for several interesting memoirs. Mr. Harrod, who labours with such successful assiduity in the investigation of the past, has contributed a valuable survey of Thetford Priory, of which little was known previously to the Congress of the kindred Societies, to which we have alluded. On that occasion, Mr. Harrod undertook the excavation of the plan of the Priory church, and adjacent remains of the conventual buildings. By his kindness we are enabled here to convey to our readers a notion of what the ruins of that noble structure



had been about two centuries since. This curious view is a fac-simile of an etching by Hollar, a rarity for which we are indebted to the local collections of Mr. Bidwell. The remains have subsequently suffered continual injuries, less from time and decay than the "destroying hands of rapacious tenants," according to the complaint of Gough. Amongst the most interesting portions now standing, may be mentioned the fragment at the west end of the interior of the church. The most prominent object is one of the internal piers of the tower, with its singular angular face; beyond this, appear the bases of an arcade along the wall to the great west doorway. The accumulated *débris* through which Mr. Harrod had here to carry out his laborious operations, was twelve feet deep. His toils were, however, amply repaid by the development of the greater part of the plan of the monastic buildings, including the church, with the Lady Chapel, north of the choir, and parallel to it,—the vestuary and chapter-house, the refectory, cloisters, and part of the Prior's apartments. The plan forms a valuable accession to our data in regard to ancient conventual arrangements.

We here must take our leave, for a while, of the good services to British Archaeology which East Anglia has rendered. The Society has, unhappily,

been deprived of that fostering care which presided over its early growth, and stimulated its progressive efforts. All who know the generous patronage with which the late Bishop of Norwich promoted every exertion for scientific and intellectual advancement, all who appreciate the undeviating impulse,—*nihil humanum alienum putare*, by which his character was signalised,—the members of the Institute more especially, who shared so freely in his kindness and the genial impulse of his encouragement,—must hold his memory in grateful remembrance. The Norwich Society has, happily, found no unworthy successor of their first President, in the distinguished possessor of *Garianonum*—the *Comes* of the Eastern shore. Under the auspices of Sir John Boileau, we anticipate that their future exertions will give a continued stimulus to the intelligent study of National Antiquities.

A TREATISE ON THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF DECORATED WINDOW TRACERY IN ENGLAND. By EDMUND SHARPE, M.A., Architect. Illustrated with 97 Woodcuts and 6 Engravings on Steel. 8vo. VAN VOORST.

A SERIES OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WINDOW TRACERY OF THE DECORATED STYLE OF ECCLESIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE. 60 Steel Engravings, with Descriptions by Mr. SHARPE. 8vo. VAN VOORST.

ALL studies which embrace groups of visible objects have been more indebted to monographs than to almost any other class of works; nor do we know any instance, falling under our notice as archaeologists, in which a better subject for a monograph has been selected, or in which the subject has been more satisfactorily treated, than in the plates before us, with the accompanying letter-press.

No where is "The Beautiful" for its own sake more visibly the object of the architect than in the designing of tracery; and no where has that object been more happily attained, or by surer and more equal progress. Here, at least, he works almost with the plastic hand of nature; and we follow him in his task with an ever-growing interest and delight as he evokes each successive form and character from his stubborn material.

When we open Mr. Sharpe's plates and letter-press, and look at the transept chapel at Kirkstall (p. 12), we perceive at once that in the grouping of two windows with a third circular window above them, beneath a pointed vault of Semi-Norman character, we have the unconscious germ of traceried lights: pass over more than half a century, and we arrive only at several lights under an arch; they become a two-light Early English window, with a circle or some other figure in the head, as at Netley, Winchester, or St. Cross (plate B). The solid stone-work is soon attenuated into tracery bars, and we have a geometrical window of two lights, which reduplicates itself into such windows as Raunds, Leominster, Grantham, and Ripon: by and bye, with a kind of centrifugal force, (which we shall presently endeavour to reduce to rules), the more compact forms shoot out into strange shapes, struggling for freedom, but still half in bondage, as in Whitby, Chartham, and Great Bedwyn: until these again are softened into a new series of figures, bounded by undulating lines, and we have the

glorious windows of Selby, Heckington, and Carlisle. We are spared in a review of Mr. Sharpe's work, the last, the inevitable resemblance between the loveliest of sublunary forms and man's most successful efforts, which, however, we must point out in the stiffened graceless parallelograms of the perpendicular.

No wonder that the mere beauty and variety of the forms which he studies are among the sources of pleasure to the architectural student; but there are also other and yet higher sources. One of these, and the only one we shall here touch upon, is the interest with which he erects again, in his imagination, the memorials of the taste and skill of other days out of the fragments which time and the violence of later generations have bequeathed to us. He is a comparative anatomist, constructing giant skeletons, according to unerring rules, from the fragment of a tooth or of a thigh bone; and in proportion as his constructive talent is warmed with a spark of fancy and of enthusiasm, clothing his solid framework of hard unyielding forms with warm flesh and muscles;—with the very nerves of expression, with the play of feature, and the indications of character. Mr. Sharpe's "*Parallels*," a work of which we long to see the explanatory letter-press, is a series of illustrations of our meaning. We will extract a passage from the present volume, before we ask the reader to turn to the restored elevations of Tintern, and to compare them with the views which represent its present state. Alluding to the great east window of this noble abbey, Mr. Sharpe describes its peculiarities and its beauties, and adds in a note, which makes one long to have been a partaker in his task, "The problem of determining the actual design of this noble window from the small remains on the ground, and the fragments to be found still in the frame of the window arch, which was a work of no small labour and search, was successfully accomplished by the editor, assisted by Mr. T. Austin and Mr. Payne, the wardens of the abbey grounds, in the summer of 1846."

Let us turn for a moment to certain more severe speculations, which are suggested by this volume.

Without assuming the right to decide between contending parties, we would make a few remarks upon *Architectural terminology*; a subject which has given rise to much controversy. It is, we presume, evident to most, that the contest is about words and words only: the *arrangement* of Rickman being followed in the main by those who reject his *terminology*. Our own usage has been to adhere to Rickman's nomenclature; not, certainly, as the best that can be conceived, but as the best yet employed, and as having a prescriptive right to be used as long as his system is retained. But the question has, we will venture to say, suggested itself to many minds, whether we may not have some better arrangement than Rickman's; and if we have this, another and a better terminology will follow naturally and of right. How far others may agree with us we know not, but we feel very forcibly the need of a more perfect demarcation of three several styles than the words *early* and *late* adjoined to the names of any style yet recognised can afford. We greatly desire to see the *Semi-Norman* more fully distinguished from the Norman and the Early English on either hand; the *Geometrical* from the Early English and the Decorated; and

the *Tudor* from the ordinary type of *Perpendicular*. We believe that in the second of these, at least, we have most *architecturists* with us; and it is this in particular which is brought under our notice by the present work.

Much as we are in general guided by the eye; much as we affect to be ruled, and indeed are ruled, in the building up of systems, by far deeper matters than mere external character, it is strange that the introduction of tracery, which wrought so great a change, both in the aspect and in the constructive character of our buildings, did not at once suggest the separation of the Geometrical, even in its earliest forms, from the Early English. King's College Chapel and the open clerestories of the Suffolk churches differ almost as much in construction as in visible aspect from Darlington and Salisbury; and it is clear that a great part of the difference results (we can scarcely say indirectly) from the introduction of tracery. Yet, according to either nomenclature at present in use, the style in which tracery was first introduced is distinguished only by an "*Early*" or a "*Late*" from that which preceded it.

So, again, geometrical and flowing tracery differ most absolutely in character and in principle, at least as much so as flowing, decorated, and perpendicular; and yet here again we have but a subsection, an "*Early*" and a "*Late*," to distinguish the two.

Perhaps this may be, because, though the tracery peculiar to either style, the geometrical and the flowing, has been often enough described, some of the *formal differences between them* have not been adequately noticed. The character of the pure geometrical style consists, not so much in the mere use of geometrical figures as in the exclusive place which the circle or parts of a circle have in their construction,¹ and still more in the way in which those circles or parts of a circle are brought together, not in continuous curved lines, but as secants and tangents of one another. And this runs through the cusping even, and the mouldings; for until very late in the geometrical style, we have no appearance anywhere of an ogee or of a continuous complex curve. To this we must add, that in the pure geometrical period, the centre of every circle, any part of which is taken into the whole figure, is always within the figure. In the ordinary quatre-foiled circle, as treated in geometrical tracery, one circle forms the boundary; parts of four other circles, tangents of the first and of one another, form the cusps; and the points of these are cut off abruptly by another circle, a secant of the four preceding, and concentric with the first; and so a whole window of many lights may be drawn only with the compasses, and from centres within the whole design, and within each component portion of it which we are describing.

With the flowing tracery it is just the reverse. Here the figures are composed of complex curves, running into one another, the centres of which are alternately within and without the figure to be described; just as an ogee, one of the forms so distinctive of the style, is formed of parts of two circles, struck from centres, one on the one side and the other on the other side of the resultant line. The ordinary reticulated tracery is formed by

¹ Hence the triangles and squares introduced into tracery of this character are often described somewhat incongruously, as spherical triangles and spherical squares.

a series of such ogees; that is, the tracery bars are described from two series of centres, one on either side of them; and each reticulation is bounded by parts of circles, alternately struck from a point within and a point without it. The more varied patterns of late decorated tracery are formed on the same principle, so far as the *position of the centres and the meeting of the curves* are concerned. Tangents and secants no longer give the character to the whole, and indeed secants scarcely if ever appear at all.

And where is the point of junction between the two styles? We believe it will be found in certain eccentric forms, which differ most materially to the eye from either class which we have described, but which are formed with a strange combination of the principles of both.

The tracery of Whitby, Tintern, and several other windows, contains certain figures made up of two similar figures interlaced,—as, for instance, two triangles or two squares; but the one is formed of parts of circles struck from centres within, the other of parts of circles struck from centres without the figure. The former shape themselves into rounded or foliated, the latter into acutely pointed figures; and these last *carry out the pattern*, which, in pure early geometrical, seems complete in itself, *into the rest of the window*. Henceforward there is a tendency to fusion of several parts, and when that tendency is carried out even to excess, it is still by the same means,—i. e., by combining curves struck from centres, some within and some without the resultant figure. A great difference, however, remains between the geometrical, even in its latest types, and the flowing tracery; the former still brings its circles together in angles, as tangents or secants; the latter always, where it is possible, carries on the same line in an unbroken though a complex curve.

This *eccentric* and *extravagant* tracery (and we use the words rather in their strict sense, for the character which we would express consists in a constant struggle to avoid a single centre, and to pass over certain confined limits); this *eccentric* and *extravagant* tracery never became common. It rather indicated a tendency than achieved an object; and that probably from its great complexity. Denude them of all accessories, such as cusping and foliation, and still the interlaced triangles from Canterbury (p. 91) form a figure struck from six centres, three within and three without the figure; the interlaced squares from Whitby and from Great Bedwyn (pp. 89, 90) form a figure struck from eight centres, four within and four without its own limits. So complex a system of tracery could hardly be employed very frequently or very long. Its real office was performed when it had led to the introduction of a new kind of tracery, formed by the inter-fusion of circles, struck alternately from centres within and without the main design or its subordinate parts.

But we have said enough, if we have vindicated our assertion, that we require the separation of at least one style from the two with which it is at present confounded—the *Geometrical*, that is, from the *Early English* and the *Decorated*. As for the change in nomenclature which may thus be justified and even demanded, we leave it to other persons, or at least to another occasion: As regards *windows alone*, Mr. Sharpe's names, *Lancet*, *Geometrical*, *Curvilinear*, and *Rectilinear*, are very expressive and very con-

venient, far more so than either of the systems of nomenclature generally followed, as those who use either of them will find if they try to translate his work into their language. Whether or no the windows give so much to the æsthetic, and demand so much of the constructive character of a building, as to justify a nomenclature derived from them, is another question.

DESCRIPTION OF A ROMAN BUILDING AND OTHER REMAINS LATELY
DISCOVERED AT CAERLEON. By JOHN EDWARD LEE, Esq. London :
J. R. SMITH. 1850. Royal 8vo, Eighteen Plates.

SOME years have elapsed since the appearance of an interesting contribution to Archaeological literature,—the Monograph on the Vestiges of Roman occupation at ISCA SILURUM, for which we are indebted to Mr. Lee.¹ The various remains brought to light in that locality by the energetic researches of this gentleman and his brother antiquaries of Monmouthshire, are of considerable interest. They comprise many valuable additions to our knowledge of arts and manners during the period of Roman dominion, evidences of its extended influence,—the striking diffusion of those Arts throughout the extreme corners of the *Orbis Romanus*, and the introduction of refinements in social life or public institutions. While history is silent in regard to the details of a period, so momentous in the early annals of our country, there is an eloquence in the sculptured fragment or the crumbling walls, the ornaments or appliances of every-day life, in times long past, to which few are now insensible.

Investigations of the numerous remains of Roman times in Great Britain have been recently pursued with renewed diligence: rarely have the results been recorded with more intelligent care than by the author of the work under consideration. Encouraged in the prosecution of his inquiry by the liberality of the proprietor of these remarkable remains, Mr. Jenkins of Caerleon (to whose kindness the Institute has repeatedly been indebted), an excavation of great extent has been achieved, which has developed the plan of one of the most important examples of domestic architecture of Roman times hitherto found in the principality. Its arrangement and details are perfectly shown in the plans and interesting birds-eye views, etchings, which we owe, as we believe, to the author himself. It is very fortunate when subjects of this nature fall into the hands of one who can so efficiently combine the ability to record with the skill to portray.

Amongst the ancient relics discovered during the progress of these researches, several specimens of more than ordinary interest claim our attention. We may notice especially the valuable accession to the series of Anglo-Roman inscriptions contributed in Mr. Lee's works, amounting to not less than twenty-five, some indeed in a very fragmentary condition, others accompanied by sculpture, and of considerable historical interest. The *fictilia* which have been found, present the usual variety of fabrication, with some curious unpublished potters' marks; some *antefixa* are repre-

¹ Delineations of Roman Antiquities found at Caerleon. London, 1845, 4to. 27 plates.
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sented in one of Mr. Lee's plates, objects of considerable rarity in England, although a few specimens have been found at York (preserved in the museum there), at Chester and elsewhere. But the rarest works in *terra cotta*, discovered at Caerleon, and some of them in the extensive villa on Mr. Jenkins' property, are "Cornice bricks," which, as far as we are aware, had not been previously noticed in England. The diggings at *Isca* have been singularly productive in specimens of the curious art of enamel, so closely analogous, in the process employed, to the works of the Byzantine school of Limoges in medieval times. By the kind permission of Mr. Jenkins, several choice relics of Anglo-Roman *champlevé* enamel have been submitted to the Institute, in their Museum formed during the Norwich Meeting. The most interesting objects of ancient art, however, found at Caerleon, are ivory carvings, of which Mr. Lee gives representations in the work now before us: one of them is a tragic mask, the other a *canephorus*, possibly Pomona, with an attendant Cupid. Antique ivories are of great rarity and interest, and the material appears to be singularly perishable when exposed to the air after being disinterred. It may deserve mention, as a valuable practical hint, that these curious relics having rapidly become cracked after exposure, so that they would soon have become disintegrated, they were effectually preserved by means of a solution of isinglass in spirits of wine,—a process adopted with such happy success in the case of the ivory carvings discovered by Mr. Layard at Nimroud, and now to be seen in the British Museum.

Before we take leave of these Memorials of *Isca*, which had partly appeared in the "*Archæologia Cambrensis*,"² but have been given anew, much augmented, and with a double amount of illustration, we would call attention to the gratifying circumstance, stated by Mr. Lee, that nearly all the antiquities found during recent years in Caerleon, including those now described and delineated, will be deposited in the museum actually in course of construction. We regret to learn that the entire preservation of the remains of the villa and hypocausts, lately uncovered in Mr. Jenkins' grounds, may be impracticable. We doubt not that the liberality and good taste of that gentleman will ensure their conservation so far as may be consistent with actual requirements. But it is highly satisfactory to be assured that a safe place of custody will be provided for the numerous objects of curiosity and value described by Mr. Lee. The interest of such local collections, *in situ*, is very great; and the establishment of such a museum naturally tends to encourage all private collectors to incorporate their stores. Many a relic will find its place in the series, like the curious inscription of the time of Geta, mentioned by Camden, long since removed from Caerleon, and now restored by the laudable liberality of Mr. Lewis, of St. Pierre, who has presented it to the collection. We cordially wish success to the spirited antiquaries who have undertaken the establishment of such a museum: the interest of the object has been fully recognised in the county; but the contributions, we regret to learn from Mr. Lee, have not proved wholly adequate to the completion of an object, highly deserving

² *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Vol. iv., p. 73. Some other notices of discoveries at Caerleon, by Mr. Fox, may also be found in that periodical.

of the friendly aid of antiquaries in general. We feel assured that his appeal will not pass unheeded.³

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS PUBLISHED BY THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE. First Session, 1848—9. Printed for the use of the Members, Liverpool, 1849.

It is with much satisfaction that the progress of the Archaeological movement in the Provinces must be noticed. The agreeable duty now devolves upon us of calling the attention of our readers, and those especially who may have any connexion with the Counties Palatine, to the appearance of the first instalment of Transactions, produced under the auspices of the "Historic Society," instituted in Liverpool by the energetic exertions of Dr. Hume, Mr. Mayer, and Mr. Henry Pidgeon. It is well observed that it must be nationally instructive to trace the rise of the great centres of manufactures and commerce comprised within the limits of these two counties. Their antiquities of every class, the invaluable store of records, preserved at Chester,—the peculiar and interesting remains of domestic architecture,—the traditions and dialects, now so rapidly falling into oblivion in the iron age of steam, will not be overlooked. We regard, also, with especial satisfaction, the department in the task which the Historic Society has prescribed to itself with such laudable earnestness of purpose,—namely, the archaeology of trade, commerce, and inventions. We anticipate much from their prosecution of this curious subject. It is disgraceful, for example, to the English antiquary that scarce anything is known of the early rise of our celebrity in one important branch of manufacture, save that the merits of a "Sheffield whittle" were appreciated in the days of Chancer. Many other subjects of investigation might be mentioned, equally deserving of attention; but we feel assured that they have not escaped the zealous intelligence of Mr. H. Pidgeon, who has most ably entered upon the functions of his office as secretary, by practical suggestions on the best means of carrying out the objects of the Society, with an admirable list of queries, for the systematic collection of local information, which we would cordially commend to our readers, as a very useful guide, both distinct and comprehensive.

The Inaugural Address, also, by Dr. Hume, whose highly curious researches on the coast of Cheshire, at Hoylake, formed a subject of much interest at the Meeting of the Institute at York, enounces very ably the purpose and destined plan of this Institution. In the present volume, a gratifying earnest is presented that his anticipations will be fully realised. Its composition is necessarily very miscellaneous, but an analytic arrangement is given, by which we perceive with satisfaction that history and antiquities generally, have, contrary to the more usual experience of such societies, a larger share of attention than "Ecclesiology." The current record of meetings of the Society shows a large number of antiquities and objects of

³ It may be observed that this work has been produced, at a most moderate price, with a view of aiding, by its sale, the Museum Fund. The sum of 500*l.*, liberally subscribed in the neighbourhood, has been judi-

ciously expended; the building is covered in, but the interior fittings, &c. demand a further outlay of 100*l.* Any contribution would be thankfully acknowledged by J. E. Lee, Esq., the Priory, Caerleon.

instructive character exhibited. It is most desirable that on such occasions, when the antiquarian wealth of Great Britain is tested, and mostly with such signal advantage, careful notices and delineations should be preserved. But the hint is needless in the present instance, and the skilful hand of Mr. Pidgeon has contributed greatly to the value of the volume by many very pleasing illustrations, from subjects thus brought under review.

We might notice, if our limits permitted, many subjects of general, as well as local, interest, brought before the Society during their first session. The Primeval and the Roman periods have their share of attention. Mr. Just, whose valuable aid was rendered with so much kindness, in furthering the object of the Institute, in preparing the Map of British and Roman Yorkshire, undertaken by Mr. Newton, has contributed an able sketch of the Roman roads in Lancashire, and of the Tenth *Iter* of Antoninus. We might well anticipate that the *revata questio* of the ancient municipal seal of Liverpool would be brought *in limine* before the incorporated antiquaries of that city. Mr. Pidgeon has treated this curious subject anew, and now first has supplied a representation of the original, —the seal now used being merely a blundered copy of comparatively late date. An impression, however, of the ancient matrix has been brought to light. He has skilfully elucidated the legend, and corrected the erroneous readings previously suggested in various publications. One part of the enigma, however, although accurately read, has not, as it appears to us, been correctly interpreted. The bird, the species of which had so sadly perplexed previous writers, is undeniably an eagle, but not of Jove, as some had thought, from a conjectural explanation of the accompanying hieroglyphics. They are certainly the letters I O H ' I S, but, as we think, without any allusion to King John, as our author inclines to conclude. Very probably the seal is of his times; but it is to the Evangelist, whose symbol they accompany, that this inscribed scroll refers, in accordance with a practice, not without precedent on seals, but most frequent on sepulchral brasses. No example on the other hand, as we believe, can be adduced, analogous to the supposed insertion of the name of a sovereign, on the seal of a town chartered in his reign.

The memoranda relating to Lancaster Castle are interesting, and here again, we are indebted to Mr. Pidgeon's facile pencil for the reproduction of two curious views of that structure, previously to the changes in 1780. It is a relic of military architecture which had not been examined or described as it deserves. The contributions to Family History by Mr. Brooke, and other writers, deserve attention, especially the memorials of the Randle Holmes and the Cheshire antiquaries of his period. We heartily hope that the publication of his curious collections, now preserved in the British Museum, and especially the completion of the "Storehouse of Armory," may be achieved through the agency of this promising Society.

Before we take leave of a volume which has afforded us so much pleasure, we may be permitted to advert to a singular omission in the memoir on the "Lancaster Runes," (p. 121). It comprises the remarks of previous writers on the inscribed cross there found, closing with the *last* (as stated) —the interpretation given by Mr. Kemble, in 1841.

Any reader conversant with the Journal of the Institute will not fail to

notice that, in giving the interpretation by Finn Magnussen, no allusion is made to its publication (in 1846) in the *Archaeological Journal* (vol. iii., p. 72), through the kindness of Mr. Michael Jones, who communicated his correspondence with the learned Professor, accompanied by accurate drawings and a cast from the inscription. The circumstance might not have claimed observation, since the author might have previously received, through some other channel, the solution by the great antiquary of the north, first published, as we believe, in this *Journal*. Our surprise is, however, excited by observing that the woodcuts then given, for the designs for which we were indebted to Mr. Jones, have been reproduced without a word of acknowledgment.

We do not allude to this to raise querulous remonstrance against appropriation of literary or archaeological materials. It is the aim and province of the *Journal* to record facts for general use; but justice, alike to ourselves and to Mr. Michael Jones, by whose friendly aid we were enabled to publish the first accurate representation of this remarkable monument, calls for these observations. We would cheerfully cede to Mr. Harland the credit of the copy given of these mysterious characters, and stated to have been decyphered with his wonted skill in such occasions; but, being assured that the original monument is now to be seen in the Museum of Manchester, where he resides, "carefully preserved in a glass case, for the gratification of antiquaries," we must observe that it would have been more gratifying if the "*copy*" to which we allude had been taken from the original, so near at hand, in preference to a facsimile of the woodcuts provided for this *Journal* by Mr. Delamotte.

THE PRIMEVAL ANTIQUITIES OF DENMARK. By J. J. A. WORSAAE. Translated and applied to the illustration of similar remains in England, by WILLIAM J. THOMAS, F.S.A. London and Oxford, Parker. 8vo. 1849.

THE comparison of analogous facts, still more of the actual vestiges of the past, existing in various countries, which have been subjected, in their social development, to the same local conditions, or to the like influence of immigration or conquest, is a subject claiming our most careful attention. Nor is it solely to the archaeologist or the antiquarian collector, that such consideration is fraught with interest; the soil of our country teems with relics of the tribes by whom it has been successively peopled, of singular value in the elucidation of difficulties which the student of history or ethnography, in the absence of any sufficient written evidence, and without such aid, would find insurmountable. In these vestiges, submitted to scientific classification, and compared with similar remains from other lands and of other periods, the early history of a country may be read, and the progress of advancing civilisation traced through the obscure ages of its "primeval" conditions.

The facility for comparison, in the establishment of collections of national antiquities, is therefore one of the greatest advantages that can be afforded to the student of the early history of a country; and it is, doubtless, due to the judicious care which has provided for this important department of public instruction, in the States of Denmark, that we owe the publication

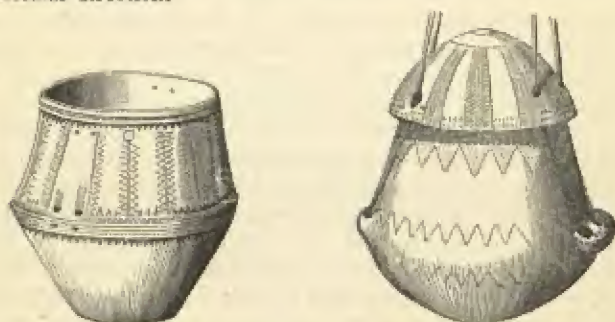
of works such as that now under consideration. A system, moreover, of conciliatory encouragement towards those, into whose hands relics of antiquity may casually fall, has, we are assured, essentially contributed to important scientific results, for a most useful synopsis of which the English antiquary is now indebted to Mr. Thoms. In our own country, unfortunately for the interests of science, no adequate public collection exists, as at Copenhagen, to evince that intelligent sense of the value of national antiquities so strikingly shown on the part of the Danish government, and for which archaeologists in Great Britain have so long looked in vain. They are accordingly compelled to seek in books the information more liberally afforded, in some other countries, by access to public depositories. Whilst no series of the cognate types of early remains from the North is displayed in our metropolis, as it has already been in Edinburgh and Dublin, through the establishment of friendly relations of interchange with the Royal institutions for preserving the national monuments of Denmark, the antiquary is greatly indebted to those, who, like the noble and accomplished editor of the "Guide to Northern Archaeology," the Earl of Ellesmere, place within his reach information so much needed.

The work before us is not, it must be observed, a repetition of the interesting manual to which we have alluded. The joint production of several distinguished labourers in the field of Archaeology,—Thomsen, the founder of the invaluable Royal Museum of Copenhagen, Finn Magnussen, Rafn and others, eminent in their several departments of knowledge,—that manual forms a valuable monument of their acute energies in a most difficult investigation. In the treatise translated by Mr. Thoms, the more matured results of this scientific inquiry are conveyed for the purpose of general instruction, combined with the valuable observations of Mr. Worsaae, not only in his own country, but formed during an extensive investigation of analogous remains in the British Islands and the northern States of the Continent.

British antiquities, our author, with much candour, remarks, when once sufficiently collected, examined and compared, promise more interesting and important results than have been derived from those of Denmark and most other countries, because they belong to so many and such different people. There is, therefore, still great occasion for keen and critical discrimination; and we would hope that some British antiquary, emulous of Mr. Worsaae's ardent intelligence, may be aroused to undertake the task. Much has been achieved since times, not long past, when the great historic periods of antiquity, subsequent to the earliest British times, seemed, in the opinion of the learned, almost limited to two,—Roman and Danish. Still, as Mr. Worsaae remarks, much confusion has resulted from the want of a fixed nomenclature, and he has been warmly seconded by the translator in the endeavour to introduce a more correct terminology, an object which claims the utmost consideration.

The work, which we desire cordially to commend to the attention of our readers, is signally interesting to the British antiquary in this respect—that it must materially aid his inquiries regarding vestiges properly to be attributed to a Danish influence in these Islands. It must candidly be admitted that, in the actual state of archaeological science, and from the

deficiency, to which we have alluded, of any classified public collection of national antiquities, the objects or remains which can, with confidence, be pointed out as vestiges of the frequent inroads, or more permanent migrations, of the Danes, are exceedingly few, almost had said we, *none*. We have only entered upon the discrimination, in which the volumes edited by the Earl of Ellesmere and Mr. Thoms must prove valuable guides. In the first period, the "Age of Stone," the utmost similarity appears to obtain between the simple weapons or implements of the earliest occupants, and those found in our own country, and indeed in most parts of Europe, as also in America. This is admirably shown in the recently published memoir on the Valley of the Mississippi. The period, however, doubtless presents varieties of type, which may ultimately prove to be distinctive of certain tribes or localities. Thus, in the curious little urns found in the tombs of the "Stone-period," and here represented, the peculiar form and the conical lid, seem to recall a tradition of the simple expedient of more southern and genial climates in the use of the calabash. We are not aware that any vessels, precisely of this fashion, have been found in England: small fictile urns, pierced at the sides, for some like purpose, have occurred in British tumuli; but the projecting loops or ears, for suspension, are perforated in a horizontal, not, as in the examples here represented, in a perpendicular direction.



Mr. Worsaae states the remarkable fact, that the aboriginal Danes were occasionally deposited, cremation not being practised, in vessels of burnt clay, like the ancient inhabitants of South America.

The remains of the second, or "Bronze-period," are those which perhaps possess the highest interest, in their greater antiquity, as compared with objects of the "Iron-age," in the variety and perfection of their workmanship, and especially in their bearing on a search for some feature of analogy with weapons or implements of the East, tending to throw light on the supposed Asiatic origin of the European races. Our limits will not permit a detailed notice of points of similarity to ancient relics discovered in these Islands, and especially, it deserves remark, in Lincolnshire. The great inlet of the Witham was assuredly a frequent resort of the Danish Viking, as shown by the relics drawn from its muddy bed. We are enabled, however, to present to our readers one most curious specimen of this age, the round brazen shield of the Northman, with its remarkable ornaments and bosses. In England, several round shields of thin bronze

plate have been found; and it will be interesting to the reader to compare this example with that found near Harlech, and exhibited by Mr. Wynne at a recent meeting of the Institute. (See page 77 of this *Journal*.) A specimen, more closely similar and very probably of Danish origin, was found in the Cambridgeshire fens, near Ely, and is now preserved, with a second, of more simple fashion, in the museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.¹

Many other points of analogy, as also of distinct character, when compared with our own antiquities of the same period, might be pointed out. We are not aware that any example of the bronze battle-axe, of which also a representation is here given (see Woodcuts), has been ever found in these Islands. It measures 16 in. in width, and the breadth of the edge is 10 in. This remarkable weapon was for parade rather than warlike use, being cast hollow, upon a nucleus of clay, extending to the edge. It is doubtless the prototype of the favourite weapon, the *hache Danoise*, so often mentioned by the early chroniclers and other writers. The familiar appellation, "Danish axe," seems to have been customarily adopted for weapons of this nature. We have here the "ring ornament," but the spiral and double spiral (found also on English antiquities) are considered the more ancient, whilst the "wave ornament" seems to characterise the transition to the third, or "Iron-period." In this age, a complete change in form and ornament is perceptible: it is regarded by Mr. Worsaae as coeval with the close of Paganism, about the tenth century. Ornaments of elaborate workmanship in the precious metals occur frequently; the interlaced type of decoration prevailed, as shown in the beautiful sword here represented;



the blade is of iron, the cross-guards of metal. In examining these beautiful works, the conviction seems irresistible, that the hero interred under the tumulus at Caenby, with ornaments of such delicate interlacement as described by Mr. Jarvis, in a previous part of this *Journal*, must have been a Viking, or pirate, so called from the *Vika* (wicks, or inlets), where their galleys were harboured. To this period are to be assigned the tortoise-like fibulae, of which two splendid examples from Yorkshire and Lancashire have been given in the *Journal*;² the armlets and collars, with punched ornament, such as were found with the Cuerdale hoard, and many relics found in various parts of England, evincing more or less of assimilation to Danish types.

But we must take leave of this highly interesting and important work; the portion treating in detail of the stone monuments,—the modes of interment, Runic inscriptions, and especially the General Observations on the value of all these ancient remains, as sufficing to convey a clear idea of the character of races, the degree of their civilisation, their warfare, commerce, and manufactures. We hope that the example of Denmark may excite, in our own country, a more lively interest in national remains, and that Mr.

¹ They have been described by Mr. Goodwin, and figured in the *Transactions of the Society*, Vol. ii.

² *Archaeological Journal*, Vol. v. p. 220; vi. p. 74.

Worsaae's valuable labours will henceforth induce, as he so cordially desires, an increasing union of efforts between British antiquaries and the learned Society of the North.

THE ANTIQUITIES OF IONA. By HENRY DAVENPORT GRAHAM, Esq. London: Day and Son. 1850. 4to., with Fifty-two Lithographic Illustrations.

The architectural and sepulchral antiquities, of the mediæval period, existing in North Britain, have hitherto been very insufficiently examined. The value of the examples of early monumental art in Scotland, previously known only through the imperfect notices and representations supplied in the works of Gordon, Pennant, or Cordiner, has in recent times been more fully appreciated, through the noble Publication for which we are indebted to the liberality of Mr. Chalmers,—the monograph on the sculptured monuments of Angus, to which the attention of our readers was called in a previous volume of this *Journal*.¹ We were enabled, also, on a former occasion, by the kindness of Mr. Auldjo, to lay before them one of the highly curious memorials in the Western Islands—the Cross of Abbot MacKinnon, still to be seen at Iona. We entertained the hope that some antiquary, inspired by the interest of the historical associations connected with that remarkable Island, might undertake to collect and pourtray the numerous vestiges of antiquity by which the site, long the burial-place of kings and chieftains, is distinguished.

In the work before us, Mr. Graham has supplied this *desideratum* in archaeological literature; and the volume will be viewed with gratification by the architectural antiquary, as displaying, for the first time, detailed representations with a ground plan of the venerable Cathedral of Icolmkill, and the Primitive Chapel of St. Oran. The curious tombs surrounding it; the monumental portraits of ecclesiastics and warriors; many a sculptured slab which recalls names of renown in ancient Scottish story, present to those who take interest in monumental sculpture a valuable series for comparison with examples in our own and in other countries. The details of ornament and costume are highly curious; a peculiar local character may be distinguished, with traces of a traditional use of decorative design, probably of Irish or Scandinavian origin. It may deserve notice, since so large a class of English antiquaries take interest in sepulchral brasses, that the matrix, or indent, of a large effigy apparently of that nature, appears in the series of tombs given by Mr. Graham. Tradition affirms that the figure was of silver: it represents a knight of the Macleod family, date apparently about 1400. The outline of the figure seems to indicate that he wore the basinet with that singular projection at the apex, seen in other early examples of Scottish military costume.

In recommending this interesting work of Mr. Graham's to the notice of our readers, we must express the hope that his laudable example may stimulate other antiquaries to illustrate the sculptured remains of North Britain. In the island of Oronsay, especially, adjoining to Iona, several sepulchral memorials exist, of great curiosity, of which faithful representations would be a desirable acquisition.

¹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 86.

Archæological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Feb. 18, 1850. The Master of Jesus College, President, in the Chair.

Several presents were received, including a "gypeyere," found at Bartlow, and a beautiful figure of the Virgin, which once formed part of a processional cross, found at Chesterford; both given to the Society by Charles Thurnall, Esq., of Duxford. A stone celt, or hammer, was exhibited, of the usual form, remarkable for its size (length $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 5 inches, thickness $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches). It is formed of very hard stone, and was found in the fens below Burwell, and purchased by the Society.

A paper by Mr. Albert Way, "On a Seal of the Hundred of Staploe, Cambridgeshire, now preserved in the Museum of Mr. Whineopp, at Woodbridge, with notices of seals used to authenticate the passes of labourers, &c., when leaving their usual place of residence, in accordance with Stat. 12 Rich. II., 1388," was read. By this statute it was enacted that no servant, labourer, beggar, nor vagabond, male or female, should depart at the close of his term of service out of the hundred, rape, or wapentake where he was dwelling, in order to take service or dwell elsewhere, or on pretence of distant pilgrimage, unless provided with a letter-patent, containing the cause of his journey, and the time of his return, if his absence were temporary. This pass was ordered to be sealed with the king's seal, assigned for that intent, and deposited in the hands of some proper person (*probi hominis*) in the hundred, rape, city, or borough. Of such seals few are known to exist, and their intention had not hitherto been connected with the statute in question, which was passed at the Parliament of Cambridge, and might thus be viewed by the Society as of greater local interest. The example laid before the Society bears the inscription ordered by the statute, viz., on the verge—S : COM : CANTEBRYGG : *Sigillum Comitatus Cantebryggensis*; and in the centre, transversely, the word—STAPYLHO. It obviously refers to the hundred now called Staploe or Staplowe, being the seal appropriated to that local district. Mr. Way expressed his obligation to the kind courtesy of Mr. Cooper, whose extensive researches had thrown so much light upon the history of the town of Cambridge, and by his ready assistance the facts stated had been ascertained. He noticed a similar seal in the British Museum used for the hundred of South Erpingham, Norfolk, inscribed — S : REGIS : IN : COMIT : NORFF :—and across the centre,—HUNDR. DE SOUTHERPYNGHAM. A third is represented in the "Reliquiæ Galeannæ," (Pl. iii.) which bears the name of the county of Cambridge, but that of the hundred is difficult to decypher: Mr. Cooper had read it—HIRMYNGFOR, which would connect it with the hundred of Armingford or Ermingford.

Mr. C. C. Bannister made a communication on the British and Roman roads which passed through Cambridgeshire, viz.—1. The *Via Devana*, leading from Colchester to Chester; 2. The *Akeman Street*, extending from the coast of Norfolk, beyond Lynn, to Cirencester and the West of England; both of which passed through Cambridge itself:—and, 3. The *Iknield Street*, which entered the county at Royston and passed by Ickleton and Newmarket; 4. The *Ermyn Street*, passing by Stamford, Huntingdon, Wimpole and Royston; 5. What may be named the *Fen Road*, which went through the Fens by Downham, March, Whittlesea, and Peterborough,

to Chesterton. He also noticed several other ways, especially the supposed line of a British way preceding the Roman road from Verulam to Chesterton, after it has reached Sandy; and a probable British way, leading out of Suffolk by Straddishall, Lidgate, Fordham and Soham, to Ely; then nearly to St. Ives, and by the Sawtre way to the Ermyu Street, beyond Huntingdon. He likewise described the remains of a small Roman fort at Grantechester.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Feb. 4, 1850. The Annual Meeting was held in the Castle, now entirely appropriated to the purposes of the Society. The Chair was taken by the Hon. H. T. Liddell, V.P. The Report, read by John Adamson, Esq., adverted to the efforts made to carry out the requisite restorations of that venerable fabric, in which this, their thirty-seventh anniversary, was held; the arrangements for secure exhibition of the valuable antiquities deposited in their museum being completed. It detailed the efforts of the council to render these collections available for public instruction, especially by *soirées*, which, from time to time, had taken place with general gratification. But although the numerous residents in Newcastle and its neighbourhood, who availed themselves of the facilities afforded, had shown the extended interest excited amongst all classes in historical and antiquarian information, the council regretted that the nobility and gentry of the northern counties had not evinced the liberal disposition to encourage this institution which had been anticipated; and the resources were inadequate to carry out the useful purposes contemplated. The moderate amount of contribution was such as to debar none desirous of promoting public instruction, and the conservation of national monuments, from giving their support. The valuable accession of antiquities, recently presented, almost wholly of great local interest, in connexion with the Roman wall and other local vestiges, rendered an outlay for their secure custody indispensable. The council alluded to the interesting pilgrimage along the line of the Roman wall, which had been so successful under the guidance of the Rev. J. Bruce, and had aroused great interest amongst the inhabitants of the country. The hope was expressed that local proprietors would either present inscriptions and other remains discovered, or deposit them provisionally in the Castle, in order that the valuable historical information to be obtained from these memorials, collectively, might be rendered fully available at a moment when public interest in this remarkable work of Roman times had been much excited. It was proposed to draw up a catalogue of such collections, as might thus be combined, in addition to the extensive museum already formed. The publications of the Society would in future be printed in octavo form, and the stock on hand offered to the public at half-price. Many donations of antiquities and antiquarian works were announced; especially the entire collection of altars and Roman inscriptions found at Risingham, presented by the proprietor of the station there, Mr. William Shanks, at the instance of the Noble Patron of the Society, the Duke of Northumberland.

The subject of the desecrated and perilous condition of Tynemouth Priory was brought before the Society by the Hon. H. T. Liddell, who stated the propriety of addressing a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury, to set forth the disgraceful state of these remains, soliciting the removal of unsightly erections, especially the powder magazine now existing in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, and that due measures might be taken for the preservation of so interesting an architectural monument, to which

public attention had recently been attracted by the beautiful and important work, "The History of the Priory," produced by the spirited exertions of Mr. Sidney Gibson. The memorial proposed by Mr. Liddell, was, on the motion of the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp, very warmly adopted.

DR. CHARLTON expressed the lively satisfaction with which all antiquaries must regard the noble generosity of their Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; and he stated that his Grace had caused a most interesting survey to be made on his estates in the north of Yorkshire, the first results of which, published, with his liberal permission, by the Archaeological Institute, had, on this occasion, been presented to the Society. This important investigation of the extensive remains between the Tees and the Swale, carried out by a surveyor of the highest ability, had thrown a new light on their character, as also in regard to their bearing on the great chain of evidence concerning the occupation of the district northward of the Stanwick entrenchments. His Grace had intimated the disposition to cause this survey to be continued from the passage of the Tees to the Scottish frontier, provided the assent of proprietors on this great line of ancient communication, and especially of such stations and important posts not forming part of his Grace's estates, were conceded. The great importance of such a work, the basis of a thorough investigation of the antiquities of the northern Marches, must be cordially recognised by British antiquaries in general, and especially by a society, whose proper field of exertion lay in the district to which the generous proposition of their patron related. Dr. Charlton anticipated that the Archaeologists of the south, attracted by the report of the highly interesting pilgrimage conducted by Mr. Bruce, might ere long be induced to visit the banks of the Tyne. The Duke had signified his pleasure that the survey in question should be carried out with the fullest effect; and that through the co-operation of the Society of Newcastle, and other antiquaries interested in the undertaking, a systematic correspondence and arrangement of evidence should be sought, for the illustration of all vestiges of British and Roman times in the northern district, in like manner as had been effected in Yorkshire, at his Grace's suggestion, on the occasion of the meeting of the Institute at York.

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—First annual meeting, Jan. 2. The Mayor in the Chair. The Report of the Council, read by the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., alluded to the successful results of the year, the rapid advance of interest in the objects of the Society, and increase of public encouragement. Their meetings had afforded a neutral ground of common interest, on which persons of all classes and opinions had been brought together with harmony and gratification. The value of the various subjects brought under the notice of the Society, had led many to desire that the publication of their transactions might commence, and the subject being discussed, preliminary measures were directed to be taken. The Dean of Ossory presented to the museum a collection of ancient stained glass and a number of decorative pavement tiles, from the Cathedral of St. Canice, and Mr. Graves offered some interesting observations on the art of painting on glass as shown by examples in Ireland, and especially those of the fourteenth century now presented to the Society, found in excavations at the Cathedral of St. Canice, in 1846. No other examples of glass of the like antiquity exist, as he remarked, in Ireland. The cathedral church of Kilkenny had been enriched with painted glass in the XIVth century, by Bishop Richard: these windows were of great celebrity, and in the

sixteenth century the Legate, Rinuccini, had offered a large sum for them ; but the whole had been carried away or destroyed in the times of Cromwell, as related by the contemporary bishop of the see of Ossory. In course of excavations, however, to trace foundations adjoining to the choir, a layer of glass, with the ancient leads, was found about 4 feet below the surface. It appeared to have been broken down and thrown into a fire, of which the *débris* were found. It was remarkable that not a trace of the human face or figure could be found ; the colours were numerous, with intermediate shades, and flowers or foliated ornament occurred painted in a red stain on white glass. The ancient leading was curious, and superior to the modern in its contrivance for obviating injury from stormy winds.—Mr. Prim gave a report of the discovery of ancient remains, on a site traditionally supposed to have been a field of battle, at Jerpoint, on the line of the Waterford Railway. With the peculiar predilection shown by the peasantry to attribute everything antique or unusual to the Danes, the notion had obtained that these were vestiges of that people. The discovery of cinerary urns, of the primeval age, one of them in a triangular kist, covered by a flag of stone, also of a bronze "crotal," or bell, and of a remarkable cromlech on the estates of the Marquis of Lansdowne, at Ballyadams, Queen's County, was communicated, with various other notices of interest.

BURY AND WEST SUFFOLK ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, MARCH 14.—The Second Annual Meeting was held at Bury, W. Salmon, Esq., (the Mayor,) in the chair. Mr. Tymms the Secretary, read the Report, which gave a gratifying account of the progress of the Institute. The number of members amount to upwards of 200 ; being an increase of nearly 50 during the past year. It was announced that arrangements were in progress for holding meetings at Newmarket, in June, and at Sudbury, in September. The Secretary read a communication from Mr. Eagle on the curious customs of Hardwick ; some interesting extracts from wills in the Bury registry, communicated by himself ; and other notices. Among the objects of art and antiquity exhibited, were an enamelled miniature of Charles Ist, by Petitot, sent by Dr. Probart ; a beautiful medallion of the Woman touching the hem of Christ's garment, the work of Bacon the sculptor, and by him given to the poet Cowper ; two gold globe rings with posies, exhibited by Mr. Donne and Mr. Jackson ; a singular stone celt, found at Bardwell, and a fibula from Icklingham, by Mr. Warren ; a bronze celt and a spear head found at Finningham, presented by the Rev. H. Creed ; the branks, or scold's bridle, exhibited by Sir John Walsham, Bart. ; a small sun-dial and compass found in St. Mary's Church, Bury, presented by Mr. Darkin ; numerous Roman and English coins, by Mr. Howe ; also the seals of Charles I. and James I., by Mr. Tymms, and the satirical medal, bearing on the obverse, the head of a pope, combined with that of a demon ; on the reverse, those of a cardinal and a fool.

THE excavations at Balmer, near Lewes, to which we previously made allusion, have been resumed. Distinct evidences of buildings appear at this singular and hitherto neglected locality, which may very probably tend to throw much light on the history of Roman occupation in Sussex. Vestiges of a Roman road have been traced in the direction of Pevensay. The SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY purpose to hold a Meeting in May, at Eastbourne, in the vicinity of which many remarkable remains have been discovered. The Annual Meeting will take place later in the year, at Hurstmonceux.

Miscellaneous Notices.

THE classification of the early antiquities of North Britain has, we rejoice to learn, been undertaken by the talented secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, whose interesting Memorials of Edinburgh in the olden time, we recently commended to the notice of our readers. Mr. Wilson is preparing for immediate publication the "Elements of Scottish Archaeology," comprising a systematic elucidation of the antiquities of Scotland, and to attempt to show the legitimate historical and other inferences, deducible from them. Any communication of examples of primitive Scottish antiquities, existing in private collections, or notices of unpublished discoveries will be highly acceptable to Mr. Wilson, in aid of this undertaking, of such essential value to Archaeological Science. They may be addressed to him at the Hall of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Great George Street, Edinburgh.

Shortly after the Meeting of the Institute at Lincoln, a proposition was made, in which several influential Members of the Society took a warm interest, to replace the motley display of bright green and blue, which had long disfigured the great East window of Lincoln Cathedral, by a composition in the best style of modern art in painted glass, suitable to that noble fabric. It is proposed to expend the sum of £1200 on this object, and after a year's exertion, in which the Lincolnshire Architectural Society has taken a zealous and efficient part, the sum of £655 has been subscribed. The project will be viewed with interest by many of our readers, who took part in the Meeting of 1848, or who may be solicitous, that so advantageous an occasion for promoting the advance of taste and artistic skill in this branch of decorative design, should not be lost. Subscriptions are received by the Dean of Lincoln, the Rev. Edmund Smyth, Elkington, Louth, or Messrs. Connta, Bankers of the Institute.

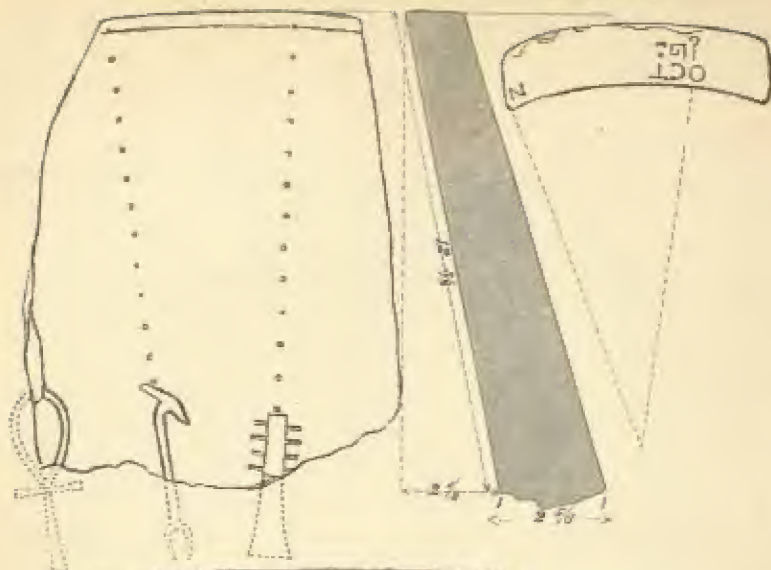
The Author of the "History of Architecture," MR. EDWARD FREEMAN, is preparing for publication, "Remarks on the Architecture of the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, with an Essay towards the History of the Fabric." He likewise, as we are informed, has in contemplation the preparation of a more extended Work on St. David's, embracing all the Antiquities at that interesting place, so rarely visited by Archaeologists. Mr. Freeman has found an able coadjutor, in this undertaking, in the Rev. W. B. Jones, one of the Secretaries of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. The History of St. David's has long been a desideratum; the Society of Antiquaries, as we believe, once contemplated such a Work as an addition to their series of Cathedrals, and a collection of drawings, made for this purpose by John Carter, in his best days, exists in their Collections.

Mr. Freeman will shortly produce the first part of his "Essay on the Origin and Development of Window Tracery in England;" with numerous Illustrations. It will be completed in four Quarterly Parts.

In the Notice of Antiquities in the Collection of Mr. Greville Chester (*Journal*, vol. vi., p. 404,) a bronze fibula was erroneously given, as found at Lakenheath. It was discovered in East Anglia, but the precise locality is not known.

Interior.

Section and margin.



Fragment of an Egyptian Calendar.—Exterior View.

In the possession of Thomas Hart, Esq.

The Archaeological Journal.

JUNE, 1850.

OBSERVATIONS ON AN EGYPTIAN CALENDAR, OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP ARIDÆUS,

IN THE POSSESSION OF THOMAS HART, Esq., OF REIGATE.

THE curious monument, the subject of the following remarks, is of unusual interest to the archaeologist, as belonging to a period of which, on account of the brief duration of the reign of Aridæus, whose name it bears, very few remains have been discovered, or are to be found in the collections of Europe. The discovery of this sculptured fragment, therefore, although merely a small portion of the original monument, which appears to have been a kind of vase, formed of basalt, is an important addition to the memorials of its age. It has been happily recovered from oblivion, having been noticed amongst the miscellaneous objects of curiosity, formerly in the possession of an eminent local antiquary in Surrey, the late Mr. Thomas Glover, whose valuable contributions to the history of that county are well known, and now belonging to Mr. Thomas Hart, of Reigate, to whom they descended by marriage. The discovery was accidentally made by Mr. Way, who forthwith, being struck with the singular nature of the object, as an Egyptian Calendar, obtained the ready permission of the owner to bring it before the Institute. It is to be regretted that no information can now be obtained regarding the part of Egypt whence it was brought, or even the means by which the relic came into Mr. Glover's possession. Its value as an historical monument appears to have been wholly unknown; it was probably brought back from the Egyptian campaign by some English officer, desirous of gratifying the curiosity of his friend or neighbour, Mr. Glover, whose collections were very

considerable. It were much to be desired that a relic of such rarity, of trifling interest by itself from its very fragmentary condition, might be deposited in the British Museum, where it would fill a space in the Egyptian Series, which at present comprises no monument of the period. Its age may be definitively fixed as B.C. 323—318, in the time which intervened between the death of Alexander and the assumption of the royal title by Ptolemy Lagus: for that prudent ruler, although virtually monarch of Egypt, continued to pay a nominal homage to the family of Alexander, and placed upon the public monuments of the country the names of the imbecile Philip Aridæus and the illegitimate young Alexander. The principal value of this object, in an archaeological point of view, is its belonging to this period, of which few or no memorials remain in Egypt, and its enabling the inquirer to trace the style of art prevalent at the commencement of the era of the Lagidæ. As yet, indeed, the restoration¹ and re-embellishment of the sanctuary at Karnak, and of the temple at Ashmounein² (*Hermopolis Magna*), to which I shall have occasion to refer, are the only known memorials of this period.³ The fragment is a portion of a monument in the shape of an inverted truncated cone, 1 foot high, and 13 inches broad, and about $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick. It has an inscription and sculptures externally and internally. On the inner surface, which is concave, are the upper portions of three Egyptian hieroglyphics, respectively pronounced *anch*, *gam*,⁴ and *tetu*, and meaning life, power, and duration. In the innumerable texts of the temples under the eighteenth and nineteenth dynasties, these are the especial gifts of the gods to the monarchs of Egypt, and are the same as what Hermapion translated βίον ἀπρόσκορον,⁵ and, as this monument is royal, it may justly be supposed to indicate elliptically the wish that the gods will give Philip “a life well-established.” Perhaps after these characters was the well-known expression *cha ra geta*, “like the Sun immortal!” which closed the formula. These hieroglyphs were repeated all round the lower part, forming a frieze, and they are often found thus arranged on pedestals

¹ Rosellini *M. Stor.*, t. iv., p. 259; *M. d. c. lvi.*, tom. ii., p. 294; Burton, *Exc. Hier.* Pl. XXXI.

² Champollion in Ideler's *Hermapion*, 4to, Lipsæ, 1841, p. 11.

³ Champollion, *Figens L'Egypte*, 4to, Paris, 1839, p. 394.

⁴ The words *gam anch*, apparently equivalent to *alive and well*, placed after the names of persons to indicate they were not deceased. Cf. Champollion, *Mon. Eg.*, *Not. Deser.*, p. 80; *Double Statue*, British Museum, No. 2301.

⁵ *Ammian. Marcellin.*, xviii., 100.

and bases. From two of these are seen a line of dots running to the edge of the monument, and intended to represent rays of light, and similar dots undoubtedly rose from each symbol round the inner edge (see wood-cuts). Since they are twelve in number, it has been supposed that the object was a clepsydra, a point easy to determine in the negative, because in that case the divisional dots must be disposed, on the inner conical surface, in such a ratio as would give cylindrical portions of water of equivalent contents—in other words, they should approach closer as they are nearer the upper edge. It is not, indeed, of too early a date for this water-clock, which was invented by Ctesibius.⁶ That it cannot be a dial is proved by its circular shape, and the fact that the space occupied on the exterior by one month is an arc of one-twelfth of the circle. On the rim is the name of the Egyptian month Tybi, the first of their second season.⁷ Against this, inverted, are inscribed three Roman letters OCT, the commencement of OCTOBRIS. This was to indicate the corresponding month of the Roman calendar, and round the edge in their appropriate places were ranged the names of the Egyptian and corresponding Roman months. Now, it is all-important to know what this synchronism means. After the reformation of the calendar by Augustus, adopted in Alexandria only, B. C. 25, the 1st of Thoth was fixed at the 29th of August,⁸ and the 1st of Tybi consequently fell on the 29th of November, one month later than the time marked on the calendar; consequently this cannot refer to the era of Augustus. According to the reduction of Ideler,⁹ in B. C. 324, the 1st Thoth of the vague year fell on the prid. Id. Novemb., or the 12th November, which would place the commencement of Tybi in February, so that it cannot be a rectification of the calendar to the time of Philip Aridæus, as I had once supposed. In fact, on the hemerologium of Florence, and on all later authorities, the identity of the Egyptian and Roman months is given. But as the astronomers continued to use the

⁶ Vitruvius, lib. ix., 2.

⁷ The difficulties about the meaning of the names of these seasons is very great. They have been perceived by most inquirers. It is not possible to discuss such a question in a note; but I think that *aka* means "the rise," i.e., the season of the rise; *her*, the "coming forth" or overflow, and *arn*, "the river" or low Nile, and that all three seasons refer to

the state of the Nile. The whole question will be found ably discussed, with the hypothesis of all that have preceded, by Mr. Nash, Pap. of Syro-Egypt Soc., Lond. 1850. When the Calendar was formed, the 1st Thoth, or of "the rise," must have corresponded with the solstice.

⁸ Art de Vérifier les Dates; Champollion Figenc, L'Égypte, p. 239.

⁹ Hermapion, App., p. 11.

vague year, it is clear that the required period is when Thoth fell in July, or about the expiration of the canicular cycle, A. D. 139. It may in fact be of the time of the first century of our era. On the outer or concave side of the monument the monarch was represented worshipping the gods whose festivals occurred during the month, in the same manner as these gods were placed on the astronomical ceiling of the Ramesseum.¹ Each of these scenes was surmounted by the starry canopy of the heaven, supported by two *gam* or *kukupha* sceptres—the emblems of power, by which it was separated from the subsequent or preceding month. The calendar of the Sallier Papyrus,² drawn up in the reign of Menephthah, affords us fuller particulars about these festivals, and their existence is proved by their constant mention on monuments of the third and fourth dynasties, in which they follow their cyclical order.³ The first scene on the right represents the monarch, standing crowned in the red cap *teshr*—emblem of his dominion over lower Egypt, offering two small globular vases of wine to the goddess who is the presiding deity of the month Mechir, or Choiak, according as the series may have been arranged; for although, at the earlier period, such always follow in an order from the faces, yet many of the monuments after the twentieth dynasty are retrograde, and read in a direction contrary to that which they face.⁴ Above the head of the king are inscribed his name and titles, containing his name and prænomen in cartouches, which I transcribe. These I transcribe—*Neb. ta* (dual) *ti Ra user Ka Meri en Amen s'atp en Ra, Neb shau Pailippus ta anch gam cha Ra*. “The lord of the upper and the lower Earth, the Sun, defender of existence, beloved of the god Ammon, whom the Sun has tried, the lord of diadems Philippos, to whom has been given a perfect life like the Sun.”

The line of hieroglyphics before the king reads,

ta arp en Mut f ar-f ta-anch,

“A gift of wine to his Mother, that he may have the gift of life!”

This inscription refers to *Mut*, the mother goddess, who

¹ Burton, Exc. Hier., Pl. LVIII.; Ros. M. d. c. lxxi.

² Select Papyri in the British Museum, folio, Lond. 1843, Pl. CXLIV. and foil.; Dr. Hincks, Dubl. Un. Mag., 1844, p. 187.

³ Lepsius, Einleitung, s. 154 and 154.

⁴ For example, the coffin of the so-called Amyrteus (Nectherhebi—Nechtabis). Eg. Sal. British Museum, 195; Deser. de l’Ég., A., vol. v., Pl. 40.

presided over the month of Choiak, the fourth month, which may have preceded Tybi. The expression his "mother" seems to allude to the name *Mut* or "Mother," which was given to the wife of Amen Ra, and the monarch, who had no doubt assumed the old Pharaonic and special Alexander title of Son of Amen, addresses her in this sense. All that remains of the figure of the goddess is a right hand stretched forth, holding papyrus, and not lotus sceptre, as many have erroneously supposed. Its name was Khu, and it seems to have implied guidance or protection, as the other sceptre indicated "an entire power."

Before the goddess is an inscription representing her speech to the king, which is—*ta-na-nak anch gam neb sun neb*, "I have given to thee all life and health," the exact transcript of *δέδωρημαί σοι βίον ἀπρόσκοπον* of Hermapion's translation.⁵ Behind the monarch stands *Pacht* lioness-headed, wearing the solar disk and long female tunic, also holding the papyrus sceptre and the emblem of "life." Above her head are her titles—*Pacht neb. pe. t han. t. ta Pacht anch tet gam cha ra*, "Mistress of the Heavens, Ruler of the Earth, whose life endureth like the Sun." Before her is also her speech to the king—*ta-na nek chet neb nefer*, "I have given you all good things." Her festival also took place in the month of Choiak, and hence her appearance in this part of the calendar. It is not necessary to discuss here the nature of this goddess; she was wife of Phtha or Vulcan, and presided over fire.

The other scene represents the monarch offering⁶ to the gods of the month of Tybi. All the figure of the king is lost except his feet, and his hands, in which he holds some ears of corn. These, in the sanctuary at Karnak, are called *ab*, and have been supposed to be a nosegay. In the festival of this god, as represented at the Ramesseum, Rameses II.,⁷ and in the palace of Medinat Haboo,⁸ Rameses III., are represented reaping with a golden sickle six ears of corn,

⁵ Ammian. Marcellin., xvii., 100.

⁶ The scope of these offerings deserves a deeper investigation, whether they were merely a sacrifice of a small quantity of wine, oil, water, &c., as emblematic of the deity, or of the products of the season when offered; or whether they alluded to permanent endowments of the shrines. Their special meaning is certain; and if this month should be Mechir, not Choiak,

the goddess would be Rennu, the goddess of the harvest and vintage, and whose head decorates the wine-press, and to whom wine would be an appropriate gift. Cf. Wilkinson, *Man. and Cust.*, ii., p. 152, Pl. X. Wine was offered, however, to the whole Pantheon. Ros., *M. d. e.* lxxi.

⁷ For the form of this name, see Ros. *M. St. l. e.*

⁸ *Ibid.* *M. d. e.* lxxxi.

which a priest presents in a small sheaf of the same shape as here and at Karnak to the god. It is consequently evident that this festival must have been that of the harvest after the age of Rameses II. Even in the Book of the Dead, the deceased, the priest who holds Khem in one hand has corn in the other.¹ It also had a connexion with the coronation.² The cartouche of the king in this compartment is empty and unfinished, but there can be no doubt but that it represents the same monarch making a solemn offering of the produce of harvest to the god. The god stands mummied, holding a whip in his right hand and the fascinum in his left, on his head is the usual disk and tall plumes, and there is an uræus on his forehead, but he has not the teshr or red crown of lower Egypt. Behind the god is his naos or shrine—sbecht—in which he was kept enshrined, surmounted by a sceptre, and two trees, emblems of his character as god of agriculture; and at Karnak the large unrolled screen called *ser* (?) *Neter*, or “the sacred screen,” is represented; and before him are twelve standards, probably allusive to the twelve months of the year. The band which passes from his head to the ground I regard as the metal rod by which the statue was held in its place, and prevented from falling over the pedestal, in shape of the cubit of Truth—*Ma*. There is a great deal of difficulty about reading the name of this god, which is always written with the bolt, generally, but not always, with the standard, which is sometimes omitted. This is the determination of chem or sechem,³ and the god has been conjectured to be Khem,⁴ supposing him to be the eponymous deity of Khemmo. On the other hand, the name is accompanied by a coiled band, in the name of a person in the Ritual,⁵ and has been conjectured⁶ to be *Uta* or *Uga*, the name of the symbolical eye of the Sun. Nor does it appear impossible that his name may be *Kabtu* or *Kevtu*,⁷ the same as that of Coptos, which would connect him with the ΑΡΣΑΦΗΣ.⁸ Of the functions and reason of this type some explanations are given in the Book of the Dead,⁹ in a chapter

¹ Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*, vii., c. 17; f. g. l. 11.

² Wilk., *Man. and Cust.*, vol. v., Pl. 76.

³ Dunsen, *Egypt's Place*, p. 373; Birch, *Gallery*, p. 5.

⁴ Wilk., *Man. and Cust.*, Ser. II., vol. i., p. 257.

⁵ Lepsius, *Todt. i. l. 1, l. 11.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ Burt. E. II., Pl. 3, 5, 7.

⁸ Steph. Byz. voce Panopolis. The pseudo-Plut. de Isid.

⁹ Lepsius, *Todt. vii.*, c. 17, h. l. 11. The Rubric *ptar cyf en* means “let him understand,” or “interpret it.”

explanatory of some of the mystic representations—among which is the deceased bearing an image of the god Khem. The text which I translate here says—"I am Khem in his two appearances, whose plumes have been placed on his head." The explanation adds, "*Khem is Horus*, the defender of his father Osiris; his appearances are his birth, the plumes on his head are the walking of Isis and Nephthys, his head was given to them that they should be the decorations (?)—when they were about to remain on his head (?)". Another gloss states, "These plumes are the great uræi serpents, which are before his father Tum;" and a third gloss adds, "his eyes are his plumes on his head." It is evident that if the explanation of these emblems was so difficult to the Egyptians themselves, it must be almost impossible now. The various titles, such as, the powerful god, the image of the Sun,¹ and, above all, that of He who is male and female, *Ka-mut-f*, which I have already alluded to, and which is probably the *Χαμῆφης* of Hermes Trismegist,² and his titles as issue or image of the Sun, and as the god whose plumes proclaim and horns or brows announce him,³ besides his appearance with the foreign deities Renpu or Remphan, and Chen or Chiun, and Anta or Anaitis,⁴ would render him one of the most important divinities of the Pantheon. His festival is always called that of the exposition or manifestation of the god when he was exposed to the eyes of mankind, and carried out his shrine. It is found mentioned as early as the fourth dynasty,⁵ and its celebration in the month of Tybi in the reign of Rameses III. and in that of Philip proves that it always retained its place in the great or panegyric year.

I cannot offer a complete translation of the lines of hieroglyphics above and below.

The upper line reads, *Neb shau Pilippas cha ra Meri-en-Ra, hur.t hekau*, "Philippus the lord of diadems, like the Sun, [beloved of] Meri(en) Ra the oldest of minds (?)". It is the name and titles of Philip and of a goddess whose name means "the beloved of the Sun," *i. e.*, his wife or mistress. The companion goddess of Ra is generally *Ka-es-naa*, "she whose progress is great," probably a form of Athor; and it is not improbable that as *Pash.t* or *Pakht*, the wife of

¹ Birch, Gallery of Antiquities, p. 5.

² Meiners, Versuch, 8vo, Götting, 1775.

³ Prisse, Mon., Pl. XXXVII.; Rosellini, M. d. c. lvi.

⁴ Tablet in the British Museum, Egyptian Sarcophagi, No. 191; Prisse, l. c.

⁵ Lepsius, Denk. Abth. II. Bl. 19.

Phtha, was the *Meri en Phtha*, or "beloved of Phtha," so this other goddess was the wife of *Ra*. The word *hek*, sometimes written *hek-tu*, in the plural, I believe, means "mind, intelligence, inspiration, thought, idea," analogous to the Coptic *hik*,⁶ "demon, magic, divination," or *ikh*,⁷ having the same meaning, and *higi*, an unexplained word, but evidently "the mind" or "spirit."⁸ The adjective "old" being placed before becomes in the superlative degree, and the goddess consequently means "the oldest" or "first of minds!"

The lower line is more difficult still to explain: it reads, *sa ru necht-ta neter em ha Meri en Ra hur hekau er teha t rech*. All that I can read with certainty here is, "in the temple of *Meri en Ra*." I suppose from this, that the monument belonged to the temple of the goddess. It is by no means improbable that a calendar was attached to every principal temple throughout Egypt, in order to preserve for the priests a knowledge of the due order of the festivals. From the third dynasty, as it is stated, extracts of these calendars are given in the sepulchral monuments. Fragments of a calendar of Thothmes III., of the 18th dynasty, remain in the island of Elephantina.⁹ A complete calendar of the festivals, drawn up in the reign of Menephthah of the 19th dynasty, mentions each, day by day, and the condition of the days, whether fortunate or unlucky, and what to do and what to avoid.¹ Another, of the reign of Rameses III., 20th dynasty, at Medinat Haboo, contains a list of festivals.² Two astronomical calendars, detailing the rise of each star nightly, are found in the tombs of Rameses VI. and IX.,³ perhaps similar to the golden zodiac⁴ removed from the Ramesseum by Cambyses. In the temple of Esnah is a calendar drawn up in the reign of Claudius.⁵

⁶ Peyron., *Lex. Ling. Copt.*, p. 346.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 89.

⁸ *Peyr.*, l. c., p. 374. For example, it is said anger is an anguish of *higi*, i. e., the spirit or mind. Compare, for the sense of the hieroglyphical group *hek*, the legends of Horus, Leemans, *Mon. Eg.*, XII. 1053, b. 4; 1046, b. 4; XIII. 1056, b. 2. "I have spoken in thy name, I have executed (*shet na*) by thy inspiration" (*em hek ak*). Also the chapter Lepsius, *Todt.* xvi., c. 31, in which it also seems to have this meaning.

⁹ Lepsius, *Einleitung*, s. 62; Young, *Hieroglyphics*, Pl. 59.

¹ *Diot. Sic.* i. 46; Young's *Hier.*, Pl. 59.

² Papyrus Sallier, iv., in the *Select Papyri of the British Museum*, folio, Lond., 1843, Pl. 144, and foll. Dr. Hincks, in *Dubl. Univ. Review*, l. c., gives a full account of this manuscript.

³ Champollion, *Not.*, p. 370; Lepsius, *Einleit.*, s. 62.

⁴ Champollion, *Mon. de l'Eg.*, t. iii., Pl. CCLXXIII. bis; Lepsius, *Einleit.*, s. 62.

⁵ Also the calendar of the offerings made on the 1st day of each decade, to the soul of the heaven (Young, *Hier.*, Pl. 37), "by the king, to protect the earth by his glowing forehead, to give water and breezes to the fields."

The minor temples may have had their calendars on a smaller scale, like the present, and consequently more easily destroyed. The specimen of the calendar of Elephantina, copied by Sir Gardner Wilkinson, gives a further insight into the object of these documents. It gives a list of particular things, either consumed or bestowed during the festivals: for the fragment remaining states the good things to be *hess em f*—"ordered upon it," i. e., the festival. The account commences with a mutilated item of 20 jars (*mnat*⁶) of honey, 30 measures of some other substance, 12 jars (*mnat*) of wine, and 10 bushels (*hetep*⁷) of clover. For the 28th day of the month Epiphi,⁸ on which the festival of the Dog-star fell, were provided 1 bull, 5 . . . , 10 bushels (*hetep*) of white flour, 33 baskets (*hetep*) of white bread, 10 bushels (*hetep*) of incense, 92 baskets-full of white meat, 66 *mnat* of mead, 80 jars of some drink, 15 jars of sherbet, or "a delicious drink," as it is called, and 20 bushels of clover. The inscription states, that this was the estimate of things required for that festival. This is followed by a mutilated account of the wine, honey, bread, &c., for another. There can be no doubt, from the terms in which the tables of the gods are mentioned in the inscriptions,⁹ and the especial officers employed as clerks, receivers, &c., of their food, that the gods were as daintily served as Bel in the Apocrypha, and the food as duly devoured. The table of the Sun,¹ which some have thought to find described in one of the Papyri of the British Museum, is a special instance.

It is evident that the chronology of the country must depend upon the due appreciation of these calendars; and although the present was constructed at a period for which there is abundance of data, and whose chronology is fixed,

⁶ The *mnat* is apparently a measure like the Hebrew, and the Coptic *ment*.

⁷ After all, I consider it doubtful whether this group does not read *hept*. I regard the measure as the Coptic *cloipe*—the Alexandrian *alpi*, and the Hebrew *ephah*. Peyron, *Lex. Ling. Copt.*, p. 150. Some read this as "pints."

⁸ It is as well to bear in mind the resemblance of this Egyptian month and the Hebrew Abib. If this fragment is part of the Thothmes III. calendar, it is of course a fixed point for the chronology of the XVIIIth dynasty.

⁹ I allude to the common sepulchral statement, that the gods have given "all

the things which come on their table (*ntku*)" to the deceased: Cf. Sharpe, *Eg. Ins.* Pl. 112, t. 107, l. 8. To which is sometimes added, "from" or "in their presence" (*em bak*): *Ibid.* 96, l. 4; 95, l. 3: and "at the set of every sun" (*em kart em ra neb*): Statue of Anebta, British Museum, 43; Lepsius, *Auswahl*, Tab. xi. It may be concluded from this, that there was a daily dinner, or feast, given to the gods at sunset—a kind of supper, and that the principal Egyptian meal was then taken.

¹ Herodotus, iii. 10. Dr. Hincks, in *Trans. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, Evo, Lond., 1845, p. 254.

it is not the less important, as showing the principles upon which they were constructed, and as adding another monument to a period in the history of the country, when few native memorials remain.

S. BIRCH.

NOTE ON THE BRONZE FIGURE OF APIS FOUND IN CORNWALL.

Although by no means professing to give a complete dissertation on Apis, which would require more space than the limits of the Journal permit, I wish to add some observations on the epoch of the Apis worship—the etymology of his name, and the cycle which he is supposed to have symbolised. The splendid plates of the Monuments of Egypt, published by the Chevalier Lepsius, under the auspices of the King of Prussia, which have been just lent me by a friend, afford important confirmation on the first point. It appears from the titles of functionaries, whose tombs still exist near the Pyramids of Gizeh and Abooseer,¹ and who are styled “directors of the abode of the Bull,” that Apis was then worshipped. In one tomb is a scene of the embalmment of a bull;² and in another,³ is an inscription over a door, which interpreted, is this: *The King Seneferu: the eldest daughter of his issue was Neferkau; her son was Nefermaat, a seal-bearer; whose son was Seneferu shaf, a seal-bearer . . . of Apis, chief councillor, first of the keepers, governor of every land.* In another tomb, at the same place, Hapi or Apis occurs in a female name.⁴ As all these are monuments of the 19th dynasty, or old monarchy, it is evident that the Apis worship is as old as Manetho states.

Although the meaning of “judged,” or “determined,” (for his name ends with the participial form *i*) may be compared to that of his name, on the whole I should prefer that of “concealed.” At Philæ,⁵ it is said of Osiris that he is

𓆎𓆏𓆐𓆑𓆒𓆓𓆔𓆕𓆖𓆗𓆘𓆙𓆚𓆛𓆜𓆝𓆞𓆟𓆠𓆡𓆢𓆣𓆤𓆥𓆦𓆧𓆨𓆩𓆪𓆫𓆬𓆭𓆮𓆯𓆰𓆱𓆲𓆳𓆴𓆵𓆶𓆷𓆸𓆹𓆺𓆻𓆼𓆽𓆾𓆿𓇀𓇁𓇂𓇃𓇄𓇅𓇆𓇇𓇈𓇉𓇊𓇋𓇌𓇍𓇎𓇏𓇐𓇑𓇒𓇓𓇔𓇕𓇖𓇗𓇘𓇙𓇚𓇛𓇜𓇝𓇞𓇟𓇠𓇡𓇢𓇣𓇤𓇥𓇦𓇧𓇨𓇩𓇪𓇫𓇬𓇭𓇮𓇯𓇰𓇱𓇲𓇳𓇴𓇵𓇶𓇷𓇸𓇹𓇺𓇻𓇼𓇽𓇾𓇿𓈀𓈁𓈂𓈃𓈄𓈅𓈆𓈇𓈈𓈉𓈊𓈋𓈌𓈍𓈎𓈏𓈐𓈑𓈒𓈓𓈔𓈕𓈖𓈗𓈘𓈙𓈚𓈛𓈜𓈝𓈞𓈟𓈠𓈡𓈢𓈣𓈤𓈥𓈦𓈧𓈨𓈩𓈪𓈫𓈬𓈭𓈮𓈯𓈰𓈱𓈲𓈳𓈴𓈵𓈶𓈷𓈸𓈹𓈺𓈻𓈼𓈽𓈾𓈿𓉀𓉁𓉂𓉃𓉄𓉅𓉆𓉇𓉈𓉉𓉊𓉋𓉌𓉍𓉎𓉏𓉐𓉑𓉒𓉓𓉔𓉕𓉖𓉗𓉘𓉙𓉚𓉛𓉜𓉝𓉞𓉟𓉠𓉡𓉢𓉣𓉤𓉥𓉦𓉧𓉨𓉩𓉪𓉫𓉬𓉭𓉮𓉯𓉰𓉱𓉲𓉳𓉴𓉵𓉶𓉷𓉸𓉹𓉺𓉻𓉼𓉽𓉾𓉿𓊀𓊁𓊂𓊃𓊄𓊅𓊆𓊇𓊈𓊉𓊊𓊋𓊌𓊍𓊎𓊏𓊐𓊑𓊒𓊓𓊔𓊕𓊖𓊗𓊘𓊙𓊚𓊛𓊜𓊝𓊞𓊟𓊠𓊡𓊢𓊣𓊤𓊥𓊦𓊧𓊨𓊩𓊪𓊫𓊬𓊭𓊮𓊯𓊰𓊱𓊲𓊳𓊴𓊵𓊶𓊷𓊸𓊹𓊺𓊻𓊼𓊽𓊾𓊿𓋀𓋁𓋂𓋃𓋄𓋅𓋆𓋇𓋈𓋉𓋊𓋋𓋌𓋍𓋎𓋏𓋐𓋑𓋒𓋓𓋔𓋕𓋖𓋗𓋘𓋙𓋚𓋛𓋜𓋝𓋞𓋟𓋠𓋡𓋢𓋣𓋤𓋥𓋦𓋧𓋨𓋩𓋪𓋫𓋬𓋭𓋮𓋯𓋰𓋱𓋲𓋳𓋴𓋵𓋶𓋷𓋸𓋹𓋺𓋻𓋼𓋽𓋾𓋿𓌀𓌁𓌂𓌃𓌄𓌅𓌆𓌇𓌈𓌉𓌊𓌋𓌌𓌍𓌎𓌏𓌐𓌑𓌒𓌓𓌔𓌕𓌖𓌗𓌘𓌙𓌚𓌛𓌜𓌝𓌞𓌟𓌠𓌡𓌢𓌣𓌤𓌥𓌦𓌧𓌨𓌩𓌪𓌫𓌬𓌭𓌮𓌯𓌰𓌱𓌲𓌳𓌴𓌵𓌶𓌷𓌸𓌹𓌺𓌻𓌼𓌽𓌾𓌿𓍀𓍁𓍂𓍃𓍄𓍅𓍆𓍇𓍈𓍉𓍊𓍋𓍌𓍍𓍎𓍏𓍐𓍑𓍒𓍓𓍔𓍕𓍖𓍗𓍘𓍙𓍚𓍛𓍜𓍝𓍞𓍟𓍠𓍡𓍢𓍣𓍤𓍥𓍦𓍧𓍨𓍩𓍪𓍫𓍬𓍭𓍮𓍯𓍰𓍱𓍲𓍳𓍴𓍵𓍶𓍷𓍸𓍹𓍺𓍻𓍼𓍽𓍾𓍿𓎀𓎁𓎂𓎃𓎄𓎅𓎆𓎇𓎈𓎉𓎊𓎋𓎌𓎍𓎎𓎏𓎐𓎑𓎒𓎓𓎔𓎕𓎖𓎗𓎘𓎙𓎚𓎛𓎜𓎝𓎞𓎟𓎠𓎡𓎢𓎣𓎤𓎥𓎦𓎧𓎨𓎩𓎪𓎫𓎬𓎭𓎮𓎯𓎰𓎱𓎲𓎳𓎴𓎵𓎶𓎷𓎸𓎹𓎺𓎻𓎼𓎽𓎾𓎿𓏀𓏁𓏂𓏃𓏄𓏅𓏆𓏇𓏈𓏉𓏊𓏋𓏌𓏍𓏎𓏏𓏐𓏑𓏒𓏓𓏔𓏕𓏖𓏗𓏘𓏙𓏚𓏛𓏜𓏝𓏞𓏟𓏠𓏡𓏢𓏣𓏤𓏥𓏦𓏧𓏨𓏩𓏪𓏫𓏬𓏭𓏮𓏯𓏰𓏱𓏲𓏳𓏴𓏵𓏶𓏷𓏸𓏹𓏺𓏻𓏼𓏽𓏾𓏿𓐀𓐁𓐂𓐃𓐄𓐅𓐆𓐇𓐈𓐉𓐊𓐋𓐌𓐍𓐎𓐏𓐐𓐑𓐒𓐓𓐔𓐕𓐖𓐗𓐘𓐙𓐚𓐛𓐜𓐝𓐞𓐟𓐠𓐡𓐢𓐣𓐤𓐥𓐦𓐧𓐨𓐩𓐪𓐫𓐬𓐭𓐮𓐯𓐰𓐱𓐲𓐳𓐴𓐵𓐶𓐷𓐸𓐹𓐺𓐻𓐼𓐽𓐾𓐿𓑀𓑁𓑂𓑃𓑄𓑅𓑆𓑇𓑈𓑉𓑊𓑋𓑌𓑍𓑎𓑏𓑐𓑑𓑒𓑓𓑔𓑕𓑖𓑗𓑘𓑙𓑚𓑛𓑜𓑝𓑞𓑟𓑠𓑡𓑢𓑣𓑤𓑥𓑦𓑧𓑨𓑩𓑪𓑫𓑬𓑭𓑮𓑯𓑰𓑱𓑲𓑳𓑴𓑵𓑶𓑷𓑸𓑹𓑺𓑻𓑼𓑽𓑾𓑿𓒀𓒁𓒂𓒃𓒄𓒅𓒆𓒇𓒈𓒉𓒊𓒋𓒌𓒍𓒎𓒏𓒐𓒑𓒒𓒓𓒔𓒕𓒖𓒗𓒘𓒙𓒚𓒛𓒜𓒝𓒞𓒟𓒠𓒡𓒢𓒣𓒤𓒥𓒦𓒧𓒨𓒩𓒪𓒫𓒬𓒭𓒮𓒯𓒰𓒱𓒲𓒳𓒴𓒵𓒶𓒷𓒸𓒹𓒺𓒻𓒼𓒽𓒾𓒿𓓀𓓁𓓂𓓃𓓄𓓅𓓆𓓇𓓈𓓉𓓊𓓋𓓌𓓍𓓎𓓏𓓐𓓑𓓒𓓓𓓔𓓕𓓖𓓗𓓘𓓙𓓚𓓛𓓜𓓝𓓞𓓟𓓠𓓡𓓢𓓣𓓤𓓥𓓦𓓧𓓨𓓩𓓪𓓫𓓬𓓭𓓮𓓯𓓰𓓱𓓲𓓳𓓴𓓵𓓶𓓷𓓸𓓹𓓺𓓻𓓼𓓽𓓾𓓿𓔀𓔁𓔂𓔃𓔄𓔅𓔆𓔇𓔈𓔉𓔊𓔋𓔌𓔍𓔎𓔏𓔐𓔑𓔒𓔓𓔔𓔕𓔖𓔗𓔘𓔙𓔚𓔛𓔜𓔝𓔞𓔟𓔠𓔡𓔢𓔣𓔤𓔥𓔦𓔧𓔨𓔩𓔪𓔫𓔬𓔭𓔮𓔯𓔰𓔱𓔲𓔳𓔴𓔵𓔶𓔷𓔸𓔹𓔺𓔻𓔼𓔽𓔾𓔿𓕀𓕁𓕂𓕃𓕄𓕅𓕆𓕇𓕈𓕉𓕊𓕋𓕌𓕍𓕎𓕏𓕐𓕑𓕒𓕓𓕔𓕕𓕖𓕗𓕘𓕙𓕚𓕛𓕜𓕝𓕞𓕟𓕠𓕡𓕢𓕣𓕤𓕥𓕦𓕧𓕨𓕩𓕪𓕫𓕬𓕭𓕮𓕯𓕰𓕱𓕲𓕳𓕴𓕵𓕶𓕷𓕸𓕹𓕺𓕻𓕼𓕽𓕾𓕿𓖀𓖁𓖂𓖃𓖄𓖅𓖆𓖇𓖈𓖉𓖊𓖋𓖌𓖍𓖎𓖏𓖐𓖑𓖒𓖓𓖔𓖕𓖖𓖗𓖘𓖙𓖚𓖛𓖜𓖝𓖞𓖟𓖠𓖡𓖢𓖣𓖤𓖥𓖦𓖧𓖨𓖩𓖪𓖫𓖬𓖭𓖮𓖯𓖰𓖱𓖲𓖳𓖴𓖵𓖶𓖷𓖸𓖹𓖺𓖻𓖼𓖽𓖾𓖿𓗀𓗁𓗂𓗃𓗄𓗅𓗆𓗇𓗈𓗉𓗊𓗋𓗌𓗍𓗎𓗏𓗐𓗑𓗒𓗓𓗔𓗕𓗖𓗗𓗘𓗙𓗚𓗛𓗜𓗝𓗞𓗟𓗠𓗡𓗢𓗣𓗤𓗥𓗦𓗧𓗨𓗩𓗪𓗫𓗬𓗭𓗮𓗯𓗰𓗱𓗲𓗳𓗴𓗵𓗶𓗷𓗸𓗹𓗺𓗻𓗼𓗽𓗾𓗿𓘀𓘁𓘂𓘃𓘄𓘅𓘆𓘇𓘈𓘉𓘊𓘋𓘌𓘍𓘎𓘏𓘐𓘑𓘒𓘓𓘔𓘕𓘖𓘗𓘘𓘙𓘚𓘛𓘜𓘝𓘞𓘟𓘠𓘡𓘢𓘣𓘤𓘥𓘦𓘧𓘨𓘩𓘪𓘫𓘬𓘭𓘮𓘯𓘰𓘱𓘲𓘳𓘴𓘵𓘶𓘷𓘸𓘹𓘺𓘻𓘼𓘽𓘾𓘿𓙀𓙁𓙂𓙃𓙄𓙅𓙆𓙇𓙈𓙉𓙊𓙋𓙌𓙍𓙎𓙏𓙐𓙑𓙒𓙓𓙔𓙕𓙖𓙗𓙘𓙙𓙚𓙛𓙜𓙝𓙞𓙟𓙠𓙡𓙢𓙣𓙤𓙥𓙦𓙧𓙨𓙩𓙪𓙫𓙬𓙭𓙮𓙯𓙰𓙱𓙲𓙳𓙴𓙵𓙶𓙷𓙸𓙹𓙺𓙻𓙼𓙽𓙾𓙿𓚀𓚁𓚂𓚃𓚄𓚅𓚆𓚇𓚈𓚉𓚊𓚋𓚌𓚍𓚎𓚏𓚐𓚑𓚒𓚓𓚔𓚕𓚖𓚗𓚘𓚙𓚚𓚛𓚜𓚝𓚞𓚟𓚠𓚡𓚢𓚣𓚤𓚥𓚦𓚧𓚨𓚩𓚪𓚫𓚬𓚭𓚮𓚯𓚰𓚱𓚲𓚳𓚴𓚵𓚶𓚷𓚸𓚹𓚺𓚻𓚼𓚽𓚾𓚿𓛀𓛁𓛂𓛃𓛄𓛅𓛆𓛇𓛈𓛉𓛊𓛋𓛌𓛍𓛎𓛏𓛐𓛑𓛒𓛓𓛔𓛕𓛖𓛗𓛘𓛙𓛚𓛛𓛜𓛝𓛞𓛟𓛠𓛡𓛢𓛣𓛤𓛥𓛦𓛧𓛨𓛩𓛪𓛫𓛬𓛭𓛮𓛯𓛰𓛱𓛲𓛳𓛴𓛵𓛶𓛷𓛸𓛹𓛺𓛻𓛼𓛽𓛾𓛿𓜀𓜁𓜂𓜃𓜄𓜅𓜆𓜇𓜈𓜉𓜊𓜋𓜌𓜍𓜎𓜏𓜐𓜑𓜒𓜓𓜔𓜕𓜖𓜗𓜘𓜙𓜚𓜛𓜜𓜝𓜞𓜟𓜠𓜡𓜢𓜣𓜤𓜥𓜦𓜧𓜨𓜩𓜪𓜫𓜬𓜭𓜮𓜯𓜰𓜱𓜲𓜳𓜴𓜵𓜶𓜷𓜸𓜹𓜺𓜻𓜼𓜽𓜾𓜿𓝀𓝁𓝂𓝃𓝄𓝅𓝆𓝇𓝈𓝉𓝊𓝋𓝌𓝍𓝎𓝏𓝐𓝑𓝒𓝓𓝔𓝕𓝖𓝗𓝘𓝙𓝚𓝛𓝜𓝝𓝞𓝟𓝠𓝡𓝢𓝣𓝤𓝥𓝦𓝧𓝨𓝩𓝪𓝫𓝬𓝭𓝮𓝯𓝰𓝱𓝲𓝳𓝴𓝵𓝶𓝷𓝸𓝹𓝺𓝻𓝼𓝽𓝾𓝿𓞀𓞁𓞂𓞃𓞄𓞅𓞆𓞇𓞈𓞉𓞊𓞋𓞌𓞍𓞎𓞏𓞐𓞑𓞒𓞓𓞔𓞕𓞖𓞗𓞘𓞙𓞚𓞛𓞜𓞝𓞞𓞟𓞠𓞡𓞢𓞣𓞤𓞥𓞦𓞧𓞨𓞩𓞪𓞫𓞬𓞭𓞮𓞯𓞰𓞱𓞲𓞳𓞴𓞵𓞶𓞷𓞸𓞹𓞺𓞻𓞼𓞽𓞾𓞿𓟀𓟁𓟂𓟃𓟄𓟅𓟆𓟇𓟈𓟉𓟊𓟋𓟌𓟍𓟎𓟏𓟐𓟑𓟒𓟓𓟔𓟕𓟖𓟗𓟘𓟙𓟚𓟛𓟜𓟝𓟞𓟟𓟠𓟡𓟢𓟣𓟤𓟥𓟦𓟧𓟨𓟩𓟪𓟫𓟬𓟭𓟮𓟯𓟰𓟱𓟲𓟳𓟴𓟵𓟶𓟷𓟸𓟹𓟺𓟻𓟼𓟽𓟾𓟿𓠀𓠁𓠂𓠃𓠄𓠅𓠆𓠇𓠈𓠉𓠊𓠋𓠌𓠍𓠎𓠏𓠐𓠑𓠒𓠓𓠔𓠕𓠖𓠗𓠘𓠙𓠚𓠛𓠜𓠝𓠞𓠟𓠠𓠡𓠢𓠣𓠤𓠥𓠦𓠧𓠨𓠩𓠪𓠫𓠬𓠭𓠮𓠯𓠰𓠱𓠲𓠳𓠴𓠵𓠶𓠷𓠸𓠹𓠺𓠻𓠼𓠽𓠾𓠿𓡀𓡁𓡂𓡃𓡄𓡅𓡆𓡇𓡈𓡉𓡊𓡋𓡌𓡍𓡎𓡏𓡐𓡑𓡒𓡓𓡔𓡕𓡖𓡗𓡘𓡙𓡚𓡛𓡜𓡝𓡞𓡟𓡠𓡡𓡢𓡣𓡤𓡥𓡦𓡧𓡨𓡩𓡪𓡫𓡬𓡭𓡮𓡯𓡰𓡱𓡲𓡳𓡴𓡵𓡶𓡷𓡸𓡹𓡺𓡻𓡼𓡽𓡾𓡿𓢀𓢁𓢂𓢃𓢄𓢅𓢆𓢇𓢈𓢉𓢊𓢋𓢌𓢍𓢎𓢏𓢐𓢑𓢒𓢓𓢔𓢕𓢖𓢗𓢘𓢙𓢚𓢛𓢜𓢝𓢞𓢟𓢠𓢡𓢢𓢣𓢤𓢥𓢦𓢧𓢨𓢩𓢪𓢫𓢬𓢭𓢮𓢯𓢰𓢱𓢲𓢳𓢴𓢵𓢶𓢷𓢸𓢹𓢺𓢻𓢼𓢽𓢾𓢿𓣀𓣁𓣂𓣃𓣄𓣅𓣆𓣇𓣈𓣉𓣊𓣋𓣌𓣍𓣎𓣏𓣐𓣑𓣒𓣓𓣔𓣕𓣖𓣗𓣘𓣙𓣚𓣛𓣜𓣝𓣞𓣟𓣠𓣡𓣢𓣣𓣤𓣥𓣦𓣧𓣨𓣩𓣪𓣫𓣬𓣭𓣮𓣯𓣰𓣱𓣲𓣳𓣴𓣵𓣶𓣷𓣸𓣹𓣺𓣻𓣼𓣽𓣾𓣿𓤀𓤁𓤂𓤃𓤄𓤅𓤆𓤇𓤈𓤉𓤊𓤋𓤌𓤍𓤎𓤏𓤐𓤑𓤒𓤓𓤔𓤕𓤖𓤗𓤘𓤙𓤚𓤛𓤜𓤝𓤞𓤟𓤠𓤡𓤢𓤣𓤤𓤥𓤦𓤧𓤨𓤩𓤪𓤫𓤬𓤭𓤮𓤯𓤰𓤱𓤲𓤳𓤴𓤵𓤶𓤷𓤸𓤹𓤺𓤻𓤼𓤽𓤾𓤿𓥀𓥁𓥂𓥃𓥄𓥅𓥆𓥇𓥈𓥉𓥊𓥋𓥌𓥍𓥎𓥏𓥐𓥑𓥒𓥓𓥔𓥕𓥖𓥗𓥘𓥙𓥚𓥛𓥜𓥝𓥞𓥟𓥠𓥡𓥢𓥣𓥤𓥥𓥦𓥧𓥨𓥩𓥪𓥫𓥬𓥭𓥮𓥯𓥰𓥱𓥲𓥳𓥴𓥵𓥶𓥷𓥸𓥹𓥺𓥻𓥼𓥽𓥾𓥿𓦀𓦁𓦂𓦃𓦄𓦅𓦆𓦇𓦈𓦉𓦊𓦋𓦌𓦍𓦎𓦏𓦐𓦑𓦒𓦓𓦔𓦕𓦖𓦗𓦘𓦙𓦚𓦛𓦜𓦝𓦞𓦟𓦠𓦡𓦢𓦣𓦤𓦥𓦦𓦧𓦨𓦩𓦪𓦫𓦬𓦭𓦮𓦯𓦰𓦱𓦲𓦳𓦴𓦵𓦶𓦷𓦸𓦹𓦺𓦻𓦼𓦽𓦾𓦿𓧀𓧁𓧂𓧃𓧄𓧅𓧆𓧇𓧈𓧉𓧊𓧋𓧌𓧍𓧎𓧏𓧐𓧑𓧒𓧓𓧔𓧕𓧖𓧗𓧘𓧙𓧚𓧛𓧜𓧝𓧞𓧟𓧠𓧡𓧢𓧣𓧤𓧥𓧦𓧧𓧨𓧩𓧪𓧫𓧬𓧭𓧮𓧯𓧰𓧱𓧲𓧳𓧴𓧵𓧶𓧷𓧸𓧹𓧺𓧻𓧼𓧽𓧾𓧿𓨀𓨁𓨂𓨃𓨄𓨅𓨆𓨇𓨈𓨉𓨊𓨋𓨌𓨍𓨎𓨏𓨐𓨑𓨒𓨓𓨔𓨕𓨖𓨗𓨘𓨙𓨚𓨛𓨜𓨝𓨞𓨟𓨠𓨡𓨢𓨣𓨤𓨥𓨦𓨧𓨨𓨩𓨪𓨫𓨬𓨭𓨮𓨯𓨰𓨱𓨲𓨳𓨴𓨵𓨶𓨷𓨸𓨹𓨺𓨻𓨼𓨽𓨾𓨿𓩀𓩁𓩂𓩃𓩄𓩅𓩆𓩇𓩈𓩉𓩊𓩋𓩌𓩍𓩎𓩏𓩐𓩑𓩒𓩓𓩔𓩕𓩖𓩗𓩘𓩙𓩚𓩛𓩜𓩝𓩞𓩟𓩠𓩡𓩢𓩣𓩤𓩥𓩦𓩧𓩨𓩩𓩪𓩫𓩬𓩭𓩮𓩯𓩰𓩱𓩲𓩳𓩴𓩵𓩶𓩷𓩸𓩹𓩺𓩻𓩼𓩽𓩾𓩿𓪀𓪁𓪂𓪃𓪄𓪅𓪆𓪇𓪈𓪉𓪊𓪋𓪌𓪍𓪎𓪏𓪐𓪑𓪒𓪓𓪔𓪕𓪖𓪗𓪘𓪙𓪚𓪛𓪜𓪝𓪞𓪟𓪠𓪡𓪢𓪣𓪤𓪥𓪦𓪧𓪨𓪩𓪪𓪫𓪬𓪭𓪮𓪯𓪰𓪱𓪲𓪳𓪴𓪵𓪶𓪷𓪸𓪹𓪺𓪻𓪼𓪽𓪾𓪿𓫀𓫁𓫂𓫃𓫄𓫅𓫆𓫇𓫈𓫉𓫊𓫋𓫌𓫍𓫎𓫏𓫐𓫑𓫒𓫓𓫔𓫕𓫖𓫗𓫘𓫙𓫚𓫛𓫜𓫝𓫞𓫟𓫠𓫡𓫢𓫣𓫤𓫥𓫦𓫧𓫨𓫩𓫪𓫫𓫬𓫭𓫮𓫯𓫰𓫱𓫲𓫳𓫴𓫵𓫶𓫷𓫸𓫹𓫺𓫻𓫼𓫽𓫾𓫿𓬀𓬁𓬂𓬃𓬄𓬅𓬆𓬇𓬈𓬉𓬊𓬋𓬌𓬍𓬎𓬏𓬐𓬑𓬒𓬓𓬔𓬕𓬖𓬗𓬘𓬙𓬚𓬛𓬜𓬝𓬞𓬟𓬠𓬡𓬢𓬣𓬤𓬥𓬦𓬧𓬨𓬩𓬪𓬫𓬬𓬭𓬮𓬯𓬰𓬱𓬲𓬳𓬴𓬵𓬶𓬷𓬸𓬹𓬺𓬻𓬼𓬽𓬾𓬿𓭀𓭁𓭂𓭃𓭄𓭅𓭆𓭇𓭈𓭉𓭊𓭋𓭌𓭍𓭎𓭏𓭐𓭑𓭒𓭓𓭔𓭕𓭖𓭗𓭘𓭙𓭚𓭛𓭜𓭝𓭞𓭟𓭠𓭡𓭢𓭣𓭤𓭥𓭦𓭧𓭨𓭩𓭪𓭫𓭬𓭭𓭮𓭯𓭰𓭱𓭲𓭳𓭴𓭵𓭶𓭷𓭸𓭹𓭺𓭻𓭼𓭽𓭾𓭿𓮀𓮁𓮂𓮃𓮄𓮅𓮆𓮇𓮈𓮉𓮊𓮋𓮌𓮍𓮎𓮏𓮐𓮑𓮒𓮓𓮔𓮕𓮖𓮗𓮘𓮙𓮚𓮛𓮜𓮝𓮞𓮟𓮠𓮡𓮢𓮣𓮤𓮥𓮦𓮧𓮨𓮩𓮪𓮫𓮬𓮭𓮮𓮯𓮰𓮱𓮲𓮳𓮴𓮵𓮶𓮷𓮸𓮹𓮺𓮻𓮼𓮽𓮾𓮿𓯀𓯁𓯂𓯃𓯄𓯅𓯆𓯇𓯈𓯉𓯊𓯋𓯌𓯍𓯎𓯏𓯐𓯑𓯒𓯓𓯔𓯕𓯖𓯗𓯘𓯙𓯚𓯛𓯜𓯝𓯞𓯟𓯠𓯡𓯢𓯣𓯤𓯥𓯦𓯧𓯨𓯩𓯪𓯫𓯬𓯭𓯮𓯯𓯰𓯱𓯲𓯳𓯴𓯵𓯶𓯷𓯸𓯹𓯺𓯻𓯼𓯽𓯾𓯿𓰀𓰁𓰂𓰃𓰄𓰅𓰆𓰇𓰈𓰉𓰊𓰋𓰌𓰍𓰎𓰏𓰐𓰑𓰒𓰓𓰔𓰕𓰖𓰗𓰘𓰙𓰚𓰛𓰜𓰝𓰞𓰟𓰠𓰡𓰢𓰣𓰤𓰥𓰦𓰧𓰨𓰩𓰪𓰫𓰬𓰭𓰮𓰯𓰰𓰱𓰲𓰳𓰴𓰵𓰶𓰷𓰸𓰹𓰺𓰻𓰼𓰽𓰾𓰿𓱀𓱁𓱂𓱃𓱄𓱅𓱆𓱇𓱈𓱉𓱊𓱋𓱌𓱍𓱎𓱏𓱐𓱑𓱒𓱓𓱔𓱕𓱖𓱗𓱘𓱙𓱚𓱛𓱜𓱝𓱞𓱟𓱠𓱡𓱢𓱣𓱤𓱥𓱦𓱧𓱨𓱩𓱪𓱫𓱬𓱭𓱮𓱯𓱰𓱱𓱲𓱳𓱴𓱵𓱶𓱷𓱸𓱹𓱺𓱻𓱼𓱽𓱾𓱿𓲀𓲁𓲂𓲃𓲄𓲅𓲆𓲇𓲈𓲉𓲊𓲋𓲌𓲍𓲎𓲏𓲐𓲑𓲒𓲓𓲔𓲕𓲖𓲗𓲘𓲙𓲚𓲛𓲜𓲝𓲞𓲟𓲠𓲡𓲢𓲣𓲤𓲥𓲦𓲧𓲨𓲩𓲪𓲫𓲬𓲭𓲮𓲯𓲰𓲱𓲲𓲳𓲴𓲵𓲶𓲷𓲸𓲹𓲺𓲻𓲼𓲽𓲾𓲿𓳀𓳁𓳂𓳃𓳄𓳅𓳆𓳇𓳈𓳉𓳊𓳋𓳌𓳍𓳎𓳏𓳐𓳑𓳒𓳓𓳔𓳕𓳖𓳗𓳘𓳙𓳚𓳛𓳜𓳝𓳞𓳟𓳠𓳡𓳢𓳣𓳤𓳥𓳦𓳧𓳨𓳩𓳪𓳫𓳬𓳭𓳮

RESEARCHES RELATING TO EARLY SLAVONIC ANTIQUITIES,
WITH NOTICES OF GOLD BRACEDATE COINS AND RUNIC INSCRIPTIONS.

THE ancient remains and early records of the Slavonic races have not hitherto attracted that attention to which they are entitled. This may be attributable in part to the difficulty of obtaining information upon the subject, and partly to the inattractive form in which the materials that exist for the most part present themselves. It becomes the more desirable, therefore, that notice should be taken of such records of them as from time to time present themselves, and I hope that I shall not be regarded as occupying unprofitably the attention of our readers by bringing before their notice, "T. von Wolanski's Brief über Slavische Alterthümer. Erste Sammlung, mit 145 Abbildungen auf XII. Kupfer-tafeln." Gnesen, 1846, 4°.

The author informs us in his address that he had originally proposed to himself to arrange and publish, with critical and explanatory remarks, the materials he had collected, consisting of coins and other memorials of all the Slavonic nations. Fearing, however, that his advanced age and failing strength would render it impossible for him to carry this design properly into effect, he adopted the resolution of transferring separate portions of his collection to more active men, and to learned societies, in order that they might make what use of them they thought proper. The author determined at the same time to publish the letters he addressed to the various parties among whom he distributed his collection, in the hope that by so doing the accidents of miscarriage, or the chance of their being set aside or forgotten, amidst events of a more exciting nature, might be avoided.

With this view he published the "First Collection," comprising the letters addressed respectively to the Royal Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, to Herr Theodor von Narbutt, author of the Early History of the Lithuanians, to the Royal Danish Society for the investigation of Northern Antiquities at Copenhagen, and the Royal Bohemian Academy of Sciences at Prague.

The first letter is the most important of the series, sup-

posing the author's theory as therein explained to be correct. He says that not being satisfied with the opinion expressed by all, even Russian antiquarians, that the numismatic history of Russia commenced with Wladimir the Great (A. C. 980-1015), while heathen coins of the eighth and ninth centuries were found among the Chechs and the Lechs, he had persevered in his search after monuments of this description of an earlier date. The coins of the East being of too marked a character to afford any hope of discovering Russian elements among them, he turned his attention to the gold bracteates often discovered in the north, and to the so-called barbaric coins ascribed, without further proof than commonly received opinion, to the Celtic nations. He found (or fancied that he found) what he searched for among both, and thus, if correct, has not only made a most important addition to the numismatic history of Russia, but has thrown a light upon a numerous but hitherto unexplained class of coins, the bracteates.

The coins so discovered by him are eight in number—one is a silver medal in the Royal Museum of Berlin, and the remaining seven gold bracteates, which had been described and figured by Mr. Thomsen, the Director of the Royal Medallion Cabinet at Copenhagen, for an intended work upon all dubious and interesting gold amulets. This work, it appears, was discontinued after eight plates had been engraved, containing seventy-seven figured gold amulets, Mr. Thomsen having discovered at Stockholm a collection of the same kind, which doubled the amount of those he was previously acquainted with, and rendered a re-arrangement of the series necessary. The eight medals discovered by our author to be of Slavonic origin are respectively of the reigns of Rurik (868-879), Olech (879-913), Ihor I. (913-945), Olha (945), Svyatoslav (945-972), and Wladimir I. (980-1015).

The second letter, addressed to Herr Theodor von Narbutt, consists of remarks upon various objects figured in the illustrations to his (Narbutt's) History of Lithuania,—coins, seals, &c., illustrative of the antiquities and traditions of Lithuania. The author there declares his opinion that the greater number of these gold bracteates belong to Poland, Russia, Lithuania, and the Slavonians of the Baltic, and adds a description of several of them.

EARLY SLAVONIC ANTIQUITIES.



Gold Bracteates of the Eighth and Ninth Centuries

In the third letter, addressed also to Herr Narbutt, M. Wolanski discusses, among other things, the probability that Lithuania was known in ancient times under its proper name of Litavia, and supports his arguments by inscriptions on Roman coins.

The fourth letter, addressed to the Royal Danish Society for Northern Antiquities, is chiefly devoted to the examination and description of several gold bracteates, which the author shows to be of Slavonic origin, by reference to the system of idolatry prevailing among the Slavonic nations.

The fifth letter, which is addressed to the Royal Bohemian Academy of Sciences at Prague, comprises—

1. A description of some bracteates, disclosing the names Niemysl, Unislav, Hostiwit, and Mojslav, identifying them with the early periods of Bohemian history (the eighth and ninth centuries¹).

2. A description of the celebrated monument of the peace of Bohemia, anno 874, known as the Hünensäulen, which consists now of seven pillars, or large stones, and is situate in the Odenwald, in the grand duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, close to Main Bullau, near Miltenberg, and also near the spot where the Mudau falls into the Maine. The largest of these pillars is 27 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter at the bottom, and 2 feet at the top. The other six are of the respective lengths of 25, 24, and 20 feet. Four of these columns are inscribed with characters that have not yet been deciphered. On the largest they are continuous, on the second they are twice interrupted, and on the other two there are only some scattered letters, with a date in Arabic numerals, 5587, which, calculated by the Julian æra, would give 874 of the Christian æra. The author observes, "The Christian sculptor of the period ornamented each of the heathen runes of the first column with a cross. We must remove these cross-lines in order to be able to see the runes in their original form and to decipher them: unless, indeed, these cross-strokes were perchance the remains of some very ancient style of writing, where separate characters, joined together for the purpose of forming a word, were attached to a long line, as in the Sanscrit, &c. We find a somewhat similarly formed character in the Gnostic Talisman in J. A. Doederlin's *Commentatio Historica*, &c. p. 104, fig. LIV."

¹ See Æneas Sylvius, *Hist. Boh.*, cap. 9, p. 25, 1524; Schafarik, *Slawische Alterthümer*, vol. ii., p. 296, 422. 1843.

In the annexed illustrations, A. represents the inscription on the first column. B. C. those of the second, and D. the single letters of the third and fourth column; E. the real size of the character; F. the same inscription as A., the

crosses being left out. Finally, under G. is given the alphabet as formed by the author, "as," he remarks, "I am inclined to consider this inscription as the oldest Alamannic rune, and one which has been hitherto unknown to antiquarians—for one of the most diligent inquirers, W. C. Grimm, says in his work, *Ueber deutsche Runen*, Göttingen, 1823, p. 163, that hitherto no undoubted monument with German runes has been discovered. I have nothing to say against that, provided the present inscriptions are allowed to be the oldest runic inscriptions of the Western Slavi."



Without giving the author credit for more than ingenious conjecture, his explanations may be considered sufficiently plausible to justify me in extracting them at length. After proposing to read the inscription from right to left, he proceeds as follows :

" 1. The first rune is an S, the upper part being crossed to make a T, and here represents TS, the Slayonic Czerw (cz), because in the German alphabet there was no rune corresponding to this, which for the names of the Chechs was absolutely necessary.

" 2. The second is a monogram formed from the runic E and the Latin Ch.

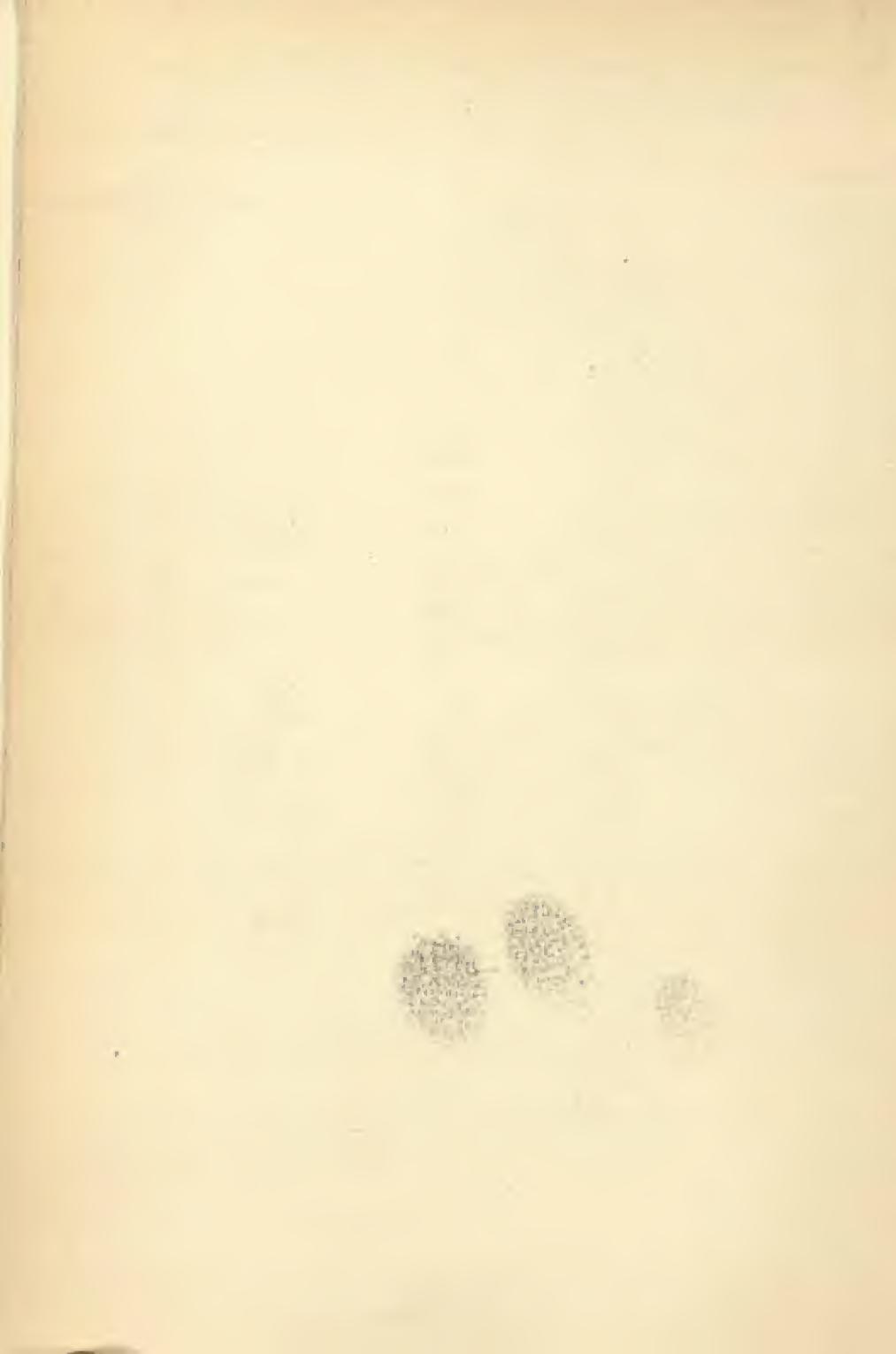
" 3. The third is the runic O, with S appended beneath, and concludes the word Czechos.

" 4. The fourth is a monogram formed of A, C, and gives the word Ae.

" 5. The fifth is a monogram of A, L.

" 6. The sixth is A.

A.
 𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒪𐒫𐒬𐒭𐒮𐒯𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓪𐓫𐓬𐓭𐓮𐓯𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔪𐔫𐔬𐔭𐔮𐔯𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕪𐕫𐕬𐕭𐕮𐕯𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖪𐖫𐖬𐖭𐖮𐖯𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗪𐗫𐗬𐗭𐗮𐗯𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘪𐘫𐘬𐘭𐘮𐘯𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙪𐙫𐙬𐙭𐙮𐙯𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚪𐚫𐚬𐚭𐚮𐚯𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛪𐛫𐛬𐛭𐛮𐛯𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜪𐜫𐜬𐜭𐜮𐜯𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝪𐝫𐝬𐝭𐝮𐝯𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞪𐞫𐞬𐞭𐞮𐞯𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟪𐟫𐟬𐟭𐟮𐟯𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿𐠀𐠁𐠂𐠃𐠄𐠅𐠆𐠇𐠈𐠉𐠊𐠋𐠌𐠍𐠎𐠏𐠐𐠑𐠒𐠓𐠔𐠕𐠖𐠗𐠘𐠙𐠚𐠛𐠜𐠝𐠞𐠟𐠠𐠡𐠢𐠣𐠤𐠥𐠦𐠧𐠨𐠩𐠪𐠫𐠬𐠭𐠮𐠯𐠰𐠱𐠲𐠳𐠴𐠵𐠶𐠷𐠸𐠹𐠺𐠻𐠼𐠽𐠾𐠿𐡀𐡁𐡂𐡃𐡄𐡅𐡆𐡇𐡈𐡉𐡊𐡋𐡌𐡍𐡎𐡏𐡐𐡑𐡒𐡓𐡔𐡕𐡖𐡗𐡘𐡙𐡚𐡛𐡜𐡝𐡞𐡟𐡠𐡡𐡢𐡣𐡤𐡥𐡦𐡧𐡨𐡩𐡪𐡫𐡬𐡭𐡮𐡯𐡰𐡱𐡲𐡳𐡴𐡵𐡶𐡷𐡸𐡹𐡺𐡻𐡼𐡽𐡾𐡿𐢀𐢁𐢂𐢃𐢄𐢅𐢆𐢇𐢈𐢉𐢊𐢋𐢌𐢍𐢎𐢏𐢐𐢑𐢒𐢓𐢔𐢕𐢖𐢗𐢘𐢙𐢚𐢛𐢜𐢝𐢞𐢟𐢠𐢡𐢢𐢣𐢤𐢥𐢦𐢧𐢨𐢩𐢪𐢫𐢬𐢭𐢮𐢯𐢰𐢱𐢲𐢳𐢴𐢵𐢶𐢷𐢸𐢹𐢺𐢻𐢼𐢽𐢾𐢿𐣀𐣁𐣂𐣃𐣄𐣅𐣆𐣇𐣈𐣉𐣊𐣋𐣌𐣍𐣎𐣏𐣐𐣑𐣒𐣓𐣔𐣕𐣖𐣗𐣘𐣙𐣚𐣛𐣜𐣝𐣞𐣟𐣠𐣡𐣢𐣣𐣤𐣥𐣦𐣧𐣨𐣩𐣪𐣫𐣬𐣭𐣮𐣯𐣰𐣱𐣲𐣳𐣴𐣵𐣶𐣷𐣸𐣹𐣺𐣻𐣼𐣽𐣾𐣿𐤀𐤁𐤂𐤃𐤄𐤅𐤆𐤇𐤈𐤉𐤊𐤋𐤌𐤍𐤎𐤏𐤐𐤑𐤒𐤓𐤔𐤕𐤖𐤗𐤘𐤙𐤚𐤛𐤜𐤝𐤞𐤟𐤠𐤡𐤢𐤣𐤤𐤥𐤦𐤧𐤨𐤩𐤪𐤫𐤬𐤭𐤮𐤯𐤰𐤱𐤲𐤳𐤴𐤵𐤶𐤷𐤸𐤹𐤺𐤻𐤼𐤽𐤾𐤿𐥀𐥁𐥂𐥃𐥄𐥅𐥆𐥇𐥈𐥉𐥊𐥋𐥌𐥍𐥎𐥏𐥐𐥑𐥒𐥓𐥔𐥕𐥖𐥗𐥘𐥙𐥚𐥛𐥜𐥝𐥞𐥟𐥠𐥡𐥢𐥣𐥤𐥥𐥦𐥧𐥨𐥩𐥪𐥫𐥬𐥭𐥮𐥯𐥰𐥱𐥲𐥳𐥴𐥵𐥶𐥷𐥸𐥹𐥺𐥻𐥼𐥽𐥾𐥿𐦀𐦁𐦂𐦃𐦄𐦅𐦆𐦇𐦈𐦉𐦊𐦋𐦌𐦍𐦎𐦏𐦐𐦑𐦒𐦓𐦔𐦕𐦖𐦗𐦘𐦙𐦚𐦛𐦜𐦝𐦞𐦟𐦠𐦡𐦢𐦣𐦤𐦥𐦦𐦧𐦨𐦩𐦪𐦫𐦬𐦭𐦮𐦯𐦰𐦱𐦲𐦳𐦴𐦵𐦶𐦷𐦸𐦹𐦺𐦻𐦼𐦽𐦾𐦿𐧀𐧁𐧂𐧃𐧄𐧅𐧆𐧇𐧈𐧉𐧊𐧋𐧌𐧍𐧎𐧏𐧐𐧑𐧒𐧓𐧔𐧕𐧖𐧗𐧘𐧙𐧚𐧛𐧜𐧝𐧞𐧟𐧠𐧡𐧢𐧣𐧤𐧥𐧦𐧧𐧨𐧩𐧪𐧫𐧬𐧭𐧮𐧯𐧰𐧱𐧲𐧳𐧴𐧵𐧶𐧷𐧸𐧹𐧺𐧻𐧼𐧽𐧾𐧿𐨀𐨁𐨂𐨃𐨄𐨅𐨆𐨇𐨈𐨉𐨊𐨋𐨌𐨍𐨎𐨏𐨐𐨑𐨒𐨓𐨔𐨕𐨖𐨗𐨘𐨙𐨚𐨛𐨜𐨝𐨞𐨟𐨠𐨡𐨢𐨣𐨤𐨥𐨦𐨧𐨨𐨩𐨪𐨫𐨬𐨭𐨮𐨯𐨰𐨱𐨲𐨳𐨴𐨵𐨶𐨷𐨹𐨺𐨸𐨻𐨼𐨽𐨾𐨿𐩀𐩁𐩂𐩃𐩄𐩅𐩆𐩇𐩈𐩉𐩊𐩋𐩌𐩍𐩎𐩏𐩐𐩑𐩒𐩓𐩔𐩕𐩖𐩗𐩘𐩙𐩚𐩛𐩜𐩝𐩞𐩟𐩠𐩡𐩢𐩣𐩤𐩥𐩦𐩧𐩨𐩩𐩪𐩫𐩬𐩭𐩮𐩯𐩰𐩱𐩲𐩳𐩴𐩵𐩶𐩷𐩸𐩹𐩺𐩻𐩼𐩽𐩾𐩿𐪀𐪁𐪂𐪃𐪄𐪅𐪆𐪇𐪈𐪉𐪊𐪋𐪌𐪍𐪎𐪏𐪐𐪑𐪒𐪓𐪔𐪕𐪖𐪗𐪘𐪙𐪚𐪛𐪜𐪝𐪞𐪟𐪠𐪡𐪢𐪣𐪤𐪥𐪦𐪧𐪨𐪩𐪪𐪫𐪬𐪭𐪮𐪯𐪰𐪱𐪲𐪳𐪴𐪵𐪶𐪷𐪸𐪹𐪺𐪻𐪼𐪽𐪾𐪿𐫀𐫁𐫂𐫃𐫄𐫅𐫆𐫇𐫈𐫉𐫊𐫋𐫌𐫍𐫎𐫏𐫐𐫑𐫒𐫓𐫔𐫕𐫖𐫗𐫘𐫙𐫚𐫛𐫜𐫝𐫞𐫟𐫠𐫡𐫢𐫣𐫤𐫦𐫥𐫧𐫨𐫩𐫪𐫫𐫬𐫭𐫮𐫯𐫰𐫱𐫲𐫳𐫴𐫵𐫶𐫷𐫸𐫹𐫺𐫻𐫼𐫽𐫾𐫿𐬀𐬁𐬂𐬃𐬄𐬅𐬆𐬇𐬈𐬉𐬊𐬋𐬌𐬍𐬎𐬏𐬐𐬑𐬒𐬓𐬔𐬕𐬖𐬗𐬘𐬙𐬚𐬛𐬜𐬝𐬞𐬟𐬠𐬡𐬢𐬣𐬤𐬥𐬦𐬧𐬨𐬩𐬪𐬫𐬬𐬭𐬮𐬯𐬰𐬱𐬲𐬳𐬴𐬵𐬶𐬷𐬸𐬹𐬺𐬻𐬼𐬽𐬾𐬿𐭀𐭁𐭂𐭃𐭄𐭅𐭆𐭇𐭈𐭉𐭊𐭋𐭌𐭍𐭎𐭏𐭐𐭑𐭒𐭓𐭔𐭕𐭖𐭗𐭘𐭙𐭚𐭛𐭜𐭝𐭞𐭟𐭠𐭡𐭢𐭣𐭤𐭥𐭦𐭧𐭨𐭩𐭪𐭫𐭬𐭭𐭮𐭯𐭰𐭱𐭲𐭳𐭴𐭵𐭶𐭷𐭸𐭹𐭺𐭻𐭼𐭽𐭾𐭿𐮀𐮁𐮂𐮃𐮄𐮅𐮆𐮇𐮈𐮉𐮊𐮋𐮌𐮍𐮎𐮏𐮐𐮑𐮒𐮓𐮔𐮕𐮖𐮗𐮘𐮙𐮚𐮛𐮜𐮝𐮞𐮟𐮠𐮡𐮢𐮣𐮤𐮥𐮦𐮧𐮨𐮩𐮪𐮫𐮬𐮭𐮮𐮯𐮰𐮱𐮲𐮳𐮴𐮵𐮶𐮷𐮸𐮹𐮺𐮻𐮼𐮽𐮾𐮿𐯀𐯁𐯂𐯃𐯄𐯅𐯆𐯇𐯈𐯉𐯊𐯋𐯌𐯍𐯎𐯏𐯐𐯑𐯒𐯓𐯔𐯕𐯖𐯗𐯘𐯙𐯚𐯛𐯜𐯝𐯞𐯟𐯠𐯡𐯢𐯣𐯤𐯥𐯦𐯧𐯨𐯩𐯪𐯫𐯬𐯭𐯮𐯯𐯰𐯱𐯲𐯳𐯴𐯵𐯶𐯷𐯸𐯹𐯺𐯻𐯼𐯽𐯾𐯿𐰀𐰁𐰂𐰃𐰄𐰅𐰆𐰇𐰈𐰉𐰊𐰋𐰌𐰍𐰎𐰏𐰐𐰑𐰒𐰓𐰔𐰕𐰖𐰗𐰘𐰙𐰚𐰛𐰜𐰝𐰞𐰟𐰠𐰡𐰢𐰣𐰤𐰥𐰦𐰧𐰨𐰩𐰪𐰫𐰬𐰭𐰮𐰯𐰰𐰱𐰲𐰳𐰴𐰵𐰶𐰷𐰸𐰹𐰺𐰻𐰼𐰽𐰾𐰿𐱀𐱁𐱂𐱃𐱄𐱅𐱆𐱇𐱈𐱉𐱊𐱋𐱌𐱍𐱎𐱏𐱐𐱑𐱒𐱓𐱔𐱕𐱖𐱗𐱘𐱙𐱚𐱛𐱜𐱝𐱞𐱟𐱠𐱡𐱢𐱣𐱤𐱥𐱦𐱧𐱨𐱩𐱪𐱫𐱬𐱭𐱮𐱯𐱰𐱱𐱲𐱳𐱴𐱵𐱶𐱷𐱸𐱹𐱺𐱻𐱼𐱽𐱾𐱿𐲀𐲁𐲂𐲃𐲄𐲅𐲆𐲇𐲈𐲉𐲊𐲋𐲌𐲍𐲎𐲏𐲐𐲑𐲒𐲓𐲔𐲕𐲖𐲗𐲘𐲙𐲚𐲛𐲜𐲝𐲞𐲟𐲠𐲡𐲢𐲣𐲤𐲥𐲦𐲧𐲨𐲩𐲪𐲫𐲬𐲭𐲮𐲯𐲰𐲱𐲲𐲳𐲴𐲵𐲶𐲷𐲸𐲹𐲺𐲻𐲼𐲽𐲾𐲿𐳀𐳁𐳂𐳃𐳄𐳅𐳆𐳇𐳈𐳉𐳊𐳋𐳌𐳍𐳎𐳏𐳐𐳑𐳒𐳓𐳔𐳕𐳖𐳗𐳘𐳙𐳚𐳛𐳜𐳝𐳞𐳟𐳠𐳡𐳢𐳣𐳤𐳥𐳦𐳧𐳨𐳩𐳪𐳫𐳬𐳭𐳮𐳯𐳰𐳱𐳲𐳳𐳴𐳵𐳶𐳷𐳸𐳹𐳺𐳻𐳼𐳽𐳾𐳿𐴀𐴁𐴂𐴃𐴄𐴅𐴆𐴇𐴈𐴉𐴊𐴋𐴌𐴍𐴎𐴏𐴐𐴑𐴒𐴓𐴔𐴕𐴖𐴗𐴘𐴙𐴚𐴛𐴜𐴝𐴞𐴟𐴠𐴡𐴢𐴣𐴤𐴥𐴦𐴧𐴨𐴩𐴪𐴫𐴬𐴭𐴮𐴯𐴰𐴱𐴲𐴳𐴴𐴵𐴶𐴷𐴸𐴹𐴺𐴻𐴼𐴽𐴾𐴿𐵀𐵁𐵂𐵃𐵄𐵅𐵆𐵇𐵈𐵉𐵊𐵋𐵌𐵍𐵎𐵏𐵐𐵑𐵒𐵓𐵔𐵕𐵖𐵗𐵘𐵙𐵚𐵛𐵜𐵝𐵞𐵟𐵠𐵡𐵢𐵣𐵤𐵥𐵦𐵧𐵨𐵩𐵪𐵫𐵬𐵭𐵮𐵯𐵰𐵱𐵲𐵳𐵴𐵵𐵶𐵷𐵸𐵹𐵺𐵻𐵼𐵽𐵾𐵿𐶀𐶁𐶂𐶃𐶄𐶅𐶆𐶇𐶈𐶉𐶊𐶋𐶌𐶍𐶎𐶏𐶐𐶑𐶒𐶓𐶔𐶕𐶖𐶗𐶘𐶙𐶚𐶛𐶜𐶝𐶞𐶟𐶠𐶡𐶢𐶣𐶤𐶥𐶦𐶧𐶨𐶩𐶪𐶫𐶬𐶭𐶮𐶯𐶰𐶱𐶲𐶳𐶴𐶵𐶶𐶷𐶸𐶹𐶺𐶻𐶼𐶽𐶾𐶿𐷀𐷁𐷂𐷃𐷄𐷅𐷆𐷇𐷈𐷉𐷊𐷋𐷌𐷍𐷎𐷏𐷐𐷑𐷒𐷓𐷔𐷕𐷖𐷗𐷘𐷙𐷚𐷛𐷜𐷝𐷞𐷟𐷠𐷡𐷢𐷣𐷤𐷥𐷦𐷧𐷨𐷩𐷪𐷫𐷬𐷭𐷮𐷯𐷰𐷱𐷲𐷳𐷴𐷵𐷶𐷷𐷸𐷹𐷺𐷻𐷼𐷽𐷾𐷿𐸀𐸁𐸂𐸃𐸄𐸅𐸆𐸇𐸈𐸉𐸊𐸋𐸌𐸍𐸎𐸏𐸐𐸑𐸒𐸓𐸔𐸕𐸖𐸗𐸘𐸙𐸚𐸛𐸜𐸝𐸞𐸟𐸠𐸡𐸢𐸣𐸤𐸥𐸦𐸧𐸨𐸩𐸪𐸫𐸬𐸭𐸮𐸯𐸰𐸱𐸲𐸳𐸴𐸵𐸶𐸷𐸸𐸹𐸺𐸻𐸼𐸽𐸾𐸿𐹀𐹁𐹂𐹃𐹄𐹅𐹆𐹇𐹈𐹉𐹊𐹋𐹌𐹍𐹎𐹏𐹐𐹑𐹒𐹓𐹔𐹕𐹖𐹗𐹘𐹙𐹚𐹛𐹜𐹝𐹞𐹟𐹠𐹡𐹢𐹣𐹤𐹥𐹦𐹧𐹨𐹩𐹪𐹫𐹬𐹭𐹮𐹯𐹰𐹱𐹲𐹳𐹴𐹵𐹶𐹷𐹸𐹹𐹺𐹻𐹼𐹽𐹾𐹿𐺀𐺁𐺂𐺃𐺄𐺅𐺆𐺇𐺈𐺉𐺊𐺋𐺌𐺍𐺎𐺏𐺐𐺑𐺒𐺓𐺔𐺕𐺖𐺗𐺘𐺙𐺚𐺛𐺜𐺝𐺞𐺟𐺠𐺡𐺢𐺣𐺤𐺥𐺦𐺧𐺨𐺩𐺪𐺫𐺬𐺭𐺮𐺯𐺰𐺱𐺲𐺳𐺴𐺵𐺶𐺷𐺸𐺹𐺺𐺻𐺼𐺽𐺾𐺿𐻀𐻁𐻂𐻃𐻄𐻅𐻆𐻇𐻈𐻉𐻊𐻋𐻌𐻍𐻎𐻏𐻐𐻑𐻒𐻓𐻔𐻕𐻖𐻗𐻘𐻙𐻚𐻛𐻜𐻝𐻞𐻟𐻠𐻡𐻢𐻣𐻤𐻥𐻦𐻧𐻨𐻩𐻪𐻫𐻬𐻭𐻮𐻯𐻰𐻱𐻲𐻳𐻴𐻵𐻶𐻷𐻸𐻹𐻺𐻻𐻼𐻽𐻾𐻿𐼀



" 7. Is M, and is repeated again under No. 15.

" 8. Is a monogram formed of A, N.

" 9. Is a final union of the usual ordinary rune S, with O, therefore Os, (as in the Greek) with which the word Alamanos closes.

" 10. Is distinguished from the similar character under No. 8, by its slanting position, and by wanting the cross-stroke, and at the same time shows, by this position, that it forms a word by itself as a monogram. It comprises the four runes, U, N, I, T, and must be read unit.

" 11. Is C and K united, and is consequently a hard German Ck.

" 12. Is an A interwoven with R. See Grimm, *Deutsche Runen*, Tab. 1. *Cod. Vind.* 64. Hicckes, *Gr. Anglosax.* p. 136.

" 13. A clear L, struck through, according to the Slavonic dialect, to express reduplication.

" 14. Is an ordinary Slavonic O, after removing the cross.

" 15. Is M, as we have seen under No. 7.

" 16. Is the same A as under No. 6.

" 17 and 18 are the common runic N, N, and form the conclusion of Karlomann. The contents of this inscription consequently are 'Czechos ac Alamanos unit Karlomann.'

The plausibility of this interpretation will appear more clearly from the following history of this monument as given by M. Wolanski.

Karlomann, the great-grandson of Charlemagne, had received from his father, the German King Louis, Bavaria and part of Bohemia. In the year 869, Ratislav, King of Moravia, joined with the Bohemians and Servians in an attack upon Karlomann. He was accompanied by his nephew Svatopluk. Karlomann marched to meet him, broke into Moravia, but found himself in great difficulties, and peace was concluded the same year. In the following year, 870, Svatopluk quarrelled with his uncle, went over to Karlomann, placed himself under his protection, and delivered up to him his uncle who had been made prisoner. Karlomann caused the King of Moravia to be condemned to death; but Louis, Karlomann's father, to whom he was obliged to refer the disposal of the unhappy Ratislav, with the barbarity peculiar to the middle ages, contented himself with putting out his eyes and shutting him up in a monastery, after which Svatopluk took possession of Moravia. In the following year,

however, Karlomann quarrelled with his protégé Svatopluk, made himself master of his person, and threw him into prison. The Moravians took up the cause of their prince, and under the command of the priest Slavomir drove the Germans out of Moravia. Karlomann set Svatopluk at liberty, and, in order to recompense him for the injustice he had done him, loaded him with presents. But this good understanding was only apparent—Svatopluk soon attacked the Germans, inflicted upon them immense losses, and delivered his native country. The Bohemians, who two years before had risen against Karlomann, were now the object of his attack, because they had taken part in the campaign of Ratislav. A German army under the command of the Archbishop Luitbrecht invaded Bohemia in the year 872, where he was opposed by five Lechs, viz., Svatoslav, Witislav, Heriman, Spitimir, and Mojslav, with their respective forces under the general guidance of Borzvays, the Duke of Bohemia. The Lechs were however beaten; and the Germans retired after having, in the spirit of the period, laid waste the country. Their retreat, although conquerors, was caused by the circumstance that Svatopluk of Moravia had attacked Karlomann with his Saxons, Franks, and Bavarians, and beaten him. In the following year, 873, King Svatopluk of Moravia acted on the offensive against Karlomann, again supported as he had been three years before by the Bohemians and Lechs, who had to revenge themselves for what they had suffered in the preceding year. Karlomann, hardly pressed, begged his father, King Louis, to assist him, and received such aid that through his interference peace was concluded in the year 874, not only with Svatopluk, but also with all the other Slavonic princes who had taken part in this war.

“We now come to the other columns, the inscriptions on which are in two rows, and are here represented under B and C. They differ essentially from those of the first column already explained, inasmuch as they are mixed with Latin letters; they must also be read from left to right in the ordinary manner, and not backwards.

“The first rune of this inscription (No. 19) belongs to the class of runes above mentioned, and forms a monogram composed of I and E, namely, the Slavonic Je. To this follows a Latin H, a runic O struck through twice;

after which a Latin W, and runic A concludes the word Jehova.

"Then follows (No. 24) the Latin letter M to be read as ME. Then a Latin W, which must be read according to the pronunciation VE.² Then the rune No. 26, which according to my projected alphabet is a monogram composed of L and A. The Latin letter W (No. 27), which follows, and the monogram composed of I and T (No. 28), give the word velavit.

"The last two runes in this row, Q, M, (29, 30) are to be read 'quam,' as an ordinary Latin abbreviation of the period. In the next line we find, first under No. 38, a Latin C, then under No. 37, according to my alphabet, the runes A and E in a monogram. After these, under Nos. 36, 35, 34, a Latin K, the runic U, and a Latin M, by which the word Cœcum is completed. Lastly, there follows under 33, 32, and 31, a contracted word, commenced but not completed—namely, a Latin I, the runic U as already shown under No. 35, and a Latin M,—therefore IUM, which I venture to complete as Jumentum. The inscription consequently reads 'Jehova me velavit quam cœcum jumentum.' This therefore is a monument of the unfortunate King Ratislav of Moravia, who, as mentioned above, was condemned to death by Karlomann, but so far favoured by King Louis as only to have his eyes put out.

"From the separate characters under letter D, we can only collect the statement of the period *Ætate* (in the monogram No. 44) and the number 5587. The very clear Latin monogram HMR (41, 42, 43), if it do not comprise the names of the allied Bohemian princes, Heriman and Mojslav, who took part in this sanguinary war of freedom, is perhaps the cypher of the fabricator of this monument. As the runes which precede this monogram represent LA united, and an H, we may read Lach Heriman Kniaz."

I have now completed the task I proposed to myself of giving a general idea of the contents of these letters. They contain much curious matter, and a great deal of ingenious conjecture. The most practical portion of the author's labours is certainly that relating to the bracteates; but as his work displays evidence of considerable research and earnest-

² It must be borne in mind that the author writes in German, in which language the letter W has the sound of the English V.

ness of purpose, it may with propriety be recommended generally to such of our readers as may take an interest in Slavonic antiquities.

Since writing the above, I have seen the second collection, consisting of seven letters, printed at Gnesen in 1847, 4°. This collection is principally devoted to Slavonic mythology, and contains descriptions of the gods Perkun or Perun, Jessa, Dziedzilia, Ljadas or Krasopani, Pikollo, Swatowit, Nija, Lajma, Radegast, Tur or Thor, Triglaw, Czernibog, Weles or Wolos, Czur, Bystizyc, Sobot, Apia, Jezibaba, Ipabog, Sieba, &c, with explanatory remarks upon some other antiquarian subjects of minor importance.

J. WINTER JONES.

THE CASTLE OF EXETER.

BY THE REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D.

ALL our Chronicles agree, as Bishop Grandisson observes in the letter he addressed to King Edward III. (Register, vol. i., fol. 286), that King Athelstan was the first of our monarchs who surrounded the city of Exeter with walls and erected a castle. “Si len regarde bien les cronicles, len trovera que le Roy Adelstan fist enclore la vyлле D’Excestre, et fist le chastel.” (A.D. 925—941). Within seventy years later, the whole of these fortifications, with the city itself, were utterly demolished and levelled by the ruthless Sweyn; but, under the auspices of the Kings Canute and Edward the Confessor, Exeter arose like a phoenix from its ashes, and, at the period of the Conquest, was regarded as a city (*civitas*) of considerable importance for its population, its strength, and the riches of its inhabitants. William the Conqueror, provoked at the honourable reception which Githa, the mother of King Harold, and several noble ladies of her court, had experienced from the authorities there, and, in consequence, at their successful escape to Flanders from his insatiate rapacity; furious also at the ill-treatment which the citizens had dealt to a fleet of his mercenaries, driven by a tempest into the river Exe, and at their daring to refuse the admission of a garrison, or perform any other services to him than they had hitherto rendered to their Anglo-Saxon monarchs;

determined at once to crush this rising spirit of resistance, and to visit them with exemplary vengeance. In the spring of 1068, he advanced towards Exeter with a numerous army, a great part of which was composed of Englishmen. At some distance he was met by the magistrates, who implored his clemency, proffered the surrender of the place at discretion, and gave hostages for their fidelity. With five hundred horse, he approached one of the gates, and, to his astonishment, found it barred against him, and a crowd of combatants bade him defiance from their walls. It was in vain that, to intimidate them, he ordered one of the hostages to be deprived of his eyes. The siege lasted eighteen days: the Royalists suffered severe loss in different assaults; but, as we learn from the Domesday Survey,¹ forty-eight houses (about a sixth part of the whole city) were destroyed. At last the citizens submitted, but on conditions which could hardly have been anticipated. They took, indeed, an oath of fealty and admitted a garrison; but their lives, their property, and municipal privileges were secured: and, in order to prevent the opportunity of plunder, the besieging army was removed from the vicinity.²

In the following year, Exeter was besieged by the malcontents of Cornwall; but, in return for the sovereign's clemency and confidence, the citizens offered a gallant resistance, and at length were relieved by the fleet of Brian and the forces of William Fitz-Osbern, Earl of Hereford, the king's relative and most favoured general, whose brother shortly after was appointed the second bishop of our diocese.

A site had been selected by the king for his citadel within the walls, and admirably adapted to overawe and protect the town. It was on the north-east summit of its highest ground, called *Rougemont*, from the redness of its soil. In deeds of the thirteenth century, in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Exeter, we find it described as "*rubens mons extra portam aquilonarem civitatis Exoniæ*;" and William of Worcester, in his Itinerary of 1478, designates the castle itself by the name of *Rougemont*. "*Castrum de Excestre vocatur Castellum Rougemont.*" De la Beche, in his Report

¹ This record shows that Lidford did not submit to the Conqueror until forty houses of the burgesses were demolished, nor Barnstaple until twenty-three houses were laid waste; a proof of the deadly hatred of the townsmen against the

Norman invaders.

² For the correctness of this narrative, Dr. Lingard, in his History of William I., refers to Orderic and the *Chronicon Lombardi*.

on the *Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset*, 1839, p. 203, says, "Continuing a course from Broadclist to Exeter, along the boundary of the Series, red sand-stones and conglomerates are observed to rest upon the edges of the older rocks to that city, where another patch of similar igneous rock occurs, forming the hill on which Rougemont castle is situated."

This castle is not indeed mentioned in the Domesday Survey, as is the castle of Oakhampton in this county, and the castles of Trematon and Dunhevet or Launceston, in Cornwall: perhaps it was not completed until the following reign, as Henry de Knyghton insinuates; but no one views its elevated massive gateway, with its triangular-headed openings, without pronouncing it to be an early specimen of the Norman architecture in this country.

To Baldwin de Molis, or De Brioniis, or De Sap, who had married Albreda, the Conqueror's niece, was assigned the charge of superintending the work; and the custody of the castle, with the Sherifalty of Devon, was also granted him as an hereditary appendage to his Barony of Oakhampton. The historian, however, of Ford Abbey contends that this grant was made to Richard, the son of the said Baldwin. From the Patent Rolls, the Charter Rolls, and the Close Rolls of King John, it is evident that this sovereign at least exercised the power of appointing the Governor of the Castle at pleasure;³ that the expenses of repairing the fortifications, of sinking the well, of making the fosse, and the costs of maintaining the garrison, were defrayed by the Crown.

Scarcely had the Conqueror breathed his last, on 9th Sept. 1087, æt. 64, when England was threatened with the calamity of a disputed succession. Robert was the eldest son, though not the favourite one like William, of the deceased monarch. According to Ralph de Diceto, the majority of

³ Mandamus 1st March 1201 to William Briwere to deliver to Ralph Morin, sheriff of Devon, the Castle of Exeter.

Mandamus of the King 17 June 1203 to the said Ralph Morin to deliver without delay to the said William Briwere our Castle of Exeter. Order on the Treasury 5 Oct. 1204 to pay the account of the Sheriff of Devon in "operationes Castri nostri Exon per preceptum nostrum." Order on the same 19 June 1205 to pay William Briwere the expenses "in puteo Castri nostri Exon faciundo per preceptum nostrum."

Order to the Sheriff dated 17 March 1206 to provide stone and lime "et quod facias fieri fossatum ejusdem Castri." An order of 9 Sept. 1215 for the payment of thirty pounds and nine pence "Ballistariis et servientibus qui sunt in Castro Exon." In 1216 he directed Robert de Courtenay the Governor, in case he could not defend the city together with William Briwere against the attacks of the Barons, "tunc ipsum Willielmum et omnes suos infra Castrum Exon. receptet."

the Barons was disposed to maintain the claims of the elder brother, and he enumerates amongst them, Robert de Avranches, a grandson of Baldwin de Sap, above mentioned, who had the command of Exeter. Fortunately for the public welfare, an amicable arrangement took place between the brothers: William was to retain the crown for his life, and Robert was contented with the Dukedom of Normandy, and an annual pension besides.

The death of King Henry I., at St. Denys le Froment, in Normandy, on 2nd Dec. 1135, was the signal for another civil commotion. The Barons were divided between the king's only legitimate daughter, Matilda,⁴ on whom the succession to the crown had been settled nine years before, and Stephen, Earl of Montaigne and Boloigne, the king's nephew. The latter aspirant to the throne had lost no time in securing the royal treasures; the citizens of London proclaimed him king, and, by his bountiful generosity and liberal promises of freedom to the clergy and people, he succeeded in having his coronation performed by the Primate William, on the feast of his patron, St. Stephen, the Proto-Martyr, the 26th of December, that year. But very soon the new sovereign had to encounter a most formidable opposition; and Baldwin de Redvers, Earl of Devon, grateful for the favours received from the late king, and mindful of his oaths, was the very first to raise the standard in the cause of Matilda. "*Primus quidem omnium Baldewinus de Redvers caput suum levavit in Regem, firmato contra eum Castello Exoniensi.*" (*Chronica Gervasii.*) Retiring into the Castle of Exeter, he spared no exertions to render it impregnable, and fully determined to suffer every extremity rather than consent to surrender. In the course of 1136, Stephen invested the city, and for nearly three months pressed the siege with unabated vigour. The garrison offered a desperate defence; but at length was compelled to capitulate for want of water.⁵ Their protracted resistance, which had cost the king the immense sum of more than 15,000 marks, might

⁴ She married the Emperor Henry IV., of Germany; was his wife eleven years, but had no issue by him, except a daughter, Christina. In 1129 she married again, viz., Geoffrey Plantagenet, and by him had three sons—1. Henry, surnamed Fitz-Empress, afterwards Hen. II., King of England; 2. Geoffrey; 3. William. Matilda died at Rouen 10th Sept., 1167, and

was buried at Bee.

⁵ The present well in the castle is 104 feet deep, and affords an abundant supply. We have already referred to the Close Rolls, where King John, on 19th June 1205, orders the treasurer to settle the account of William Belwere, for making this well "*per preceptum nostrum.*"

have been expected to meet with exemplary vengeance ; but he exercised the greatest clemency to the citizens and the garrison : he indemnified the cathedral clergy for the damages inflicted on their property, and contented himself with the banishment of Baldwin, who retired to his Castle de Nehou, in Normandy (Recherche sur les anciens Châteaux de la Manche, par M. de Gerville, p. 101), but was shortly after restored to his English honours and possessions ; for we find him, as Earl of Devon, on his return, founding the Priory of St. James, near this city.

To his brother Henry, the Bishop of Winchester, the king now committed the custody of Exeter Castle ; but the government was soon replaced in the hands of the family of Redvers, and with partial interruptions so continued until 1232, when King Henry III. detached it from the Barony of Oakhampton.

From the Charter Rolls (page 220) we collect that lands were held of the Crown by services to the Castle. Thus, on 7th July, 1216, King John granted to Richard Malherbe and his heirs by his then wife, the estates of Wyke, Ailrichestan and Slaucombe, by the service of providing in the time of war, at his own charges, "unum servientem ad Haubergellum,"⁶ for forty days in our castle of Exeter.

King Henry III. having created his only brother, Richard, Earl of Poitou and Cornwall, granted to him and his heirs, on 10th August, 1231, the whole county of Cornwall, with the stannary and all minerals appurtenant ; and, moreover, granted to him the city and castle of Exeter, as an appendage to his earldom of Cornwall. Nevertheless, the said king, in 1266, committed the custody of the castle to Ralph de Gorges ; and his successor to the crown, Edward I., in 1287, appointed Matthew Fitz-John to be Castellan for his life—an appointment attested even by his cousin Edmund, Earl of Cornwall and Lord Paramount of Exeter ; and when the earldom of Cornwall was raised to a dukedom by King Edward III., on 17th March, 1337, the city of Exeter's fee-farm of twenty pounds, the manor of Bradninch, with the castle of Exeter, which was reputed *the Manor House, or mansion of the said Manor*, were constituted parcels of the

⁶ For the Fendum hauberticum, see Spelman's Glossary, pp. 260, 333. The hauberk or coat-of-mail service was sometimes extended to a complete suit of

armour, with horse, breast-plate, shield, spear, sword, and helmet ; and the period of serving was also enlarged.

said duchy ; the inclosure of which, with its ditches, called in the duchy leases the Castle Close, still retains the title of "the Precinct of Bradninch."⁷

Early in 1470, during twelve days, the city was invested with a strong force by Sir William Courtenay, Knight, (the first of that name settled at Powderham,) for receiving within its walls the Duke of Clarence and his father-in-law, the Earl of Warwick, and some leaders of the Lancastrian party : but these noblemen contrived to reach Dartmouth and to sail for the French coast before King Edward IV., with all his expedition, could arrive at Exeter on 14th April, that year.

Twenty-seven years later, (viz. 17th September, 1497,) Perkin Warbeck attempted to take the city by a *coup-de-main*. He actually set fire to Northgate ; but the citizens fed the flames with fresh fuel, whilst digging a deep ditch behind it. Directing his force against the east gate, he effected an entrance, and advanced as far as Castle Lane, when he was repulsed with considerable loss. Discouraged by this failure, and at the reports of a rising of the gentry in aid of the citizens, as also of the advance of the royal army, he solicited on the next morning a cessation of hostilities, and then decamped towards Taunton. On the 7th of October King Henry VII. entered the city in triumph.

After the gallant defence of the inhabitants against the rebels in the reign of King Edward VI., from 2nd July to the 6th of August, 1549, the Castle of Exeter was suffered to fall into decay. *Westcote*, who wrote about 1630, several years before the Civil Wars, describes it in his "View of Devon," p. 139, as "an old ruinous castle, whose gaping chinks and aged countenance presageth a downfall ere long. The amplitude and beauty thereof cannot be discerned by the ruins ; but for former days was of good strength ; but now, as the poet said, 'Magnum nil nisi nomen habet.' " To the same purpose, his contemporary *Risdon*, in his "Survey," p. 116—"The Castle sheweth the fragments of the ancient buildings ruinated, whereon time hath tyrannized." When Cosmo III., Duke of Tuscany, visited the site on the 7th of April, 1669, he found it to be a square inclosure, dismantled of guns and devoid of troops.

⁷ Survey made 25th Nov., 1650, of the Honor, Manor and borough of Bradninch, in the possession of George Pearce, of Bradninch, Esq.

Though this was one of the royal castles, yet we cannot discover that any of our sovereigns occupied it as a residence in their occasional visits to this city ; but it must have proved a safe, convenient, and cheerful mansion for the Castellau. Like other ancient fortresses, as described by Dr. Lingard on the authorities of Du Cange, King, and Grose (" Life of King Stephen," 8vo edit., vol. ii., p. 171), it had its keep, or house for the governor, encompassed by an embattled wall, and flanked with towers. Beyond this wall, towards the city, was excavated a deep and broad fosse,—here of necessity a dry one,—over which a drawbridge was thrown, protected by the Barbican Tower on the other side towards Castle Lane. The keep was usually a strong square building of five stories. The lowermost consisted of dungeons for the confinement of captives and state-prisoners ; the second contained the stores ; the third served for the accommodation of the garrison ; in the fourth were the best apartments, for the governor and his family, and the uppermost was portioned off for chambers. The only portal, or entrance, was fixed in the second or third story, and generally led through a small side tower (as in Rochester Castle) into the body of the keep. The ascent was by a flight of stone steps, and carefully fortified, and protected by a portcullis, to prevent the entrance of an enemy. About the middle stood a strong gate. On the landing was a drawbridge, and then appeared the door itself, protected by a portcullis, which ran in a groove, and was studded with spikes.

Within the precincts of the Castle, we suppose, was the Mint. For the history of the Exeter coinage, we refer the reader to Mr. Richard Sainthill's work (London, 1844, p. 180). Here also were kept the stamps for marking the blocks of tin assayed by the officers of the earldom or duchy. These are heavy hammers, with the die of its arms on the hammer end. Thus we find, in the Charter Rolls, p. 101, b., 1st March, 1201, King John's mandamus to William Briwere, to deliver to Ralph Morin, sheriff of Devon, the Castle of Exeter, and the coinage stamps of the Stannary—"cuneos de Stannariâ."

The area of the Castle witnessed, in November, 1483, the execution, by order of King Richard III., of Sir Thomas Leger, who had married his sister, the Princess Anne. And here again, on Wednesday, the 16th of May, 1655, John

Penruddock and Hugh Grove, Esqrs., suffered decapitation by order of the Lord Protector, for proclaiming their lawful sovereign, Charles II., at Southmolton.

After the restoration of monarchy, a magazine was erected within the Castle. The arms and ammunition, which for some time had been kept in the Chapel of St. John's Hospital, were ordered, on the 4th of September, 1663, to be removed thither. The order was signed by John Drake, sheriff of the county of Devon, and by John Northcote, John Rolle, John Bampfylde, and Henry Ford.

Dr. Stukeley, who visited the Castle on the 19th of August, 1723, relates in his "Itinerary," vi., p. 157, that a narrow cavity runs quite round its outer wall, perhaps for the conveyance of sound from turret to turret.

Andrew Brice, in his "Geographical Dictionary," published in 1759, describing the Castle, says, "It had a *sally-port*, with a drawbridge, and that the former yet stands not quite ruinous, and by the rude vulgar has been called the *Devil's Cradle*." This was towards Northernhay, the ditches of which never formed parcel of the duchy of Cornwall, but belonged to the Mayor and Chamber. In p. 266 of the "Act Book," 28th of January, 1600-1, the Mayor and Chamber admit that "*Exeter is parcell of the Duchie of Cornwall*." But for this they paid a consideration to the Crown.

On the 18th July, in the first year of King Edward VI., they leased Northernhay to John Tuckfield, his wife and daughter, Katharine Rykard, during their several lives, for a fine of 40s. and a yearly rent of 20s., and a heriot of 5s. In October, 1560, a lease was again granted, but with a proviso "that every man shall have free liberty, as in times past, for walking and recreation on Northernhay."

In 1612, "Northernhay was levelled at their expence, and a pleasant walk made thereon, and upon the Mount over against *Gallant's Bower* seats or benches of timber were erected." (Izacke's "Memorials.") And again, "The elm-trees in Northernhay (of above one hundred years' growth) were felled in 1642." And again, in 1664, "A pleasant walk made on Northernhay, and above two hundred young elms on each side thereof planted in 1662." And in the Act Books of the Chamber is an order, dated 21st July, 1696, "to pay thirty shillings to George White, the painter, for drawing a map of the Castle Ditches;" and another of

"8th March, 1698, for filling up the ditch at the lower end of Northernhay with rubbish." The whole of the Castle fosse, from the City wall in Dr. Pennell's premises, along the Sweep to the City wall just below Mr. Pye's (the eighth and last house in Bradninch Precinct), belonged to the duchy of Cornwall. We learn also from Brice that John Fortescue, Esq., a leaseholder of a part, had converted the Castle Gateway into "a pleasure-house." His portion afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. John Patch, surgeon, who tastefully profited of the inequalities of the ground, by forming walks and plantations, and erected a fair dwelling-house. On his death, in 1787, it was purchased by the late Edmund Granger, Esq., who improved and enlarged the premises. This beautiful and unique *freehold* residence, which had been sold by the duchy officers for the redemption of the land-tax, as also a leasehold property of a house and garden on Northernhay, held under the Town Council, was purchased on the 18th March, 1847, by Richard Sommers Gard, Esq. On the other side of the Gateway, now the premises of Dr. Pennell, we recollect a choice vineyard, planted and cultivated by the late Mr. Frankpit.

By permission of the Dukes of Cornwall, the Courts of Assize and General Quarter Sessions for the Peace for the county of Devon were holden within the Castle of Exeter from an early period. The county jail lay just below it, a living tomb—a sink of filth and profligacy,* and where several perished from sheer starvation. In 1608 a complaint was made to the Justices of Devon, "that by reason of the then dearth of all things, the number of prisoners had greatly increased, and their allowance found was so small that *divers of them*

* In F. Henry More's History of the Provincia Anglicana, S. J., p. 391, is the following description of the old county jail, in 1604:—"Erant 80 viri foemineque unum in locum varia ob flagitia inclusi. Viros a foeminis disjungebat clatrum ligneum tam latis spatiis laxum, ut non manibus solum & capiti, sed integro pene corpori pateret exitus. Singulos tamen uno ferro impliciti compedes ita astringebant, ut sedendi quidem jacendive esset copia, non vero se de loco movendi. Duobus ex eo numero fiebat potestas obeundi locum cum stibula, ad requisita naturæ. Libertas in atrio perangusto & fortenti obambulandi emi debebat duobus assibus in dies singulos, pendendis cus-

todi." Sir William Pole, in his "Description of Devon," p. 163, Ristdon, p. 50, and Westcote, p. 239, (contemporary writers,) Brice and the Rev. Richard Polwhele, misled by K. Hen. I.'s grant of *Bicton Manor* to John, called Janitor from his office (probably no longer extant) to maintain a county jail, imagined that the jail itself was at *Bicton*. The Crown Pleas of 1290 abundantly prove that the service of Geoffrey Ralistarius, as Lord of *Bicton*, consisted in keeping the county jail at *Exeter*, "custodiendi grolam comitatus Exoniæ." Innumerable documents prove the fact; and in a deed dated 20th March, 1459, we find this prison designated as the *old jail*, "*vetus grola*."

of late had perished through want:" upon which the Justices ordered the constables "to be diligent in collecting the money for the gaole, that *the poor prisoners do not perish thro' their default.*" Our annals record the melancholy fate of the Judge (Mr. Serjeant Flowerby), eleven of the jury, and five of the magistrates, victims of the jail fever at the trial of the prisoners at the Lent Assizes for Devon of 1585. In consequence of this frightful visitation, the Assizes were held for a time in other places. For the transaction of special business, the Justices were allowed to assemble in the *Chapter House*; and we find Bishop Woolton and his successors, Bishops Babington and Cotton, occasionally presiding at their meetings.

In 1607, at a meeting of the magistrates in the Chapter House, it was resolved that every knight in the county, being a justice, and every esquire that had been sheriff, should pay towards the building of a convenient Session House within the Castle of Exeter the sum of 40s., and every esquire, being a justice, 20s., with every gentleman within the county, being lawyers, whose names hereafter follow, viz. :—John Hele, Elles Hele, William Martyn, Hugh Wyat, Robert Davye, Thomas Lee, Humphry Weare, Alexander Maynard, Thomas Risdon, Philip Risdon, James Welche, Nicholas Duck, Richard Martyn, John Molford, Philip Molton, John Hatche, George Stafford, esquires; and all other gentlemen not herein named, being lawyers within the county, should pay towards the same 13s. 4d.; and a committee was appointed to take order about building the Session House. It appears that several of the persons ordered to pay demurred to contribute their quota, insomuch that in 1609 the Judges of Assize, Fleming and Tanfield, addressed letters to the defaulters to make good their payments before the 26th of August that year; and in 1610 the same two Judges ordered warrants of distress to be executed on those who remained in default. In 1614, the Justices held their Sessions at Bedford House; but ten years later they were enabled to sit in "the Grand Jury Howse," which Westcote, p. 141, describes as "the spacious hall and rooms newly re-edified."

After this, was contemplated the building of a House of Correction, "upon the lands of the Prince's Highness in the Castell of Exon," and negociations for the purpose were opened with the Lords of the Council; but the premises

"redye builte" of the late Sir John Whyddon, Knt., on the left side of *Cowick Street, in St. Thomas's*, being offered for sale by that Judge's grandson, William Whyddon, Esq., they were purchased of him, in 1637, for £600, and fitted up for a county *Bridewell* by the liberality of Elizeus Hele, Esq. As such it continued to be used for a hundred and seventy years. In process of time many alterations and additions were required for the transaction of the increasing business at the Castle; but all proving inadequate, plans were advertised for rebuilding the public courts. In 1772 a county meeting was called to consider them. The Crown, which in 1710 had granted a lease of the Castle for a term of ninety-nine years, was petitioned to grant the fee; and in the following year an Act of Parliament was obtained (13 Geo. III., 1773), which vested the fee of the Castle in certain justices, as commissioners in trust for the county of Devon, subject to the yearly rent of £10, payable at Michaelmas to the duchy of Cornwall. Upon this the parties entered into a contract with Messrs. Stowey and Jones to take down the old courts, and erect the present; the first stone of which was laid by Lord Viscount Courtenay, on the 25th of March, 1774. A direct approach to the Castle had been previously made from High Street, in lieu of the *old* road, which is described in the Act as "so very narrow, steep, and dangerous, that it is impossible for two carriages to pass by each other, and is very hazardous for foot-passengers."

In 1787 the Legislature sanctioned the erection of a new county jail; and the site of the old horrible pit, with the materials of the jailer's house, were purchased on the 1st of March, 1796, by the late Mr. Shirley Woolmer, to make room for the present Independent Chapel.

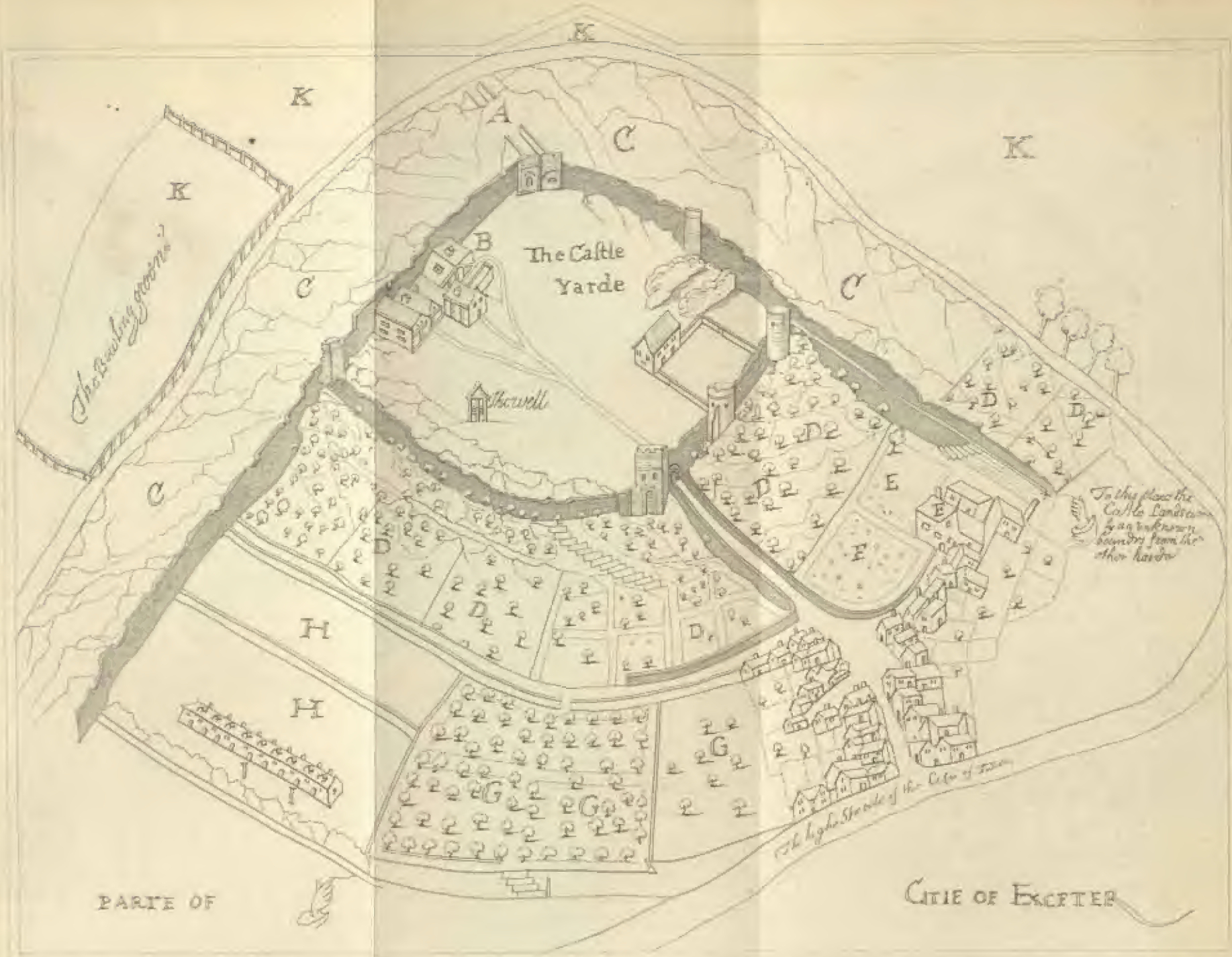
The interesting Plans, of which, by the kindness of Mr. Holmes, facsimiles accompany these memorials, are preserved in the British Museum. The more detailed of these was taken by Norden, in 1617 (Add. MS. 6027). The description given is as follows:—

"This Table comprehendeth a description of the Castle of Exon, wherein the particulars are distinguished by letters, viz. :—

A.—The place of the Olde Drawbridge of the castle over the ditch.

B.—The howse where the Assizes and Sessions are held.

C.—The outer ditch of the Castle, which the Citie usurpeth, and have lately made a payre of Butts in the same, being the Pr(ince's) demesnes.



FAC-SIMILE PLAN OF THE CASTLE PRECINCT EXETER.

MADE BY WILKIN IN 1817 AND ATTACHED TO HIS SURVEY. ADD. MS.3. BRITISH MUSEUM NO 6327.

- D.—The inner ditch of the Castle, now made into severall Gardens.
- E.—A Garden, which the Patentee hath let to him that keepeth the prison.
- F.—The Prison, comon for the shire, builte upon the Castle gronnde, and carried away, with divers other howses, by one Mr. Suthcote, as is sayd—by what right is not known.
- G.—Are certain Orchards and Gardens which I thinke ought to belong in righte to the Castle, which with manie howses seem to be also carried away by some citizena. Compare the lyinge of G. with H., and it will plainly appear lying all upon the side of the Castle Ditch, on the Brow of the Hill towards the Citie.
- H.—Belongeth to the Castle, and the Patentee hath granted his Estate thereof unto Mr. Manwayringe, whose Orcharde adjoynes it, and hath boughte upon the Castle lande a row of some eight tenements.
- I.—Mr. Manwayring's new tenementes.
- K.—The Castle Hill, the Bank and fall of the Castle Ditch, whereof, with the ditch itselfe, the Citizens take the profit, contayning about four acres of Pasture, upon p^r whereof they have rayled in a bowling-green, being the Prince's demesne land."

ACCOUNT OF ROMAN URNS DISCOVERED AT CHESTERFORD,
AND NOW PRESERVED IN THE MUSEUM OF THE HON.
RICHARD NEVILLE, F.S.A.

EARLY in January of the present year, Mr. Neville was informed that a Roman urn, covered by a lid, had been discovered at Chesterford, where he has in the course of recent investigations exhumed such an extensive and varied series of Roman fictile vessels, of which, by his kind liberality, so many curious examples have been brought before the Institute, and published in the "Journal," on former occasions. It was discovered by a man who was clearing a drain, close to the Cambridge line of railway, about an eighth of a mile from the Chesterford station, and immediately behind the Greyhound Inn, in the village of Chesterford.

The urn was deposited only about eighteen inches deep, and it was carefully taken out with the supposed cover: it was not in any way disturbed until brought to Mr. Neville. On examining it, the so-called lid was found to be a patera of "Samian" ware, placed in an inverted position over the top of the large urn, and certainly serving all the purposes of a lid, as well as if it had been made on purpose. On taking off the lid, the large urn was found to be filled with earth and

ashes; amongst which, on taking them out, there was discovered a small vase, of rather peculiar shape, slightly ornamented and made of very well baked clay, of a dark black colour.

The accompanying representations give the forms of these fictile vessels as they were discovered :



Anglo-Roman vessels discovered at Chesterford, Essex.

The large urn is an *olla* of black ware, and ornamented with circular rings, as shown in the woodcut. The dimensions of this vessel are as follows :—height, 9 inches ; diameter (mouth), 7 inches ; diameter (base), $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; greatest diameter, 9 inches. It contained earth, ashes, and the small curious vessel already noticed. The precise position of this urn, as discovered within the larger vase, is indicated in the woodcut by a faint outline (as if the vessel were transparent). The “Samian” patera in its inverted position is seen, serving the purpose of a cover to the vase.

The vase which was thus found in an inverted position, deposited amongst the ashes inside the former, is a small cup of fine black ware, very well fired, and ornamented with circular indented rings and dots, apparently made with the point of some instrument. The dimensions of this vessel are, —height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; depth, 3 inches ; diameter (mouth), $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter (base), $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Vases of this form appear to be of rather rare occurrence in England. The type is not given amongst the numerous Anglo-Roman *fictilia* figured by Mr. Akerman in his “Archæological Index.”

The form of the dish, or patera, of “Samian” ware, which

served the purpose of a lid, is shown in the accompanying woodcut. In an inverted position, it exactly fits the mouth of the urn, which it covered. This dish presents no peculiar features. It is of the common bright red ware, and is not ornamented. Its dimensions are,—diameter (top), 7 inches (the same as the mouth of the black urn); depth, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch; height, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch; diameter (base), 3 inches. It bears the potter's stamp impressed in the usual manner, — NASS. I.S.F. In the Roman *Ustrinum* at Litlington, near Royston, the cinerary urn was occasionally found covered, in like manner, by a patera, as stated in the account given by the late Mr. Kempe (*Archæologia*, vol. xxvi. p. 371, plate xlv).

In reference to the occurrence of urns with lids amongst Anglo-Roman remains, I may mention that amongst the numerous ancient vessels which, through the kindness of Mr. Neville, I have seen exhumed at Chesterford, I have never seen an example with a lid, properly so called, and made originally for the purpose. An *olla* of black clay, however, similar in form and dimensions to that now described, and having its original cover, was found at Old Ford by Mr. Stock, and is given in the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, vol. iv., p. 393. In the Anglo-Roman vessel which was found at Winchester, as communicated to the Institute in 1849, by the Rev. Wm. Gunner, and of which there is a representation in the "*Archæological Journal*" (vol. vi. p. 184), the lid appears evidently to be a patera, merely used as a cover, because, in an inverted position, it chanced to be precisely of the proper size to cover the larger vessel. In Mr. Neville's museum at Audley End, there are numerous pateræ of exactly the same shape as that exhibited by Mr. Gunner, and which I imagine was used to serve as a lid, exactly as the Samian patera in the present instance. Many instances have occurred at Chesterford of the discovery of one vessel inside another;¹ and one large urn was exhumed which contained three others, each of different ware,—one of them a beautifully ornamented *poculum* of Castor ware; another of red ware; and a third was a jug with a handle, a vessel of very elegant form, and made of white clay. These were found closely packed in the large urn with earth and ashes.

JOHN LANE OLDHAM.

¹ See some remarks on such deposits, *Archæological Journal*, vol. vi. p. 235.

ARCHITECTURAL NOTICES, RELATING TO THE CHURCH OF
GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.

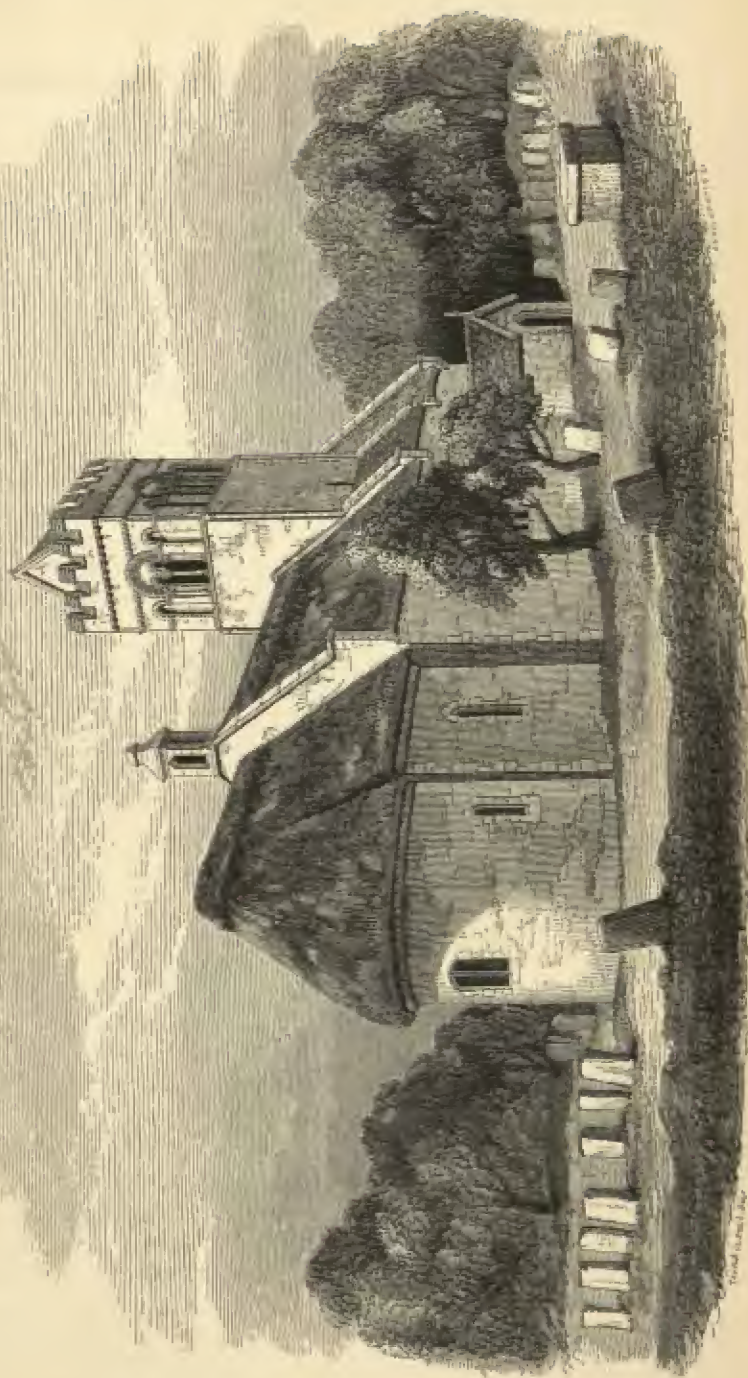
THE interesting series of Architectural Illustrations, accompanied by a description of Gillingham Church, in Norfolk, here submitted to the Archaeological Institute, have been prepared by Mr. T. Hill, whom I requested to undertake them, during his temporary residence in the neighbourhood. The church is a fine specimen of pure Norman, of an early rather than a late period ; apparently belonging to the reign of Henry I., and in its plan it is, I think, nearly unique. It is divided lengthwise into five parts : a western compartment, a tower, a nave, a chancel, and an apse. The western part is more than a mere porch, as it opens into the tower, not by a door, but an arch, similar to that between the tower and the eastern part of the church. The tower, being narrower than the nave and this compartment, is supported by arches to the north and south, as though it were the centre of a cross church. There is an arch between the nave and chancel, also between the chancel and the apse. A modern south transept is added, and some lancet windows, probably later than the Norman work, appear in the chancel. The mouldings, in general, are very bold and effective. Gillingham is about a mile from Beccles, on the Yarmouth road.

JOHN LOUIS PETIT.

P.S. Rowington Church, in Warwickshire, affords another instance of a tower rising from the centre of the nave. It is of a later date and style altogether.

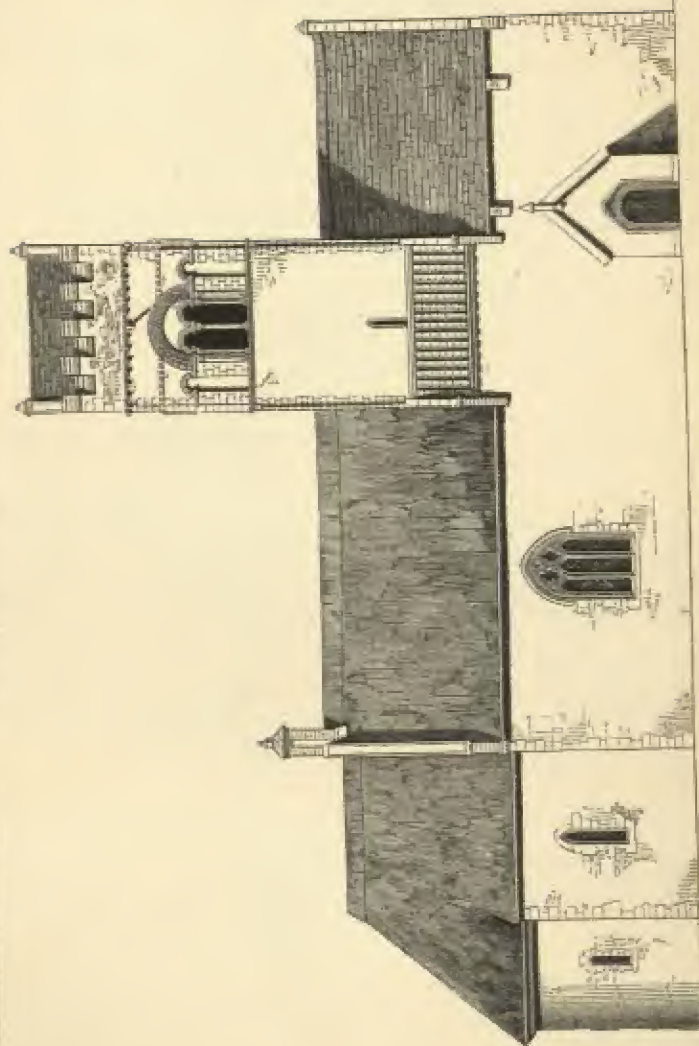
GILLINGHAM CHURCH, CLAVERING HUNDRED, NORFOLK.

Gillingham is called in the Domesday Survey "Kildincham," and it appears from that document, that this Manor was held by Guerd ; King Harold's brother, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, having the soc. The church property is mentioned as consisting entirely of meadow land. Guerd was deprived of it at the Conquest, and it passed into the hands of the King. In King Edward I.'s reign, Gillingham seems to have been held by two separate parties, out of which two fees, came two lordships with two churches.



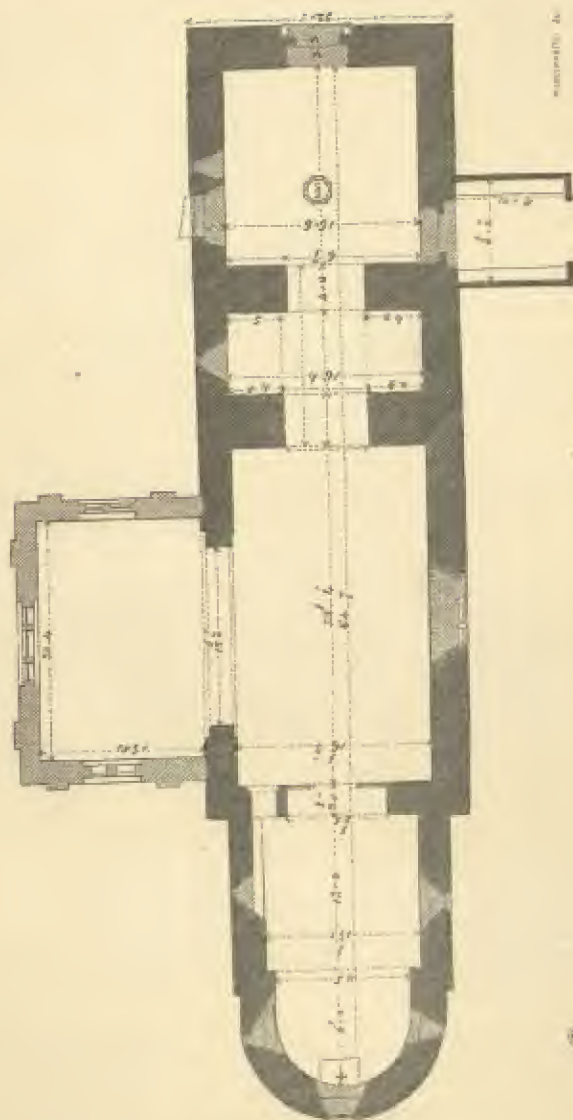
St. Mary's Gillingham Norfolk. North East View.

ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.



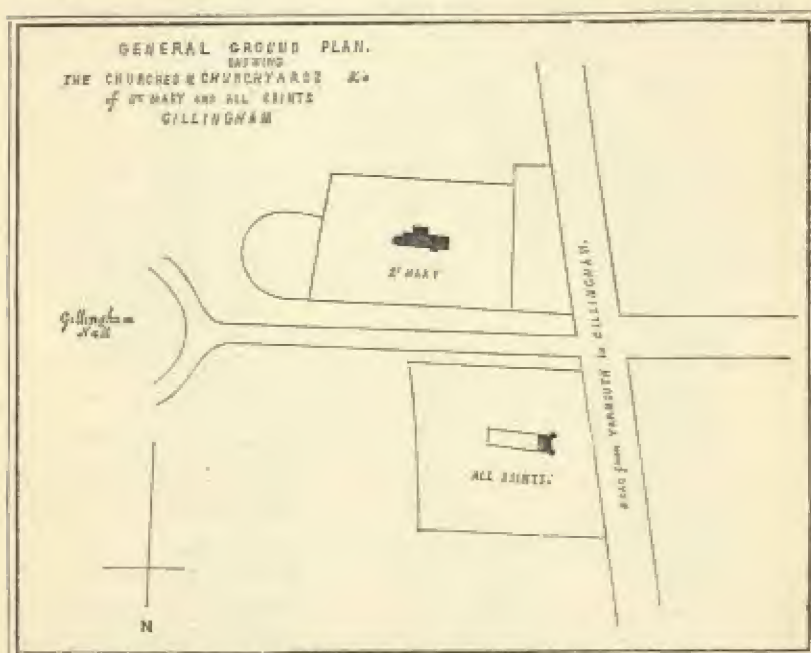
North Elevation. St. Mary's, Gillingham.

ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.



Ground Plan, St. Mary's, Gillingham, Norfolk.

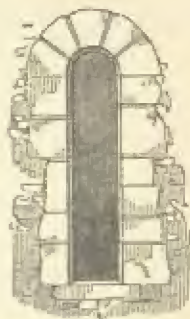
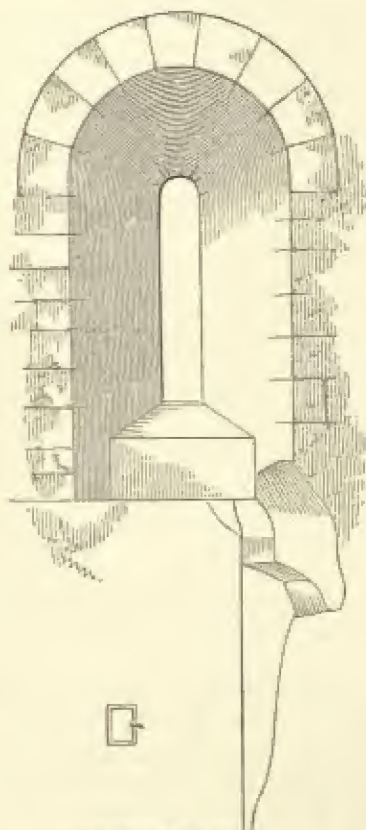
The first mention of Gillingham All Saints is in the reign of Stephen, when that king granted the same to Hugh de Bigot on his being created Earl of Norfolk ; it descended to



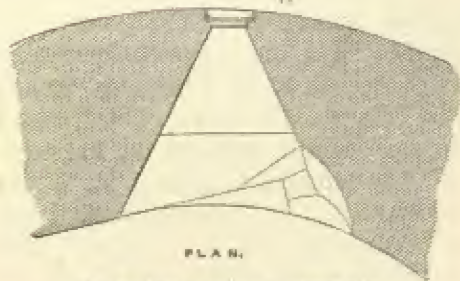
Ground Plan of St. Mary's and All Saints'.

Edward I. by gift, then to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk. (In this reign the Rector had 34 acres, but no manse, and the living was valued at 9 marks, Peter-pence 12*d.* carvage 3*d.*) It then passed to the Howards. The churches of St. Andrew at Windeston, and St. Andrew at Wyndell, were consolidated with Gillingham All Saints ; the former on the 9th day of February, 1440, and the latter the 20th day of July, 1449 : after this consolidation, All Saints was valued at 6*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* in Henry VIII.'s reign. It was forfeited to the Crown in Queen Elizabeth's reign, and granted by James I. to Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton ; then it passed to the Earl of Surrey, and from him to Sir Nicholas Bacon, Bart. The value before the demolition of the church, in 1748, was 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The church consisted of two aisles and a chancel covered with thatch, and a square tower with three bells. The tower is the only part standing ; the other parts were pulled down in 1748, and the flint used to mend the roads.

The first mention of Gillingham St. Mary is, that Geffrey de Ponte, or Pount, had the patronage in the 55th of Henry III., but when granted by the Crown does not appear; it remained with his heirs until 1320. In the taxation by



North Window of Apse.



PLAN.

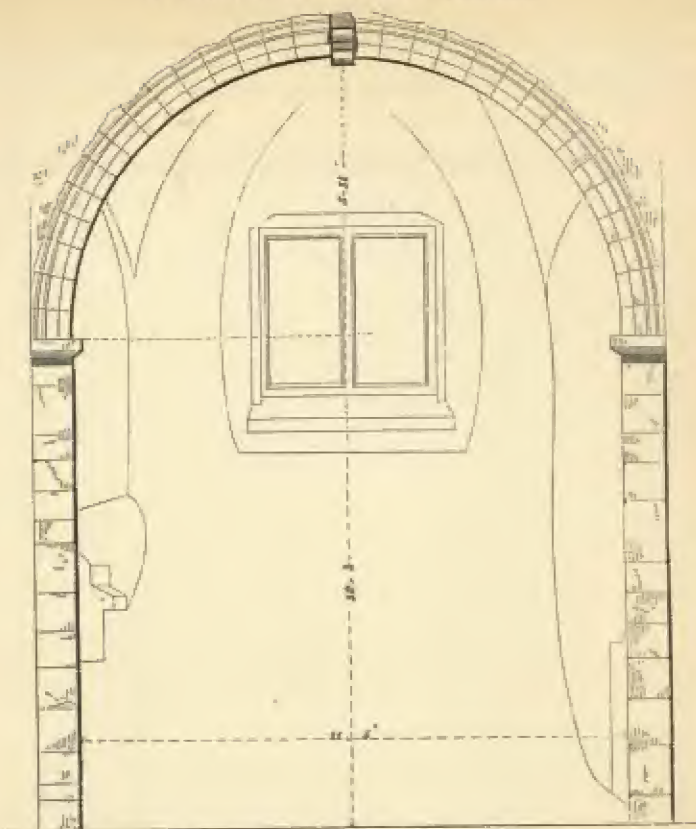
North Window in Apse. Interior view.

Pope Nicholas IV., in 1291, "Gyllyingham Sc'e Marie" is valued at 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and is valued in the reign of Edward II. at 8 marks, the Rector had 40 acres of land, no manse, Peter-pence 8*d.* ob., carvage 3*d.*, "Jeffrey de Ponte" patron. In 1320, Bartholomew Bateman was inducted to this living, and it was passed by fine to John Everard in the 28th of Henry VIII., valued in his reign at 5*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* From John Everard it passed to the Bacons, in the reign of James I.

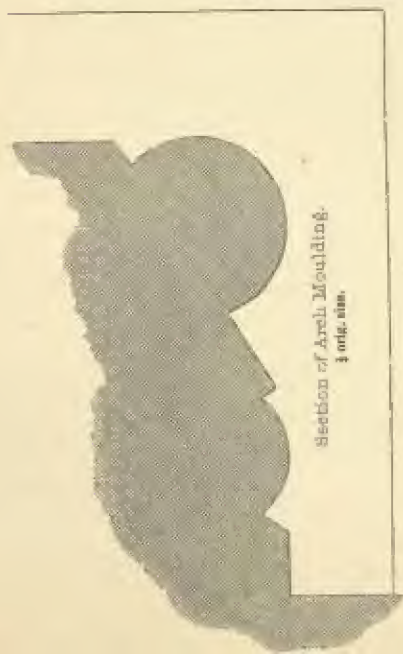
St. Mary belonged to the manor of which

Guerd was deprived at the Conquest.

All Saints and St. Mary were consolidated in 1748.



West Elevation of Arch into Apse.



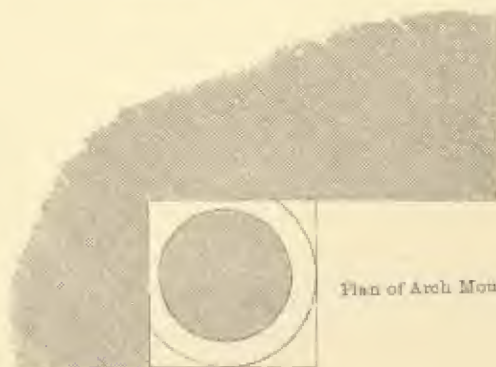
Section of Arch Moulding.
1 orig. size.



Section of Abacus
1 orig. size.



Elevation of Western Doorway.



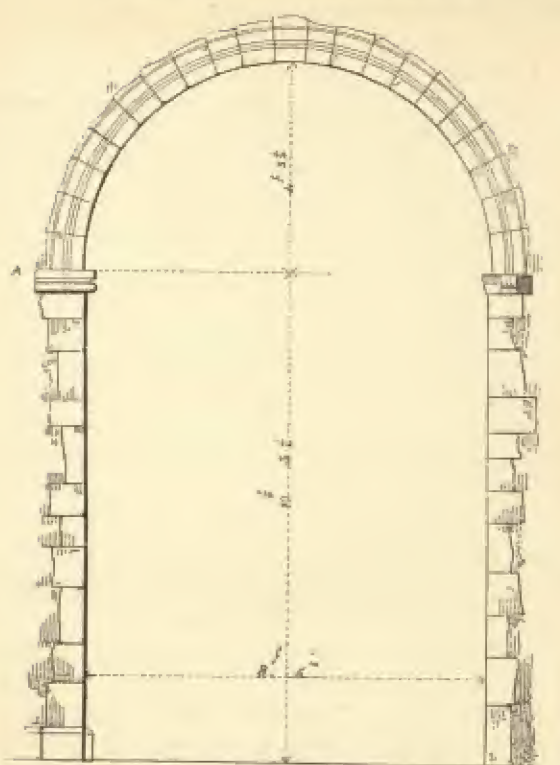
Plan of Arch Moulding.



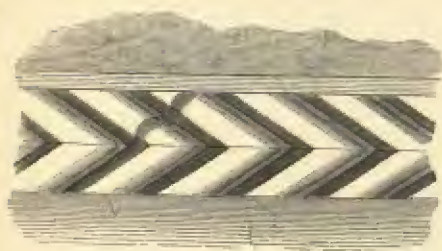
Plan of Jamb



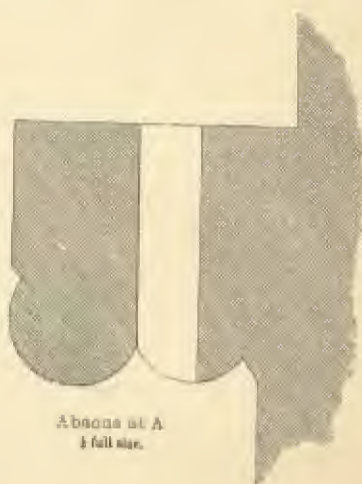
ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM NORFOLK.



West Elevation of Chancel Arch.



Soffit of Abacus.



Abacus at A
½ full size.

The following observations supply a concise description of the interior and exterior of this remarkable church of St. Mary's, Gillingham.

(Apse.) The only remaining perfect window is that on the north side, the one on the south side having been enlarged, and the east window has a modern wood frame. There is no appearance of a piscina.

(Chancel.) The windows, north and south, are Early English, and the Hagioscope appears to have been formed during that period. The bottom is boarded with oak. There appears to have been a plinth to the piers of the chancel arch; but, as the pewing blocks it up, I cannot discover any more than what is shown on the plan. The chancel has a flat boarded ceiling; between the chancel and nave there is a Jacobean Screen, which presents some good points in its design and character.

The Perpendicular Screen is rather elaborately coloured; the panels are painted red, with fleur-de-lis in white upon it; the heads of the tracery are painted blue, the fillet of the moulding is green, and the hollow white.

(Nave.) In the north-east angle of the nave is a large pew, with a canopy of the same date, or rather later, than the James I. screen. On the north side of the nave, 5 ft. 6 in. westward of the chancel arch, is a niche with a flat Tudor-arched head, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, 2 ft. $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, 2 ft. 6 in. to springing, and the bottom of the niche is 6 ft. 4 in. from the ground.

Immediately under the window, on the north side of nave, is an arched recess, 2 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the ground.

The Pewing consists of the old seats cased with deal. The old open seats are, I think, late Decorated. The roof is waggon-headed, with spandril pieces, supported by angels bearing shields; the wall-plate is embattled.

(Tower.) The walls of the belfry stage, internally, are built of rubble-work composed of flint and freestone. There are three bells, one with "Anno Domini 1618," in black letter; the second is inscribed with the date, "Anno Domini 1579;" and the third has the inscription, "Sancta Trinitas Salva Me," in Church text. From the belfry stage, downward, the tower is of coursed flintwork on the internal face, and the jambs of the windows in that stage are finished with rough-cast, flush with the stone dressings; and the soffits of

the heads are finished with a series of channels in the rough-cast, radiating as arch-stones.

(Nave.) West of tower, the roof is of the same kind as the other part of nave, but not ceiled to underside of collar and strut. The Font is octagonal. The door on the south side is late Decorated, or Perpendicular. There is a perpendicular two-light window over west doorway.

(Exterior.) The Tower is covered with rough-cast, worked up to and flush with the free-stone.

On the *North side*, the belfry opening is shown in the representation here given. The large arch has twenty-two pellets, on the outer ring; there are twenty compartments in the second division, and nineteen double cones in the third. The west side arch is the same as those on the east face.

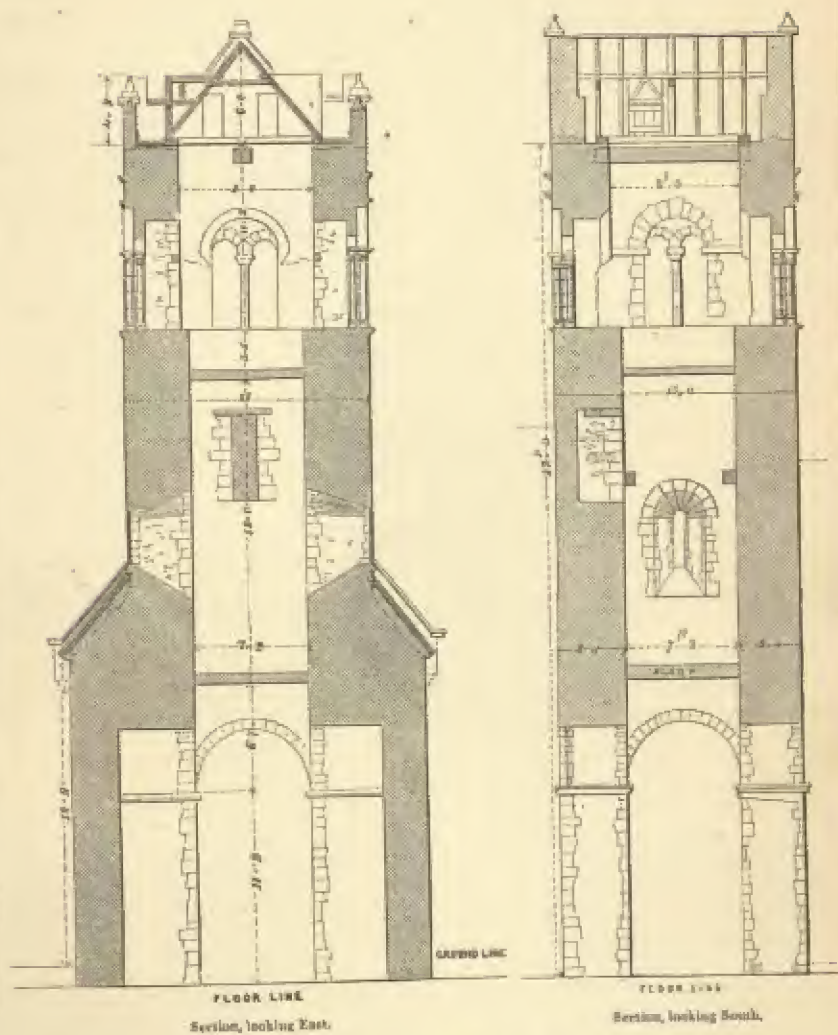
On the *East face*, the large arch is divided into two; the outer ring has billets semicircular in section, and on the inner is a chevron; the inner arch has a bead on the edge, and the side arches are shown together with the others, in the accompanying representation.

On the *South face*, the large arch has mouldings; the inner arch is perfectly plain; and the side arches are the same as the east one on the north face.

The bell-gable, for the Sanctus bell, is built of a yellow coloured brick, very much the same as a clinker. The soffit is of wood supporting the pyramidical top. The roof, east of tower, is of thatch, pitched; that to the west, of tiles. The walls, externally, consist of flint rubble-work, covered with rough-cast and whitewash.

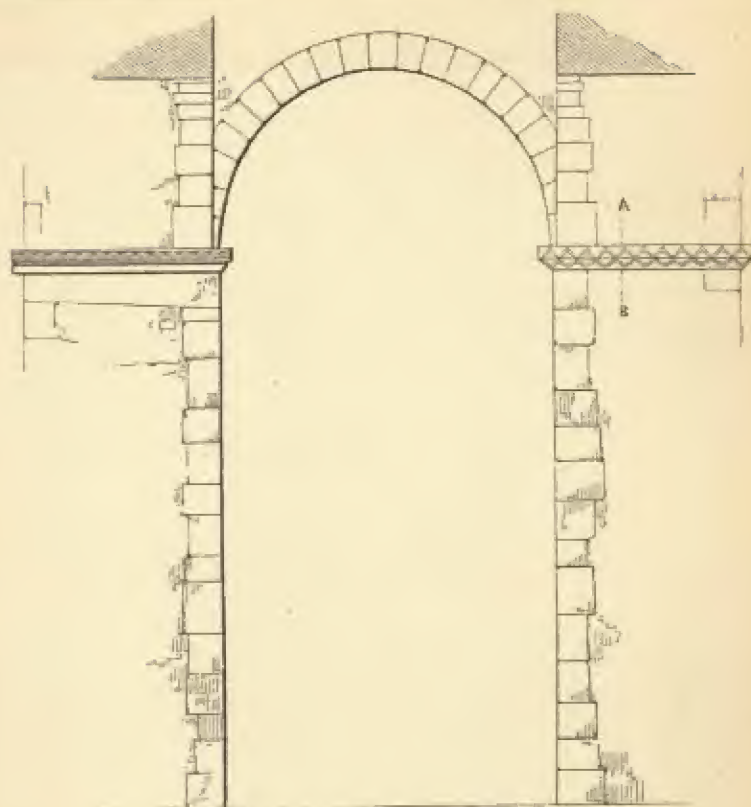
The CENTRAL COMMITTEE have the gratification again to express their acknowledgment and cordial thanks for most valuable assistance and encouragement shown, on so many occasions, by Mr. PERRI. The Members of the Institute will gratefully esteem the generosity by which a highly valuable Monograph has been here presented to them. The drawings and numerous engravings, which display the instructive features of one of the most characteristic examples of its period, in East Anglia, have been liberally presented to the Institute by Mr. PERRI.

ST. MART'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.

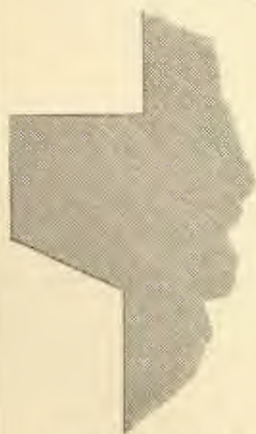


Sections of the Tower.

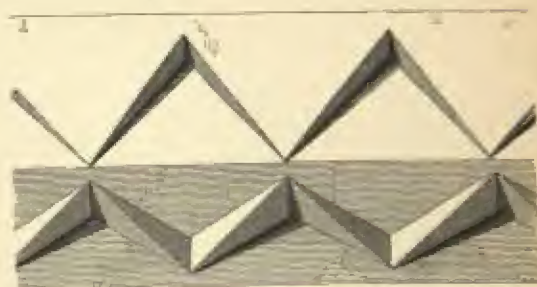
ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.



Elevation of North Support of Tower



Section through A. B.
4 full size



Elevation of Abacus

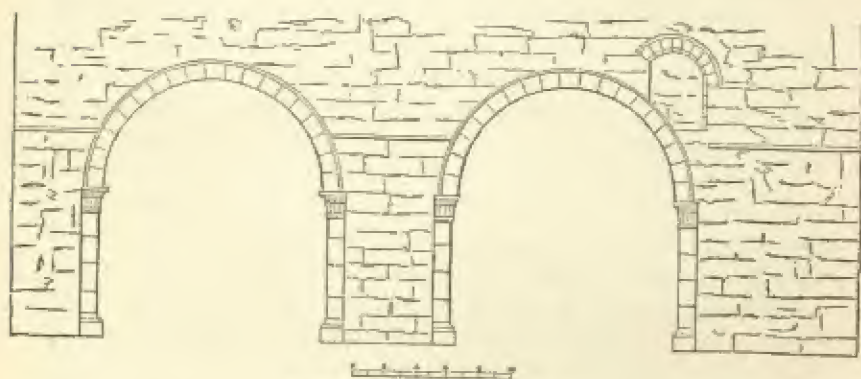
ON ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS IN IVER CHURCH, BUCKS.

I HAVE been induced to draw up some account of the remains of early, and most probably Anglo-Saxon, work existing in Iver Church, chiefly because I find no allusion made to them in the Buckinghamshire number of the *Architectural and Ecclesiastical Topography*. In the mean time some mention has been made of them by a correspondent of the "*Builder*;" but I thought, as I was shortly about to visit the place, that a more detailed account would not be unacceptable to the Institute.

Iver Church is a very unpromising one on a general external view; the outline is most thoroughly common-place, and there are very few individual features which can be called either singular or beautiful, while there are many which are decidedly the reverse of both. Internally, the case is very different; there is a good store of interesting work of several dates; I shall, however, only allude cursorily to the later portions, reserving detailed description for the remains of the earliest period. The church consists of a nave with Anglo-Saxon walls, through which the arches of a Norman aisle have been cut to the north, and those of a Perpendicular one to the south; an Early English chancel with several Decorated and Perpendicular insertions, a tower also originally Early English, but much heightened and altered in Perpendicular times, when the side windows of the aisles were inserted, and a clerestory added. The individual features most worthy of notice are the font, chancel-arch, sedilia, and piscina, all Early English.

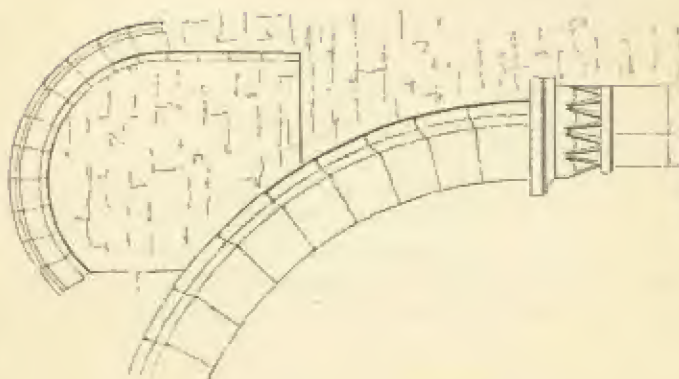
But the great point of interest in the building is the north wall of the nave, where there is Romanesque work, palpably of two different dates. This fact was brought to light during the progress of the excellent and most thoroughly conservative restoration lately effected by Mr. Scott. From his original Report, an extract from which appeared as a small pamphlet, printed at Uxbridge in 1848, no traces seem then to have been visible of anything anterior to the Norman arches of the north aisle. "These records of the history of the building," Mr. Scott continues, "have during the progress of the restoration, received a very interesting addition, by

the discovery on the northern side of the nave, of remains of clearly earlier date than the oldest parts mentioned above [the Norman arches on this side]. In repairing a crack which appeared in the wide Norman pillar, on that side, it was found to be caused by the jamb of a doorway being built up in the mass of the pillar, and on removing the plastering over one of the Norman arches, a portion of a window was discovered, which had evidently been partly cut away for the purpose of admitting of the insertion of these arches. The mouldings which surround this window are of a very curious form, differing very much from those usual in Norman work, and the reddened surface of the stone seems to evince the effects of fire. It is clear, from these remains, that the original church had no northern aisle, but on that side had an ordinary wall with doorway and windows; but that at a later period, and probably after the building had suffered from fire, an aisle was added, and the present Norman arches inserted."

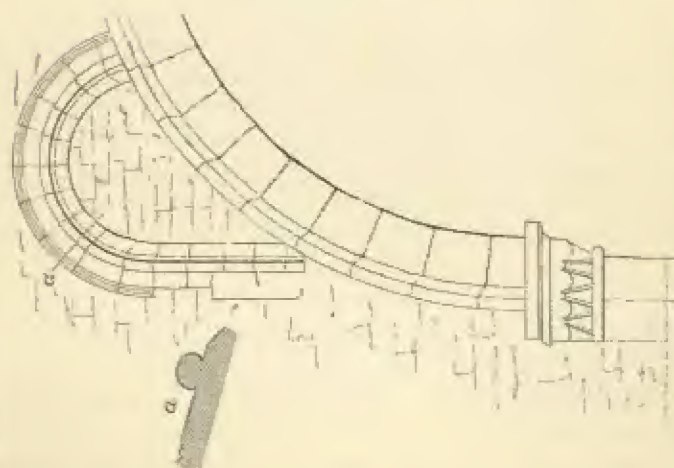


Arches of the North Aisle, Iver Church.

The extent of the Anglo-Saxon work in this church appears however to be more considerable than we might at first sight be led to apprehend from the above extract. Of the doorway alluded to by Mr. Scott I could find no traces; no sign appears through the present plastering, though of course this does not prove that the jamb, &c., may not still exist in the actual masonry. But besides the window, of which I shall presently speak more in detail, another remarkable vestige of the earliest church is yet to be traced. Beneath the win-



Towards the Nave.



Towards the Aisle.

Norman Arch and Saxon Window, Iwer Church.

dow, in the internal face of the wall, there is a sort of set-off, rendering the thickness of the upper part of the wall somewhat less than the lower. This was evidently intended as a rude substitute for a string-course, and it runs along the whole wall, interrupted only by the two Norman arches, which are as palpably cut through it as in any case I have ever seen of a string-course interrupted by a later insertion. Now, this same set-off occurs also on the south side, both to the east and west of the arcade; but the greater height of the piers on this side hinders it from appearing, as in the opposite range, between the arches. This seems incontestably to prove that the original nave walls are of a date anterior to the Norman arches on the north side, and that both those and the Perpendicular ones opposite to them were simply cut through at their respective periods without any entire destruction and rebuilding of the original fabric.

In connexion with these must be taken the quoins of Roman (or other very thin) bricks at the east end of the nave. These are alluded to by Mr. Scott in another portion of his Report. They are found on both sides in a sort of buttress against the east wall of the nave, outside the north and south walls of the chancel. A small portion of the same material is also built up in the north wall of the latter. The quoin is very conspicuous on this side, on account of the north aisle not being prolonged so far east as the chancel-arch. These remains would, of course, not suffice of themselves to prove a Saxon date; but taken in connexion with the other more certain evidence, they certainly look the same way. I could not discover anything else at either of the other angles of the nave, either inside or out, nor have I any evidence whether the east and west walls of the nave are of the same date, the Early English chancel and belfry arches being cut through them, or whether they were rebuilt at the time when the latter were inserted. But *à priori* I should decidedly incline to this last view, as Romanesque arches, both Saxon and Norman, were so much more frequently spared by later architects in those positions than in any others. Nor could I quite satisfy myself whether the bricks in the chancel had been simply worked up again during the Early English re-construction, or whether a small portion of the masonry adjoining the nave was not of the same

date as the latter. No certain information as to the original termination of the chancel could be obtained without disturbing the foundations, which I had neither time nor authority to do.

The clear extent then of Saxon masonry consists of the north and south walls of the nave, through which the arcades have been cut. It now remains to examine the only fragment of detail which they contain, namely, the window interrupted by the eastern arch on the north side. This is visible on both sides of the wall, but is more perfect in its originally external face, that, namely, which is now in the aisle. On the other side the arch is less perfect, having been mutilated at some little distance above the pier-arch, while in the aisle the label of the latter cuts immediately through it. And, what is much more important, a larger portion of the jamb is visible; it is no hard matter to complete a semicircle, but we cannot so easily guess at mouldings. Those of this window are very remarkable, being quite different from what is usual in Norman work; and hardly less so from other Saxon remains. But in estimating this latter diversity we must remember both that this window is clearly a specimen of much more finished and artistic work than we often find among our existing Saxon fragments; and secondly, that the Saxon windows with which we are best acquainted are found in belfries; and we know how windows in that position retained a totally distinct type of their own long after, that is, till the use of tracery was fully developed. The fragment at Iver stands almost unique as an example of a Saxon window of any degree of finish in the body of a church.

It appears to have had the double splay characteristic of the ruder Anglo-Saxon windows, but the internal opening was considerably the wider of the two. The mouldings, like all other mouldings, must be studied in a section and not in a description; but we may remark that, notwithstanding they are rather complicated, with a label, two chamfers on different planes, and a roll between them, there is nothing like the familiar Norman division into orders, a division excessively rare in Anglo-Saxon work. And the exterior chamfer, between the label and the roll, is even more opposed to Norman precedent. On the external side a portion of the inner chamfer, forming the actual splay, is discernible;

within, the arch being filled up more nearly flush with the wall, this is not visible; but the roll, with the rest of the section, is identical on both sides. It is much to be regretted that the whole is not open; one would like to know the way in which the inner portion of the jamb was treated, and whether the window was originally glazed or closed with a shutter.

The position of the window in the wall is extremely high, and the string or set-off would seem to show that whatever other contemporary windows may have existed, were on the same level. They must have had quite the effect of a clerestory. In this they resemble not a few Norman examples, as Goring in Oxfordshire, Leonard Stanley in Gloucestershire, and some later ones, as the Decorated insertions in the north wall of the nave at Dorchester, and the Perpendicular windows of Magdalen College Chapel. But certainly in the three last of these cases—I do not remember whether it is so at Goring or not—this peculiarity is connected with the addition of a cloister to that side of the church, which necessarily raised the windows above their ordinary level. And at Goring, even were there no cloister, we might attribute the peculiarity (just as at Magdalen) to the ritual necessities of an aisleless choir, could we believe that canopied stalls were ever employed at so early a period. This argument of course cannot apply to a nave; but it is very possible that some cloister or other subordinate building may have stood against one side of Iver church. If so, love of uniformity might bring the windows on the other side to the same level. This is conspicuously the case at Leonard Stanley, where the cloister to the south of the nave necessitated placing the windows on that side high in the wall, and the same arrangement is unnecessarily followed on the north.

The arrangement of the Norman arches cut through this wall is well worth notice, and clearly was very much affected by the fact that they were thus cut through a previously existing structure. They do not form a continuous arcade, but two wide independent arches are opened through the wall, with no pretence at a pillar between them, but simply a large portion of the wall is left with a respond attached on each side. They have clearly been *cut through* in the strictest sense, without any interference with the early

masonry beyond what was absolutely necessary for their construction. And this leads to a question with regard to the Perpendicular arches on the other side, where we have a continuous arcade. Possibly these were not so strictly cut through; but while the Anglo-Saxon wall was left at each end, its central portion was destroyed, and the pillars and arches built from the ground. That is, the small portion of the wall between the pillars and the sill of the clerestory windows may be contemporary with them, and not with the old fragments at each end; a question of no great consequence, and which doubtless might easily be decided by inspecting the masonry beneath the plastering.

I certainly think this is one of the strongest cases in favour of the existence not only of buildings older than the Norman Conquest, but of the existence of a distinct Anglo-Saxon style,—two questions which ought never to be confused together in the way that they too often have been. To this subject I shall presently recur. In this Iver case we have Norman work, and something older. There is no possibility of mistake; we have the marked familiar Norman work of the twelfth century introduced into an older building; no piece of architectural history can be more certain than that these arches are more recent than the wall in which they are inserted, and the window whose mutilation they have caused. There is no room for any question as to chronological sequence. The only possibility is, that they might be *late* Norman arches cut through an *early* Norman wall. Mr. Scott, however, thinks that the “northern piers and arches were probably erected about the year 1100.” With every deference to so eminent an authority, I should have placed them rather later, as the bases of the responds certainly seem to me too advanced for that date. But, even putting the Norman work later in the century, we still have the fact that the earlier work is not at all like early Norman, or Norman at all. There is this *à priori* objection to its being since 1066, while against its being of Anglo-Saxon date, there is nothing but the disinclination which exists in some minds to admit anything to be Anglo-Saxon. And though it would prove nothing against documentary evidence or strong architectural presumption, still, without such evidence or presumption, we should be shy of supposing such frequent reconstructions of such magnitude in an obscure village

church, as would be involved in the supposition that we have here two pure Norman dates; for though I should place the arches later than Mr. Scott does, they are certainly pure Norman, and not transitional. The case is briefly this; we have unmistakeable Norman work; we have also something else, at once earlier in date and different in character. The inference seems unavoidable.

But though I believe the shell of the nave at Iver to be Anglo-Saxon, I see no reason to attribute to it any great antiquity. I conceive it to belong to the early part of the third of those architectural divisions, into which, in my *History of Architecture*, I have ventured to partition the Anglo-Saxon period of our history. There are no signs of wooden construction on the one hand, no approximation to distinctively Norman work on the other. Perhaps the latter half of the tenth century, just before the beginning of that French connexion, of which the marriage of Æthelred with Ælfgifu-Emma may be considered as one of the earliest instalments, might be as likely a point as any. But, of course, to assign dates to Anglo-Saxon remains without documentary evidence is simple guess-work. All that we can do is to trace out the chronological sequence of the three periods: in the present state of our knowledge, one cannot ascertain the duration of each, much less the dates of individual buildings.

I observed above, that the questions of Saxon *date* and Saxon *style* are quite distinct. The real question is, whether the English before the Conquest possessed a national style distinct from Norman, in the same sense as other forms of Romanesque are distinct from it. In this sense it does not prove a building to be Norman to show that it was built after 1066, or to be Saxon that it was built before. Edward the Confessor certainly, Harold himself not improbably, built in the Norman style before that period; and in obscure places one cannot doubt but that Saxon churches were built for some time after. Even St. Alban's Abbey is in many respects distinctively Saxon in character. And I am well pleased to find these facts taken up under this aspect in Mr. Parker's newly published *Introduction to Gothic Architecture*. He there says that "the ordinary parish churches which required rebuilding [soon after the Conquest] must have been *left to the Saxons themselves, and were probably*

*built in the same manner as before,*¹ with such slight improvements as they might have learned in the Norman works." He then goes on to mention—I presume from historical evidence—the Saxon churches of Lincoln as having been built after the Conquest by the English inhabitants dispossessed of their dwellings in the upper city by William and Bishop Remigius. No fact could be more acceptable to the believers in a distinct Saxon style: if the Englishmen of Lincoln continued, even when the Norman Cathedral was rising immediately over their heads, to build in a manner, not differing merely as ruder work from more finished, but having essentially distinct characters of its own, the inference is irresistible that this was but the continuation of a really distinct style, which, in those larger edifices which have been almost wholly lost to us, would probably present distinctive features still more indisputable. The mere chronological proof of any existing building being older than the Conquest could never have half the same value as such a testimony as this, which represents Saxon and Norman architecture co-existing in antagonistic juxta-position. The fact is, however, only the same as we find occurring, to a greater or less extent, at every change of style. At all such transitional periods we find not only every conceivable intermediate stage, but the simultaneous use of the two styles, each in a state of tolerable purity. And the circumstances which attended the change from Saxon to Norman architecture would naturally tend to make this phenomenon more conspicuous than in subsequent transitions. This change was no native development; it was the innovation, not only of foreigners, but of conquerors and oppressors; and while national honour might require, the circumstances of the time would compel, the rude and obscure structures which still continued to be raised by Englishmen to adhere in all respects to the native precedents of better times. Wealth, art, ecclesiastical influence and munificence, were all enlisted on the side of their tyrants.

Under these circumstances, however, though the native style may have been fondly adhered to, it was no wonder

¹ These words clearly imply the existence of an earlier Anglo-Saxon style, which was simply continued in the structures raised soon after the Conquest. But the writer's argument is rather affected by

a latent fallacy, as if the fact that *some* were later than 1066, proved that *none* were earlier. But by his own showing, these buildings are Saxon in *style*, even if none of them are in *date*.

that it soon died out, even in the smallest parish churches. But I am inclined to believe—and I wish especially to take this opportunity of distinctly retracting my opinion to the contrary expressed in the History of Architecture—that one very important feature of the Norman style of England was bequeathed to it by its native predecessor. I allude to the enormous round piers, not in any sense columns, but cylindrical masses of wall with imposts, which are so characteristic of English, as opposed to Continental, Norman. I opposed Mr. Gally Knight's view that they were a relic of Saxon practice, and rather considered them as a development of our Norman architects after their settlement in this country, chiefly on the ground that the very few Saxon piers remaining, as at Brixworth, and St. Michael's at St. Alban's, are square, and that in St. Alban's Abbey, where we find so much Saxon character retained, they are square also. But on further consideration, it appears to me that these instances—whose shape, in at least two out of the three, must have been influenced by the nature of the material, which could hardly have been worked in the round form—are not sufficient to establish a rectangular section as that typical of Anglo-Saxon piers, in opposition to the strong *à priori* probability that an insular peculiarity, so distinctive of our later Romanesque architecture, should be in truth a relic of its earlier form.

EDWARD A. FREEMAN.

P.S. With regard to the Saxon work at Iver, I have great pleasure in making some extracts corroborative of the view taken above from a letter which I have since received from the eminent architect by whom the restoration of the building was effected. "The window," says Mr. Scott, "differs so entirely in section from any Norman one I ever saw, and the difference is so far from being the result of poverty or rudeness, that I think it cannot fail to strike any observer as belonging to a style to which the eye is unaccustomed. It can hardly be said that such is the case with the earliest Norman works: we see in most works known to be early Norman no great difference in *style* from the pure Norman of more advanced periods, excepting greater plainness and coarser work. They never strike the eye as belonging to a *different style*; the casual observer calls the one *plain*, and

the other *rich* Norman, without thinking much of any difference of date. The contrary is the case with the window at Iver; it does not strike one as particularly plainer or ruder than the Norman which displaces it, but simply as *different in style*. Most supposed Anglo-Saxon remains unite both distinctions; they are both ruder in work and different in character from Norman. No one could for a moment suppose that the doorway at Barton-on-Humber was merely an earlier and ruder variety of Norman. It looks essentially different, and is much more like debased Roman than rude Norman work."

ON SOME MARKS OF CADENCY BORNE BY THE SONS OF
KING EDWARD III., AND BY OTHERS OF THE FAMILY OF
PLANTAGENET.

ARMORIAL devices had hardly become hereditary, before the need of some means of distinguishing the coat armour of members of the same family began to be felt; especially where younger sons had attained the rank of bannerets, or had become heads of new families, and acquired honours or possessions that might devolve to their issue. Various modes of accomplishing this were resorted to, such as changing the tinctures, or adding, omitting, or substituting some charge or charges, or the like; and as heraldry became more and more systematic, several methods were suggested for general adoption, but no one came into extensive use. In order that the connexion with the chief of the family might be manifest, it was a great object to vary the paternal coat no further than was necessary to effect a distinction; and hence the differences became very early too minute to be readily recognized.

The rules for the application of the marks of cadency or distinctions of houses found in the Treatises on Heraldry, are comparatively modern, though the first six of those marks appear to have been in early use for such purposes. Thus, in Dugdale's *Warwickshire*, vol. ii., pp. 398 and 404, 2nd edit., are prints from engravings by Hollar, of the seven sons of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who died in 1369, taken from windows formerly in St. Mary's Church, Warwick,

all having names attached to them, and the arms of Beauchamp, a fess between six crosslets on their jupons, but each with a difference, viz., the eldest having a label, the second an annulet, another a crescent, another a martlet, another a fleur-de-lis, and another a mullet; all of which, except the label, are placed on the fess: the other son appears with a label on his breast and an annulet on the fess; but I apprehend there is some error in the print, for the label is faint, as if it had been imperfectly erased; and what looks like an annulet was probably some other charge, as that is the difference on the fess of the second son. I hardly think a double difference was intended, for there is reason to believe that this was either the third or fourth son, since the name attached to it is William, which the fourth son is said to have borne; but there are, unfortunately, two Williams in these engravings, and the other bears a crescent for his difference. One of them should have been Reynburn, as that name does not appear, though there was a son so named, who is said to have been the third. I question, however, whether the order of birth ascribed to these sons can be relied on after the second, who was Thomas, and succeeded his father in the earldom, Guy, the eldest, having died in his father's lifetime. There is, nevertheless, sufficient to show that the modern order was not observed in regard to these differences, nor, with the exception of the label, were they placed on the same part of the coat which the modern rules prescribe.¹ It is highly probable that it was to these figures that Spelman referred in his *Aspilogia*, p. 141, when he stated that the first six of the modern differences were exemplified in a window of St. Mary's Church, Warwick, upon the arms of the six sons of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick; though, in fact, there were *seven* figures, and these were in *two* windows, viz., the great North Window of the Church, and a South Window of the choir. Something must be said of the date of these figures, for they may otherwise be supposed to have been executed many years after the deaths of those whom they represent. This, I think, the costume sufficiently determines; for, though evidently much misinterpreted by the artist, it shows them to belong to the latter part of the 14th or the beginning of the 15th century, as they are all in

¹ Wriothesley, a herald temp. Edw. IV., claimed the credit of devising the present usage of placing all the marks of cadency in chief. See Spelman's *Aspilogia*, p. 140.

bascinet and camails with rich belts round the hips. Guy, Reynburn, and probably Jerome and John, died in their father's lifetime; still I do not suppose these windows were executed till after his death in 1369: indeed it was he who, by his will in that year, ordered his executors to new-build the choir of this church. It is observable, that this mode of differencing is essentially unlike that given by Upton, who, writing in the first half of the 15th century, assigns to the eldest son a crescent, to the second son a label of three points, to the third son a label of four points, and so forth; in which, as in many other matters, he is followed by the Book of St. Alban's.

An acquaintance with the various modes of differencing coats, which have been in use from time to time, is not only important to the genealogist, but of great service to the antiquary; for, besides being thereby enabled to identify the branch or member of the family indicated by a particular shield, he can often by such means ascertain, within very narrow limits, the date of the monument or building on which the coat occurs. This, it is obvious, is most practicable in regard to the arms of those families whose pedigrees and heraldic differences are best known or most easily traced; and, therefore, the shields of the several members of the Royal House of Plantagenet have a peculiar interest and value in this respect. The marks of cadency by which the heirs apparent and the junior members of it were distinguished, are to a great extent known; and many original examples of their arms so differenced remain; some on seals and tombs, and others in illuminations, painted glass, mural paintings, carvings, and the like. The label and bordure, either plain or charged, were chiefly, though not exclusively, used by this family. Thus Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., before they respectively came to the crown, bore England (*i. e.*, *gules* three lions passant guardant in pale *or*) with a label *azure*; ² Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son of Henry III., bore England with a label of France (*i. e.*, *azure*, charged with fleurs-de-lis *or*); his second son Henry, in the lifetime of his father and elder brother, whom he succeeded, bore England with a bendlet

² I have stated this label to be *azure*, which in all probability was the fact; for though I am not able to adduce any deci-

sive evidence of this as to Edward I., the siege of Carlaverock and examples in glass show Edward II. and III. bore it *azure*.

azure; Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, second surviving son of Edward I., bore England with a label *argent*; Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, third surviving son of Edward I., bore England within a bordure *argent*; John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, second son of Edward II., bore England within a bordure of France;³ Edward III. having quartered France and England, his eldest son the Black Prince bore France and England quarterly with a label *argent*; the label of the heir-apparent having, in all probability, been changed from *azure* to *argent* in consequence of the *azure* of the shield of France having required a different tincture for it;⁴ Lionel of Antwerp, Duke of Clarence, the third son of Edward III., bore France and England quarterly with a label *argent*, having each point charged with a canton *gules*; John of Ghent, Duke of Lancaster, the fourth son, bore France and England quarterly with a label *ermine*, while his son, afterwards Henry IV., bore in his father's lifetime England with a label of France; Edmund of Langley, Duke of York, the fifth son of Edward III., bore France and England quarterly with a label *argent*, having each point charged with *torteaux*, while his two sons in his lifetime bore as follows, *viz.*, Edward, France, and England, quarterly, with a label *gules*, having each point charged with castles *or*; and Richard, the arms of his father within a bordure *argent*, charged with lions *purpure*; and Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, the seventh son of Edward III., bore France and England quarterly within a bordure *argent*. This series of examples might be easily extended, but it will suffice to illustrate the nature of the differences used in the Royal Family during the 13th and 14th centuries. I have not specified the number of points of which the labels

³ He died, without issue, in 1334, and this coat is afterwards found borne by the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter. Some have erroneously attributed to John of Eltham the arms of Richard and Edmund, Earls of Cornwall, the brother and nephew of Henry III.; which were *argent*, a lion rampant, *gules* crowned, *or* within a bordure, *sable* bezanty.

⁴ An incautious reader of Mr. Boutell's work on Brasses may be led to suppose, that under the House of Lancaster the label of the heir-apparent was again changed, as the arms of the Earls and first Duke of Lancaster, *viz.*, England with

a label of France, on the brass of Sir John Leventhorpe, are there inadvertently ascribed to Henry V. when Prince of Wales. That prince first reduced the fleurs-de-lis of France in the quarterly coat of Plantagenet to three, and bore France (so reduced) and England quarterly, with a label *argent*. The arms of Lancaster on the above-mentioned Brass, probably had reference to the fact of Sir John Leventhorpe having held lands under the Duchy of Lancaster, (see Wright's Essex, v. ii., p. 202.) which was then vested in the Crown.

consisted, for at that period they were of three or five indifferently, according to the fancy of the artist, or the space that he had to occupy; and in like manner, as may be supposed, the number of the fleurs-de-lis, ermine spots, and torteaux, on the respective labels, was not fixed, though in general there were three on each point. These marks of cadency, we may feel assured, were not adopted without there being something significant or suitable in them, which led to their selection, though we may not now be able in every case to discover what it was. Some of them can be satisfactorily explained. Thus the label of France, borne by Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, is with much apparent reason thought to have been taken on his marriage with his second wife, who was a French princess; which implies that he had previously used some other difference, though what it was does not appear. However this may have been, there can surely be no doubt that the bordure of France borne by John of Eltham, had reference to his mother, Queen Isabel of France; or that the differences borne by the two sons of Edmund of Langley, were derived from the arms of their mother, Isabel, one of the co-heirs of Castile and Leon; or that the label of Lionel, Duke of Clarence, which had on each point the ancient, or, at least, traditional coat of Clare, anterior to the well-known chevronels, *viz.*, *argent*, a canton *gules*, is to be attributed, as well as the designation of his dukedom, to his alliance with an heiress of that family, and the large possessions that he so acquired; and in like manner the ermine label of John of Ghent, who was Earl of Richmond before he was Duke of Lancaster, was taken from the arms of the former Earls of Richmond.⁵

In the preceding enumeration of the sons of Edward III.

⁵ Mr. Willement, in his *Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral*, pp. 41, 58, and 99, has attributed a coat very similar to that of John of Ghent, differing only in the fleurs-de-lis in France being reduced to three, to his grandson Thomas, Duke of Clarence, second son of Henry IV. So correct an observer was not likely to overlook a charge on the label; and Brooke, uncorrected by Vincent, assigns him the same. Yet Sandford, on the authority of his stall plate as a Knight of the Garter, states that the points of the label *ermine* were each charged with a canton *gules*; and York had previously given his label in this manner, though without any obser-

vation in support of it. Lionel, Duke of Clarence, we have seen, bore his label *argent* so charged, and I would suggest for inquiry, whether Thomas, Duke of Clarence, did not add that charge when advanced to the dukedom in 1411, which was ten years before his death. In two of the instances mentioned by Mr. Willement, if they were meant for his arms, they may have been those that he previously bore; while in the third instance, which is over the tomb of himself and his wife who survived him, the cantons may have been expressed in colour only, and have become no longer visible.

it will be observed that I have omitted two, viz., the second, who was William of Hatfield, and is said to have died at the age of eight years; and the sixth, who was William of Windsor, and died in his infancy. I am not aware of any arms having been appropriated to either of these Princes. It is by no means clear at what age or on what occasions arms were usually assigned to a young prince, unless he was advanced to some title or honour to which armorial bearings were incident. We read of Richard of Bourdeaux, afterwards Richard II., having borne, in the lifetime of his father, the arms of the Black Prince with the cross of St. George on the middle point of the label, though he was only ten years of age at his father's death, and had not had any title conferred on him. After the death of his father, he removed the cross of St. George, and bore the same arms as his father till the death of Edward III.

Nothing has been said of the daughters of the before-mentioned Kings; for, in general, unless in the case of an heiress, females till they married had no armorial bearings. After marriage the arms of the lady's father were at first used to show the alliance, but they were not *her* arms. In course of time the paternal coat came to be associated with that of the husband, first by dimidiation, and afterwards by the impalement of the entire coats; and this union of the two was considered as the armorial bearing of the wife. A few instances occur of arms being specially assigned to females, and perhaps one of the earliest was in the case of Antigone, an illegitimate daughter of Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV. The reason probably was, that she would not otherwise have had any arms to impale on her marriage. The coat assigned her was that of her father with a baton *azure* over all; which was impaled with the arms of her husband, Henry Grey, Earl of Tanquerville, whom she married in 11th Henry VI. See Sandford, p. 319.

Seeing how definitely the arms of the junior members of the family of Plantagenet mark out certain periods, it will be easily imagined that great must be the pleasure with which an archaeologist, curious to ascertain the date of a tomb, window, or building, recognises one of these differenced coats. Any extension, therefore, of our information on this branch of heraldry must, I think, be acceptable to the members of the Institute; and it is to be hoped that in the course

of the minute examination now bestowed on the remains of medieval art, some valuable additions may be made to it of examples, which, if they have not hitherto escaped observation, have not yet been brought before that portion of the public that takes an interest in such matters.

On a visit to Lincoln Cathedral in October last, my attention was arrested by the interesting sculptured heraldry displayed on the Burghersh tombs.⁶ A series of six shields, of different members of the Plantagenet family, especially attracted me. They are on the north side of Bishop Burghersh's monument, in the spandrils above the niches, in which are figures in ecclesiastical habits. The shields are all of the same form and size, about 3 inches long, and now without colour; but some traces of their having been coloured still remain. They are as follows, and, reckoning from the west, in the following order:—

1. France and England quarterly.
2. France and England quarterly, a label of five points, plain.
3. France and England quarterly, a label of five points, each charged with a cross.
4. France and England quarterly, a label of five points, each charged with two ermine spots.
5. France and England quarterly, a label of five points, each counter compony.
6. England with a label of five points, each charged with two fleurs de lis.

The arms of France are in each case *semée* of fleurs-de-lis; and the general character of all these shields is shown by the annexed illustrations.

I immediately recognised Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 6 as the arms respectively of King Edward III., the Black Prince, John of Ghent, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster; but Nos. 3 and 5 were new to me, and I have failed to discover them among the differenced coats attributed to this family, or elsewhere; but I hope I shall be able to show whose they were, and why those particular labels were used. I will here notice a seeming anachronism arising from the fact, that Bishop Burghersh died in December, 1340, the year in which John

⁶ I have since been informed that these tombs were the subject of a paper read at the Meeting of the Institute at Lincoln,

but that the particulars about to be mentioned were not noticed in it.

MARKS OF CADENCY, BORNE BY THE PLANTAGENET FAMILY.



3. Linneth, Earl of Ulster.



2. Edward, Prince of Wales.



1. King Edward III.



6. Henry, Duke of Lancaster.



5. Edmund of Langley.



4. John, Earl of Richmond.

Heraldic Escutcheons, on the North side of the tomb of Bishop Burghersh, in Lincoln Minster.

(The escutcheons are numbered in the order in which they appear on the tomb, commencing from the West or head of the monument.)

of Ghent was born ; but, as the coat of this Prince is beyond dispute, it is manifest the tomb was erected some few years after the Bishop's death, which will be further apparent from what follows.

Now, first as to No. 3. As this shield occurs between those of the Black Prince and John of Ghent, it may be fairly assumed to have been that of Richard of Bourdeaux, William of Hatfield, or Lionel of Antwerp. Richard of Bourdeaux, we have seen, bore a label with the middle point (only) charged with the cross of St. George, and he was not born till 1366, and therefore it can hardly be his coat. William of Hatfield is not known to have had any arms assigned to him, and as he died when not more than eight years of age, and had no title or honour conferred on him, it is most likely that he had none ; besides which, if these were his arms, then those of Lionel of Antwerp are omitted, which seems improbable. It would therefore rather appear that these were intended for the arms of Lionel ; but he, we find, bore a different label, viz., a label *argent*, having each point charged with a *canton gules* ; and this he certainly did bear when Duke of Clarence, to which title he was advanced in 1362. The inference, then, is, that he had previously borne these arms, and this is highly probable ; for though he married one of the heiresses of Clare, to whom he was affianced in his childhood, she was also the heiress of De Burgh, Earl of Ulster, and before he was Duke of Clarence he was Earl of Ulster, and the arms of De Burgh were *or, a cross gules*. There is therefore good reason to believe he may have borne a label having each point charged with the cross of De Burgh after his marriage in 1352 or 1353, or his advancement to the earldom in 1355, until, having been created Duke of Clarence, he changed it for a label *argent*, having each point charged with a *canton gules* ; which, we have seen, was reputed to be the ancient bearing of the family of Clare.

To come to No. 5. If these be the arms of a son of Edward III., and of this, I think, there can be no doubt, they were, in all probability, those of the son born next after John of Ghent, and that was Edmund of Langley. But certainly, when Duke of York, he bore a label *argent*, having each point charged with *torteaux*. Thus, as in the preceding case, we are constrained to suppose he had previously used

a different label, namely, one having the points counter compony. The points of the label in No. 5 are clearly counter compony, and of eight pieces each. This differs, as is well known, from chequy, in having laterally only two squares in a row, while the latter has three or more; but in medieval heraldry it was no-uncommon thing for the former to be put for the latter, especially where the space hardly admitted of three squares laterally with effect; which was peculiarly the case with the points of this label. It is, therefore, by no means improbable that this label may have been intended for chequy. Taking it otherwise, I am not able to account for it; but as chequy, I have no difficulty in doing so. Edmund of Langley was born in 1341, and was consequently about six years of age in 1347, when the last John de Warenne, Earl of Surrey, of the family of Plantagenet, died without lawful issue. On which event, in consequence of an arrangement between that Earl and King Edward II., the large possessions of the Warennes, except a part which had been settled, fell to the Crown; and out of them Edward III. took the opportunity of providing for this son by a grant to him of the honours and lordships which they had held north of the Trent.⁷ It had been an object with the Earl, as appears by an agreement between him and the King in 20th Edward III., to have his distinguished name and arms continued in one of the royal family, should he die without lawful issue male.⁸ That agreement failed of effect for reasons which I need not specify; but the desire expressed in it, and the high rank which the Warennes had long held, and their connexion both by blood and marriage with the house of Plantagenet, may have induced the King to difference the coat of this son, who thus succeeded them in the north, by a label of their well-known arms. Surely, therefore, it is not unreasonable to conclude that such was the fact, and that this label was in reality intended for chequy. When, however, Edmund altered his label to one of *argent*, having each point charged with *torteaux*, I have not been able to ascertain; but presume it was either on his being created Earl of Cambridge in 1362, or on his marriage in 1372 with the younger of the two coheirresses of

⁷ See Dugd., Baron., vol. i., p. 81; Watson's History of the Earls of Warren, vol. ii., p. 10, *et seq.*; and Dugd., Baron., vol. ii., p. 154.

⁸ Dugd., Baron., vol. i., p. 81.

Peter, King of Castile, or else on being created Duke of York in 1385. An eminent French writer on heraldry (Menestrier), but who was not very well informed as to English affairs, attributed the *torteaux* to alliances contracted with the house of Courtenay, which appears to be a mistake; and Nisbet referred them to the ancient Earldom of Cornwall, which seems equally erroneous. *Torteaux* were a highly honourable bearing in Spain, and it is possible they may have been somehow derived from the Castilian alliance. Further than this I cannot carry the matter at present: perhaps some member of the Institute may be able to conduct it to a more satisfactory issue, and, by showing when the change of label took place, add one more to these useful data for determining when works of mediæval art in this country were executed.

In the preceding observations I trust I have shown that Lionel, Duke of Clarence, and Edmund, Duke of York, had previously used other labels than those commonly ascribed to them; and if so, it follows that any genuine work, in which the later label of either of them occurs, cannot be earlier than when it was assumed, which was hardly before 1362; and that, as regards the Duke of Clarence, where his earlier label occurs, the work may safely be assumed to have been executed in or before the year 1362, and not earlier than 1352, in which, or the following year, he appears to have married the heiress of De Burgh.

Upon the frieze of the monument, which is opposite to that of Bishop Burghersh, and has been attributed to his brother Sir Bartholomew Burghersh, is also a series of five shields of the quarterly coat of Plantagenet; but as the labels are now unfortunately all plain, the charges that were upon any of them having been expressed in colours only, which have entirely disappeared, they afford neither evidence nor argument for or against the conclusions at which I have arrived in regard to the shields Nos. 3 and 5 on the Bishop's monument.

Original Documents

PRESERVED IN THE NATIONAL LIBRARY AT PARIS.

COMMUNICATED BY MRS. EVERETT GREEN.

THE following documents are chiefly extracted from a valuable collection, comprised in a large folio volume, bound in vellum, and bearing the general title, "*Documens relatifs à l'Angleterre*," by which a large number of volumes in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris are designated. The volume in question does not appear to have been noticed in any historical publication: it contains a numerous collection of original letters, principally addressed to the kings of France, in the times of Henry V., Henry VI., and Edward IV., including many letters from Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Edward IV., Richard, Duke of York, the Duke of Somerset, Richard, Earl of Warwick, the King-maker, and the "rare Jack Falstaff," of Shakesperian celebrity. It may be observed, that the autograph of this last-named worthy precisely corresponds with that engraved for the Paston Correspondence.

The first letter in the following selection, now laid before the readers of the *Journal*, is one addressed by Margaret of Anjou to Charles VII., king of France, not many months after her marriage with Henry VI. It was written in acknowledgment of letters by her received from the French sovereign, and is of considerable interest in connexion with the position of affairs between the two kingdoms at that critical period, the commencement of the disappointments and misfortunes of that ill-fated princess, whose alliance, in lieu of the advantages anticipated, was soon attended by disasters, loss of territory, and popular discontent. Not only was England deprived of Anjou and Maine, to the cession of which Margaret here alludes, but the immediate result was the entire loss of Normandy, whilst disaffection at home quickly broke out in open insurrection.

It is remarkable that not a single autograph of Queen Margaret appears to have been described as existing in any English collection. In France, not less than ten or twelve have come under the notice of Mrs. Green, some of them in the interesting volume before mentioned, and others in the Archives at the Hotel Soubise. The facsimile, which we are enabled by Mrs. Green's kindness to give, will not be unacceptable to our readers.

The autograph of Margaret, engraved for Miss Strickland's *Life of that Queen* (vol. iii., p. 304), was copied by the late Mr. Beltz, Lancaster herald, from a document in the Heraldic Collection at the Bibliothèque, entitled "*Recueil de tiltres scelléz*," the same volume which contains the Letters of Attorney from the Duke of York here given. Her signature there occurs on a sealed receipt of the pension paid to her by the French king in 1481. The handwriting does not differ from that now produced, more materially than might be expected, considering that the latter is the autograph of a girl of sixteen, whilst that given by Miss Strickland is the writing of a woman of fifty-two, presuming that the date of 1429, stated as that of Margaret's birth, is correct.

The next in chronological order is a document by which Richard, Duke of York, who had succeeded the Duke of Bedford in 1435, in the regency of France, jointly with the Duke of Somerset, and four years later (18 Hen. VI.)

had been constituted Captain-General of all France, nominates a *procureur général*. It does not appear whether any special occasion had caused him to quit the scene of the important functions of that office. At no long interval after the date of the authority delegated to "Jehan Declay," treasurer of his household, the Duke of York was despatched by Henry VI. to another post of urgent moment, being sent to Ireland, then in a state of tumult, and constituted Lieutenant. (Pat. 26 Hen. VI.)

In the interesting letters relating to a subsequent period, for which we are indebted to the scrutinising researches of Mrs. Green, a sad picture is presented to us of the discord and adversity which had thrown a dark cloud over merry England and every class of the community. The bitterness of civil war had filled the land with calamity and disunion; the most noble and the most talented were driven to crave from the hospitality of other lands the shelter or repose which they sought in vain in the country of their birth. The violence of factious irritation had been aggravated by successive and sanguinary contests, and the best of English blood had been wantonly shed on the fields of St. Alban's, Wakefield, and Ludlow. After the fatal fight of Tewton on Palm Sunday, 1461, Queen Margaret and Prince Edward took refuge in France, and many of the faithful partisans of Henry were scattered as exiles. It is to the period of their subsequent wanderings in foreign parts, that the following letters of the Prince and the venerable Lancastrian, Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chief Justice of England, have been assigned. He had been attainted of high treason in the Parliament held in November, 1 Edw. IV., 1461, with many others, amongst whom was "John Ormond, Knt.," here designated by the title of Earl of Ormond, whose brother, the fifth Earl, was attainted and beheaded for his adherence to the cause of Henry VI. It may be supposed that stress of weather, or eagerness to escape from England, had led Ormond to land in Portugal: had he been despatched thither as an envoy by Queen Margaret, he would doubtless have taken his credentials with him; but, being in that country, the Queen hoped to take advantage of the opportunity by interesting the King of Portugal in the cause of her ill-fated husband.

In reply, therefore, to a request from the Earl for a safe-conduct which would enable him to pass through France, and rejoin the exiled Queen, Margaret wrote him a letter, requesting him to use his influence with the Portuguese monarch, to obtain some assistance for the failing Lancastrian cause. With this letter was sent one from her son, the young Prince of Wales, to the King of Portugal; another from him to the Earl of Ormond, which is printed, the third, in the following collection; a paper of formal instructions from the Queen to the Earl; and a letter to him from Sir John Fortescue, also printed. The packet seems to have been intercepted and detained by the King of France, as the papers are now found in the same collection with others addressed to that monarch.

The letter of the Prince of Wales to the Portuguese King is in Latin, recommending the Earl of Ormond, dilating upon the military prowess of the King, which he (the Prince) hoped to emulate in maturer years, and detailing the virtues and misfortunes of the House of Lancaster. It is signed thus,

"Wallie Princeps, vester ad vota paratissimus consanguineus,

EDWARDUS."

The paper bears the endorsement in a somewhat later hand,—1461.

It must have been the expedition of Alphonso V., King of Portugal, against the Moors, in 1459, which excited the chivalrous emulation of the

young Prince; though it seems strange that he should have heard of his prowess, and yet, as alluded to in Sir John Fortescue's letter, be ignorant of his name. The instructions sent by Margaret to the Earl of Ormond, and signed by herself, are preserved. They are to the same purport as those conveyed in Fortescue's letter, but are somewhat more full. The letter addressed by the Queen to the King of Portugal is unfortunately missing.

Prince Edward was born on Oct. 13, 1453, and was therefore, if the supposed date of this correspondence could be regarded as correctly stated, only eight years old when he subscribed his name (of which a facsimile is given), as he playfully wrote, "w^t myn awn hand, that ye may se how gode a wrytare I ame." That unfortunate Prince has been, indeed, described as of singularly precocious talent; and at that early age might even have acquired the rare art of penmanship; but it is more probable that the real date of these letters is rather later than the year given in the endorsement above-mentioned, and may be assigned to the second occasion, when Margaret, after the failure of her expedition in Nov. 1462, returned to the Continent, accompanied by Fortescue, the Duke of Exeter, John Morton, subsequently Chancellor (Pat. 2 Hen. 7) and Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph, and numerous other persons of distinction of the Lancastrian party. They embarked with the Queen at Bamburg, in April, 1463, and landed in Flanders, whence, by the aid of the Duke of Burgundy, who received the exiled Margaret at Lisle, she was enabled to proceed with her suite into Lorraine, where her father then was, who assigned to her a castle as a residence in that pressing emergency. From that place, possibly, during the subsequent period of their exile from England, the correspondence, now brought to light, had been addressed.

LETTER FROM MARGARET, QUEEN OF HENRY VI., TO CHARLES VII., KING OF FRANCE, December 17, 1445. (Baluze MS. 9037, 7, Art. 37.)

A treshault et puissant princee, nostre treschier oncle de France, Marguerite, par la grace de Dieu royne de France et dangleterre, salut, avec toute affection et amour cordiale. Treshault et puissant princee, nostre treschier oncle, par maistre Guillaume Cousinot, maistre des requestes de vostre hostel, et Jehan Hanart escuier, vostre varlet trenchant, avons receu vos gracieuses lettres, du contenu esquelles, pour ce que nous tenons que auez fresche memoire ne vous en faisons à present long record, mais en tant que apperceuons la bonne amour et le vouloir entier que auez à monseigneur et à moy, le grant desir que auez de nous veoir et aussi la fructueuse disposicion et liberale inclination que cognoissons estre en vous, au regard de la paix et bonne concorde de entre vous deux, nous en louons nostre createur et vous en mercions de bon cuer, et si chierement que plus pouons. Car greigneur plaisir ne pourrions en ce monde auoir que de veoir appointment de paix final entre lui et vous, tant pour la prouchaineté de lignage, en quoy attendez lun lautre, comme pour le relieuement et repos du peuple Chrestien, qui tant longuement par guerre a esté perturbé. Et en ce au plaisir de nostre seigneur tendrons de nostre part la main et nous y employerons effectuellement à nostre pouvoir, tellement que par raison vous et tous autres en deures estre contents. Et quant au fait de la delivrance que desirez auoir de la conté du Maine et autres choses contenues en vos dietes lettres, nous entendons que mon dit seigneur en escript deures vous bien à plain, et neantmoins en ce ferons pour vostre plaisir au miex que faire pouvrons, ninsi que tousiours auons fait comme de ce pouvez estre acertenez

par les dessusdiz Cousinot et Hanart, lesquels benigneuement vueillez oyr et adjoûter foy à ce que de nostre part par eulx vous sera expoâé. Pour ceste foiz en nous faisant sauoir souuent de voz nouuelles et de vostre bonne prosperité et santé, et nous y prendrons bien grant plaisir et en aurons singuliere consolation. Treshault et puissant prince, nostre treschier oncle, nos prions le doulx Jesus Christ quil vous tiengne en sa benoïste garde. Donné à Shene, le xvij^e. jour de Decembre.

A treshault et puissant prince, nostre treschier oncle de France.

Endorsed in a contemporaneous hand—"De la royne dangleterre, receus le xv^e jour de Feurier, mcccc xlv."

LETTERS OF ATTORNEY FROM RICHARD, DUKE OF YORK, LIEUTENANT AND GOVERNOR OF FRANCE, May 3, 1446. (Recueil de Titres originaux scelléz. Seeaux, vol. v., p. 181.)

Richard, duc de York, Conte de la Marche et de Wluestre,¹ lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normendie, A tous ceulx qui ces presentes lettres verront, salut. Sauoir faisons que pour la grant confidence que auons en la personne de notre chier et bienamé seruiteur, Jehan Declay, escuier, tresorier de notre hostel, Nous icelui auons aujourdui fait, commis, ordonné, institué, et estably, et par ces presentes faisons, mettons, ordonnons, instituons et establissons, notre procureur general et certain messagier especial. Et lui auons donné et donnons plain pouoir et auctorité par ce dites presentes de poursuir, pourchasser, requérir et demander pour nous et en notre nom, partout ou il verra que faire apartendra et besoing sera, tout ce qui nous est et pourra estre deu, tant à cause de notre pension et estat de lieutenant, dessusdit, du temps passé, et à venir, comme autrement en quelque manière et pour quelconque cause que ce soit ou puisse estre. Et den recevoir et prendre le paiement, et detout ce quil aura receu et recevra baillons quictanees ou quictanees (*sic*) bonnes et loyalles sous son seel et segne manuel, et en notre nom, comme dit est. Et generalement auons donné et donnons à notre dit procureur auctorité et puissance de faire en ce que dit est, et es circonstances et deppendances, tout autant comme nous mesmes ferions et faire pourrions, se present en notre personne y estoyons. Promettans de bonne foy les dits quictanees et tout ce que par icelui notre procureur y sera fait, procuré et besongné auoyr agreable, ferme et estable à tousiours, sans aucunement aler ou faire aler ou dire au contraire, en aucune maniere. En tesmoing de ce nous auons fait mettre à ces presentes notre seel. Donné en labbaye de Waltham, le tiers jour de May, lan mil, cccc. quarante six.

Signed in the margin,—R. York.

Endorsed,—“Par monseigneur le duc, lieutenant general et gouverneur de France et Normandie.”

(A large fragment of the seal still remains.)

¹ Ulster; he is styled “Comitis Marchie et Ultonie” on his seal.

² See the description of the seal used by the Duke of York, as Lieutenant-General of France; Sandford, Book v., chap. iv. (represented at p. 384.)

LETTER FROM EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, SON OF HENRY VI., TO THE
EARL OF ORMOND, *circa* 1463. (Baluze MS., 9037, 7, art. 173,
Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Holograph.)

Cousin Ormond, I grete you hertly well, acerteynyng yow that I have
herde the gode and honorable report of your sad, wise, and manly gyding
ageynst my lordis rebellis and your aduersaries, in the witche ye have
purchased unto yow perpetuall lawd and wosship. And I thank God, and
so do ye also, that ye at all tymes vnder his proteccione haue escaped the
cruell malise of your sayd aduersaries; and for as moch as I vnderstand
that ye ar now in portingale, I pray yow to put yow in the vttermost of
your deuoir to labore vnto the kyng of the sayd royalme, for the forderance
and setyng forth of my lord, in the recuering of his ryght, and subduing
of his rebellis. Wherin, yf ye so do, as I haue for vndowted that ye wyll,
I trust sume frute thall folue, w^t godis mercy, witche spede yow well in all
your workes. Writen at seynt mychael, in bare, w^t myn awn hand, that
ye may se how gode a wrytare I ame.

Edward

To my Cousyn, the
erle of Ormond.

LETTER OF SIR JOHN FORTESCUE, ADDRESSED — TO THE RIGHT WORSHIP-
FULL AND SINGULERLY BELOYD LORD, THE ERLE OF ORMOND. (Biblioth.
Nationale, Paris, Baluze MS., 9047, 7, art. 175, Holograph.)

Right worshipfull and myne especially beloyd lord, I recommande me to
you, and it is so that in feste of the conception of oure lady, I resceyved
at Seynte Mighel² in Barroys frome you a lettre writyne at porto in
portingale, on monday nexte before the feste of seynte Mighel, to my right
singuler comfort, god knowith, of whiche lettere the quene, my lord prince
and all theire servants were full gladde, and namely of your welfare and (?)⁴
escapyng the pouer of youre ennymies. And it is so that the quene now
desireth you to do certayne message frome here to the Kyng of portingale,
of whiche ye mowe clerely understande here entente by an instruction, and
also by here letteres, whiche here highnesse now sendeth to you by the
berer thereof. Wherefore I writhe now nothyng to you of the (sic) maters.
And as touchyng the sauf-conduete whiche ye desire to have of the kyng
of Fraunce, it were god that ye hadde it, and yet yf his highnesse do to us
nothyng but right, the quenes certificat, whiche we sende to you herewith,
shall be to you siwerte sufficient. Northelesse I counseille you not to
truste firmly thereuppon, and therby to aventure you to passe thorgh
his lande. For he has made many appoyntementes with oure rebelles, by
whiche it semyth he hath not alway intended to kepe the peace and triwes,
whiche he made with us, but yet I knowe no cause that he hathe to breke

² Now called St. Mihil (Dépt. de la Meuse) part of the ancient Lorraine.

⁴ The reading of this word is questionable. It may be—"in escapyngs."

it, nor hetherto he hath not taken or imprisoned any man of oure partie by any soche occasion. And Thomas Seales hath sente me worde that he hopithe to mowe gete by the meanes of my lord senyeshall a sauf conducte for you, and elles my lord of Kendale canne fynde the meanes howe ye mowe passe soche parties of Gyawne, Langdok and other where, as most (in parte ?) is as ye shall be in no perille : my lord of Somerset that nowe is and his brother come frome Britayne by Parys through Fraunce unto the quene with xvj horses, and no man rescuyded (?) ham in there way. And so didde I frome Paris into Barroys, but yet this is no verrey surete to you. Wherefore youre aune wysdome most gyde you in this case, not trustinge myne advise that knowe not the manner of this countrey as ye do. But yet I wote welle that a bille, signed withe my lord senyeshall is hand, shalle be sufficient unto you to passe thorough oute alle Fraunce. My lord, here buthe withe the quene the dukes of Excestre and Somerset, and his brother, whiche and also sir John Courtenay buthe disceded of the house of Lancastre. Also here buthe my lord prive seale, M(aster) John Morton, the bischop of Seynte asse,³ Sire Edmond Mountford, Sir Henry Roos, Sir Edmond Hampdene, Sir William Vane, Sir Robert Whityngham and I, Knyghtes ; my maistre, youre brother, William Grinmesby, William Josep⁴, Squiers for the body, and many other worshipfull squiers, and also clercks. We both all in grete poverte, but yet the quene susteyneth vs in mete and drinke, so as we both not in extreme necessite. Wherefore I counsaill you to spende sparely soche money as ye have, for whanne ye come hether, ye shall have nede of hit. And also here both maney that nede and woll desire to parte with you of youre awne money and in all this countrey is no man that woll or may lene you any money haue ye neuer so grete nede. We have here none other tithyngs but soche as both in youre instruccion. Item, yf ye fynde the kyng of Portingale entretable in oure materes, sparith not to tarie longe with hym, and yf ye fynde hym all estraunge, dispendith not youre money in that countrey in idill, for after that ye come hither, hit is like that ye shall be putte to grete costes some upon, and peradventure not longe tarie there. Item, my lord prince sendith to you nowe a letter writyn with his awne hande, and another letter directed to the king of Portingale, of whiche I sende nowe to you the double enclosed hereyn. I write at seynte Mighel in Barroys, the xij. daye of Decembre. —Your servant, J. FORTESCUE.

(*Postscript.*)

My lord, because we knewe not verrely the kyng of Portingale is name, the Quene is letter hath no superscripteon, nor the letter fro my lord prince, but ye mowe knowe ham also well by the seales as by this, that in the syde where the seale is sette of the Quene's lettre is writyn these words—*pro regina*, and in like weyse in my lord's lettre is writyn—*pro principe*. And I sende to you hereyn soche words of superscription as ye shall sette upon both lettres ; which wordes both writyn w^t the hande of the clerke that hath writyn both lettres.

Item, the berer hereof hadde of vs but iij. Scuts,⁵ for all his costs towards you, by cause wee hadde no more money.

³ Of Thomas, Bishop of St. Asaph, who succeeded Reginald Peacock in 1450, little is said by Godwin. His adhesion to the cause of Henry VI. caused him to be deprived of his see, which appears to have been vacant, Jan.

28, 1462, and the temporalities, on account of his rebellion, were committed to the Bishop of Rochester. Rymer, xl. p. 539.

⁵ French crowns,—*écus*, in Latin *scuta* or *scuti*.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

APRIL 5, 1850.

The EARL OF ENNISKILLEN, V. P. in the Chair.

MR. BIRCH gave an account of the remains of a Roman Villa, discovered on the estates of the Duke of Grafton, near Wakefield Lodge, in Whittlebury Forest. Having been invited by her Grace, who had taken much interest in the progress of the discovery, to examine the site, Mr. Birch had recently inspected these vestiges of Roman occupation, situated near the Watling Street, from which they are distant about a quarter of a mile; the position being about a mile north of the Duke's residence, and nearly four miles from Stony Stratford. The Roman station of *LACTODURUM*, Towcester, was at no great distance on the north. Two months previously, some labourers employed in digging stones had noticed certain foundations projecting above the soil, in a part of the Forest known as Houghton Copse. Excavations were commenced, and the plan of a villa was brought to view, consisting of twelve rooms, three of them, on the eastern side, provided with hypocausts; also a *labrum* or bath, in a chamber, leading to which, two human skeletons were found, and several others in various parts of the Villa. In this circumstance, and the general aspect of the remains, Mr. Birch had traced indications of sudden and violent revolt or outrage, during which the building and its foreign occupants had perished. No object was found in an entire state. Northward of the Villa, remains of a building had been found, enclosing a tessellated pavement, of rather coarse workmanship; in the central compartment is portrayed a radiated head; coins of Tetricus (A.D. 267) and Maximianus (A.D. 286) were discovered; a small stone pedestal, about nine inches square, possibly for a miniature statue; some large stone weights, perhaps used, Mr. Birch suggested, as a counterpoise for the *clypeus* of the bath; similar weights are preserved in the Ashmolean Museum. The roots of trees had partly penetrated through the joints of the mosaic work, and the pavement was in imperfect condition. Numerous lozenge-shaped roofing-tiles were found, resembling those discovered at Bisley, Gloucestershire, as described in a former volume of the Journal,¹ and noticed with Roman remains in other localities. This kind of scaled covering appears to have been the *opus paeconinum* of Vitruvius. Mr. NEVILLE remarked that he had found similar roofing-stones, of a material foreign to the locality, amongst the remains of Roman buildings at Ickleton; and stated, that in the course of his extensive excavations at that place and at Chesterford, he had never met with any stone weights similar to those described by Mr. Birch.

A more detailed notice of the interesting remains to which, through the kindness of her Grace, the Duchess of Grafton, the attention of the Society has been directed, will be given with a plan of the site, in a future Journal.

¹ Archaeol. Journal, vol. ii. p. 44.

The DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND communicated a singular discovery stated to have been made in Gloucestershire, consisting of several small Egyptian figures of *lapis-lazuli*, porcelain, and other materials, with three scarabæi. They were reported to have been found with Roman remains, on the estate of E. Hopkinson, Esq., by whom these relics were sent to his Grace, and they were exhibited on this occasion.

Mr. Way then read a communication, received from JOHN JOHNES, Esq., of Dolancothi, Llandovery, relating to some remarkable gold ornaments discovered in Caermarthenshire, and supposed to be of the Roman period. The correctness of this notion, which hitherto had required confirmation, had recently been shown by comparison with the beautiful ornaments purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum, from the cabinet of Mr. Brunell. About the year 1796 or 1797, as Mr. Johnes relates, the first discovery occurred, comprising a gold chain, some torques or bracelets, and three or four rings: with the exception of the chain, they had been presented by his late father to Colonel Johnes, of Hafod, and by him, as it was stated, to Sir Joseph Banks; but Mr. Johnes had in vain sought to ascertain their actual existence. The chain is still in his possession, as also a wheel-shaped ornament of gold, described as a *fibula*, but more properly, as appears by those lately in Mr. Brumel's museum, a clasp or central ornament connected with the chain. "The fibula (Mr. Johnes writes) was found subsequently, in 1819. They were all turned up by the plough, and it would seem that the rings and torques were fastened together by the chain. The field in which they were found is part of the Dolancothi demesne, and is called Cae-garreg-lwyd (the field of the grey stone),—so named, I presume, from a large conglomerate stone which formerly stood in it. It might have been a drifted boulder, or perhaps connected with some rites of the Druids. When it was removed, no remains whatever were found under it. The field is situated on the side of a hill, facing S.E.; it is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to N.E. of the Roman road leading from Llanfair-ar-y-bryn (close to the town of Llandovery, Caermarthenshire), to *Lloventium*, now Llanio, in Cardiganshire. This road, like many others, is called 'Sarn Helen,'—Helena's road. At both these places there were Roman stations. About $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile from the field the old mining works, called Gogofau, are situated, which are of such great extent, that unless it be admitted that they were known to the Britons prior to the coming of the Romans, there may seem little doubt that the Romans must have been stationed for a long time in the neighbourhood.² Numerous remains of wall-tiles and pottery have been turned up by the plough, as also some vestiges of a Roman bath.

"The chain is formed of gold wire, the fashion of which may be seen by the accompanying sketch, for which I am indebted to my friend, the Rev. S. Williams.³ (See woodcut.)

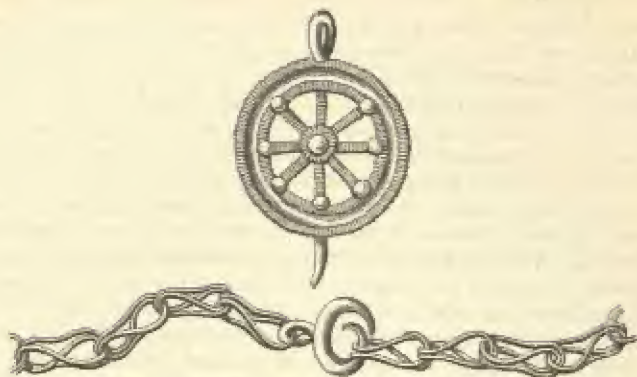
"The hook at the top of the fibula is open, and no doubt at the other end the pin was prolonged, so that it would appear that it might have been used either as a pin or brooch, or as a pendant. The length of the chain is about 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; length of each link, about $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of an inch; length of the fastening of the chain, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; weight of the chain and fastening,

² See an interesting memoir on these ancient workings, by Mr. Warrington Smyth, Geological Memoirs, vol. I., Pl. VIII., and Marchison's Silurian System.

³ Mr. Falkner, of Deddington, who chanced

to be present at the Meeting, produced a portion of gold chain precisely similar in workmanship, found with Roman remains at Great Barford, in Oxfordshire.

960½ grains. The diameter of the fibula is ⅓ that of an inch; weight, 304 grains."



Portion of a Gold Chain and Ornament found near Llandavery.

The chains, now deposited in the British Museum, precisely identical with this, show that the "fastening" above described, was, in fact, a small lunular pendant; and that the extremities of the chain were connected with the wheel-ornament. A full description, however, of those remarkable relics will be given on a future occasion.

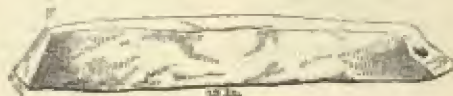
Mr. YATES read some interesting particulars communicated by Mr. Outley, an English gentleman resident at Pau, relating to the recent discovery of a Roman villa about two miles distant from that place on the road to Eaux Bonnes. The remains of a mosaic pavement had been uncovered by the plough, four or five years since, but they were covered over, and maize planted, as usual. Early in March last, the son of Mr. Baring Gould obtained the farmer's permission to excavate this site; he soon brought to light a pavement of considerable extent, and the investigation having been taken up with much interest by the English at Pau, the ground-plan of a large villa was laid open to view, consisting of seven or eight rooms, and a corridor, upwards of 100 feet in length, the whole paved with tessellated work of great elegance in design. The portion last cleared out was a rectangular piscina or basin occupying the centre of the house, the sides covered with marble, and the bottom paved with mosaic, representing fishes, crabs, and other marine animals. In one of the largest rooms, measuring thirty feet in length, the pavement displayed a large bust of Neptune, surrounded by the trident, fishes, &c. The leaden pipes for the supply and for drawing off the water from the piscina still exist. The French, who at first were disposed to treat the excavations with contempt, now joined in the undertaking, and contributed their subscriptions; but unfortunately, on the 24th March, the proprietor had suddenly stopped the work, and ordered the site to be filled in again. The farmer, however, was determined to continue the diggings, and to keep the pavements open to view, being unwilling to lose the profitable *récolte* from the curious who visit them, much more to his advantage than the culture of maize. The interest excited by the extent and beautiful design of these pavements had brought him a crowd of visitors, and his daily receipts had been from fifteen to forty francs by the exhibition.

A memoir was read, contributed by the Rev. E. L. CUTTS, describing the interesting architectural details of Hever Castle, in Kent, the birthplace of Anne Boleyn, and the retreat of the ill-fated Ann of Cleves. A plan, with numerous views, elevations, &c. was exhibited; and the communication is reserved for publication on a future occasion.

A further and more fully detailed account of the remains of medieval domestic architecture at Mere, Somerset, consisting of the manorial residence of the Abbots of Glastonbury, (noticed at a previous meeting,) was given by MR. ALEXANDER NESBITT, illustrated by plans and drawings; of which publication is for the present deferred.

MR. WAY read the following interesting observations, communicated by Frederick C. Lukis, Esq., of Guernsey, in reference to the curious relics, locally termed "hand-bricks," found near Ingoldmells, and exhibited at a previous meeting.¹ "The discovery of the clay clumps in Lincolnshire is peculiarly interesting; this circumstance, with the previous discovery of them at Dymchurch, in Romney Marsh, renders the explanation of their origin and usage more attainable. As the manner of my becoming acquainted with these 'hand-bricks' may be useful in the way of comparison of facts, I shall simply relate, that about 1839 or 1840, when I was busily engaged in exploring the older remains of the Channel Islands, I remarked a line of red pottery, traceable about three feet beneath the sod of a bank, at the foot of which the sea beat occasionally; this line was visible at a distance of several hundred yards. Nothing of a definite character could be made out of it, and I was disposed to place it on the level of the mediæval period. The bank, however, passed beneath a conical hill, entirely composed of, and strewed over with, granite blocks, on the summit of which still exist a cromlech and circle of the same material. Here it had become worn down by the rains, and a considerable quantity of pottery had been exposed to view. The hand-bricks were in great numbers, accompanied by rudely formed vessels of red clay, possessing little elegance or diversity of form, and very inferior in substance and shape to the 'Samian' and Roman wares. The specimen exhibited by Mr. Franks was found at this spot (see p. 70, *ante*). No ornamental borders or relieves were found on the pottery, and, excepting the evidence of a small fragment of plain red 'Samian,' found at a short distance from the place, we were left wholly to conjecture as to the probable date of the discovery.

"Some time after, in exploring an adjacent island, another bank near the sea exposed to view a similar line of red pottery, in which were found a large number of 'hand-bricks' of a coarser material, with many irregularly formed bricks, fourteen to sixteen inches in length, the sides of unequal breadth, varying from one inch to three inches in breadth.² They did not appear to have been moulded in a form; at one end they were cut diagonally, the other being abrupt and ill-shaped, with a small hole in all cases, impressed by the finger. The clay had been mixed with sand, and



¹ See page 70 in this volume.

² These singular relics, according to the sketch kindly sent by Mr. Lukis, appear somewhat similar in form to Roman pigs of lead.—Eo.

the material was of finer quality, and better mixed than the true Roman brick or tile. To this time I was unable to consider these appearances as older than the mediæval period.

" On subsequent examination of the plains of Alderney, this opinion was in some measure overthrown; for there the 'Samian' ware was very abundant, with Roman coins, bronze instruments, and indisputable vestiges of the conquerors of Gaul; and there also these strange clay clumps were strowed over the land. In 1845, and during the Meeting at Canterbury, I made known these facts, but did not obtain any solid information, and it was only some time later that I heard of similar objects found in Romney Marsh, amongst Roman remains. Still, it seemed difficult to account for the difference of the material, supposing the Roman pottery and the hand-bricks to be co-eval, and I was inclined rather to believe the latter to be intermediate between Roman and Mediæval.

" Whilst thus in doubt, we examined a small cromlech in Guernsey, and to our surprise we found a hand-brick, with several flint arrow-heads, and vessels of a ware not far removed in quality from that of the clumps, intermixed with old Celtic pottery of totally different nature, in shape, character, and markings. It must, however, be considered that there were evidences of a previous, though ancient, disturbance of the contents of the Cromlech.

" The hand-bricks have since been found in many other places, and indeed they seem very generally dispersed in the Channel Islands. In form they resemble each other, but in size they vary from one inch to five in length. I have not been able to apply them solely to the *left* hand as observed in regard to the Lincolnshire clumps, although many seem to fit that side. The impression of the skin would indicate the adult hand of a *clay-worker*, and the kneading of the material to be very primitive. They seem to have been first dried in the sun, having been placed for that purpose on a board, near its edge, and pressed down; a projection being often found, formed



apparently by the soft clay lapping over the edge of the board. Many were curved in the process of drying, and are nearly bent double. I have sent some to the potteries; and although we have attained only to conjecture regarding their use, it seems possible that they might have served to form a sort of stand, upon which earthen vessels might be raised, in the process of baking, the end with the *lap* above mentioned being placed upwards, so that the projections answered the purpose of keeping the vessel from slipping off. I have not discovered any indentation on the vessels, to assure me of the fact.

I possess several clumps of somewhat different form, (the ends much dilated,) which would very nearly prove their use in the making or supporting earthen vessels. These are not so numerous as the hand-bricks, neither are finger-marks seen on the clay.

" I have obtained many suggestions and opinions, but none of value, as they chiefly lead to the idea of the clumps having been either missiles, or used as offensive weapons—on a shore so abounding with well-rounded pebbles, the idea is not tenable. I am disposed to connect them with old potteries, but I am doubtful whether they belong to the Bronze, or

the Roman period. The proximity of the ocean, in every instance, as far as my observations extend, would connect them with the remains of a migratory or marauding people. And although the discoveries in Alderney were somewhat difficult to solve, I cannot conclude that the fact of their appearance with true 'Samian' would necessarily form a convincing proof of their Roman origin; or the other fact, of finding a single example in the cromlech at Catiœ, of their being allied to the true Celtic pottery."

The conjecture was suggested, with some degree of probability, that these singular relics might have served as weights for fishing-nets, since, judging by the examples laid before the Meeting, they were so formed that a cord might be firmly tied round them.

MR. THOMAS W. KING, York Herald, communicated the following account of certain Sculptured Figures in Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire, to which the attention of the Society had been called, at the previous meeting, by Mr. W. Bernhard Smith. (See page 90.)

"The sculptured figures in Goodrich Castle, rubbings from which I have now the honour of submitting to the Institute, were probably executed by some unhappy persons confined in that fortress in the latter part of the fourteenth century. They are on the stone walls of the apartment in the first floor of the south-east tower, on the sides of the east and west windows. The curious figures, so sculptured, are formed by cutting away the surrounding stone, and leaving them in bas-relief.

"The inscription, one of the most interesting of these subjects, is cut upon the south side of the west window, and may be read thus:—MASTER SUM ADAM HASTYNS. This is accompanied by a figure of a man apparently crowned, with a divided beard; and, according to the opinion of the late Sir Samuel Meyrick, in the costume of the time of Richard II. He is holding a hawk on his hand, and below him is a dog.

"The remaining sculptures are in the east window. One of them represents a figure of a man similar to that just described, being in the same costume, having a divided beard, and wearing a coronet distinctly composed of what are termed, in modern heraldry, strawberry leaves. He also holds a hawk upon his hand. This figure is not so high in relief as the others, and is very little more than an outline.

"The other five comprise representations of the Virgin (crowned) and Child; the devices of the stag couchant and swan; a hawk, belled, pouncing on a bird; a hare and rabbit; and a bird, probably a pheasant.

"It may be observed, that the figures of the animals are evidently drawn by a hand not unacquainted with their character, as they will be found to possess some good drawing, considering the period of their execution. It has been suggested that the stag and the swan may be badges of Richard II. and Henry IV. respectively; but there does not seem sufficient evidence of this, or that it was the intention of the sculptor that they should be considered so; because all the animals above enumerated are associated with the wild sports of the day.

"About the period which has been suggested as the time when these designs were made, Goodrich Castle appears to have been in the possession of the noble family of Talbot; Richard, Lord Talbot, of Eccleswall, who died in 1357, having derived it from his marriage with Elizabeth second daughter and coheir of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch, by Joan his wife, sister and coheir of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. He was succeeded by his son Gilbert, Lord Talbot, K.G., of Urchenfeld, Goodrich, and

Eccleswall, who died in 1387, leaving his son Richard, Lord Talbot, who died in 1397, and was the father of John, first Earl of Shrewsbury, whose descendants enjoyed it for several generations.

"I have not been fortunate enough to discover who Adam Hastings was: the numerous pedigrees of Hastings, to which I have referred, are deficient as regards any member of that family bearing the Christian name of Adam."

The Rev. WILLIAM DYKE, Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, communicated the following curious extract from "A Collection of funeralls made by St. John Gwylleym, son of John Gwyllym, sometimes Officer of Arès, by the name of Rouge Croix." This interesting volume once belonged to Anthony Wood, and bears his name—"Antonij à Wood, Oxon." It is now preserved in the library of Jesus College.

"It hath bin an Auncient Custome amongst the Romaynes, (the more to grace and honour the Exequies of theyr Emperours) that the chiefe Senators and Consulls did euer more undergoe the Beere. And did beare the same uppon theyr Showlders, in the solemnization of theyr funeralls and Pompous Progression with the corpse to the Grave. That Kinges themselves have not disdayned to honour the funerall of a Bishoppe: not only with theyr Royal Presence, but also to putt theyr Showlders to so meane an office as to the bearringe of a dead Corpse.

"Whereof there is a memorable example of John Kinge of Englands (who together with other kinges his confederates and allyes) bare the coffine and corpse of Hughe Bishoppe of Lincolne.

"That Spectacle so Royall to the behowlders was seconded with annother no less honorable to Kinge John (for humilitie in such Greatenes is more glorie then theyr glorie).

"When the Kinge, haveinge lately lefte Hugh Bishoppe of Lincolne (called ye Saynte, for the oppinion of unfeyned Integritye, though blemished with some Obstinaeyes, and surcharged with Legends of feyned Myracles) att London, verrey Sieke, where hymselfe with gracious care wente to visitte hym: And both confirmed his Testamente, and promised the like for other Bishoppes after.

"Heareinge that he was dead, and his corpse then a bringeinge into the Gates of Lincolne, He, with all the Princely Trayne, wente forth to meete it.

"The three Kings (though the Scottishe Kinge was to departe that very daye) with theyr Royal Alleyes, carryed the corpse on those Showlders, that are accustomed to upphoulde the weighte of whole kingedomes.

"From whome the greates Peeres received the same and bare it to the Churche Porche, whenne Three Arche Bishoppes and the Bishoppe conveyed it to the Quier. Lyeinge open-faced, Mytered, and in all Pontificall ornaments, with Gloves on his handes and a Ringe on his finger, was Interred with all Sollemnityes answerable.

"The kinges above mentioned, were John, kinge of Englands, William, kinge of Scottlande, and the kinge of Sowth Wales.

"The Arche Bishoppes then p'sente were, The Arche Bishoppe of Canturburye, of Dubline, of Ragusa, with thirteene Bishoppes and a multitude of Englishe, Scottishe, ffranche and Irishe Princes and Peeres.

"A moste rare presidente and harde to be seconded. That a Souraigne Kinge shoulde so grately honour his subiects funeralls, beinge the last Office of Pietie."

This remarkable instance of Royal consideration and respect towards that eminent prelate is related by Matthew Paris and Hoveden, on whose authority,

probably, it was added by the Herald to his collection of precedents. Brompton and Knyghton record only the solemn concourse of kings and prelates by which the obsequies of St. Hugh were attended.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, through MR. BABINGTON.—A bronze celt of the simple wedge-shape type, flat, without lateral flanges. It was found at Duxford, Cambridgeshire, and was presented to the Museum of the Society by C. Thornhill, Esq.—Two massive iron fetter-locks, recently found in a gravel-pit at Bottisham, near Cambridge, at a considerable depth. They were considered as bearing some resemblance in fashion to padlocks of iron, supposed to be of Anglo-Roman construction.

MR. BABINGTON presented also impressions from an engraving recently prepared under his direction, and exhibiting the Roman roads traversing Cambridgeshire.

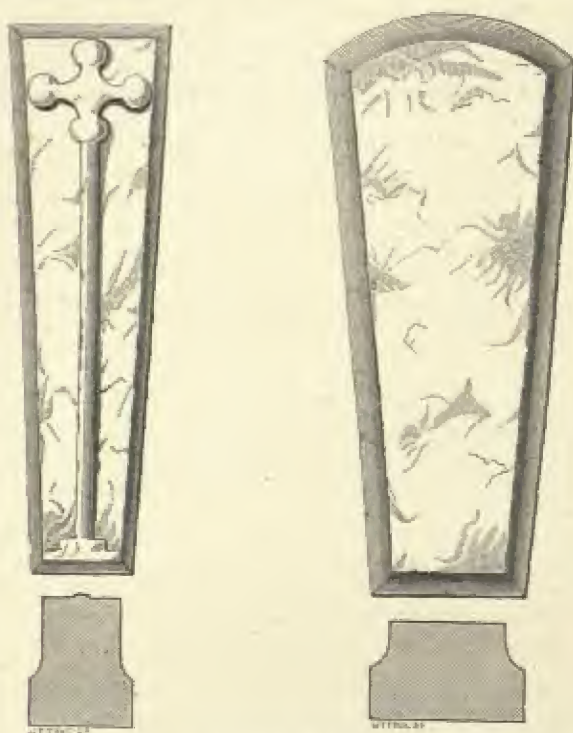
By MR. EMPSON.—A Romano-British vase, of dark-coloured coarse ware, with one handle; it was stated to have been found at Bath, near the Victoria Park; also, some other fictile vessels.—A collection of remarkable ancient Mexican ornaments, of gold, discovered in or near the margin of the Lake Guatavité, on the summit of a mountain ridge about eight leagues from Santa Fé. The lake had been accounted sacred by the aborigines, who were accustomed at certain seasons to throw into it treasures and offerings to their deities. Numerous precious objects have there been found, some of which were in the possession of the late Duke of Sussex. Those exhibited by Mr. Empson consisted of small grotesque idols, or amulets, of gold; an interesting ornament in the form of a cross; and some plates, supposed to have formed part of the decorations of the dress or armour of Montezuma. A singular gold idol, or grotesque ornament, of similar character to those in Mr. Empson's possession, is engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta* (Vol. v., plate 32).

Mr. Empson exhibited also an ovoid box of silver flagree, of very elegant workmanship, described as having been in the possession of Horace Walpole, and supposed to have contained a paschal egg, sent by the Roman Pontiff to Henry VIII., a purpose for which, by its dimension, it seemed well adapted.—Also, several Oriental weapons, of curious character.

By MR. WESTWOOD.—A rubbing from the curious sculptures on the font at Darenth, Kent, which had claimed the attention of several antiquarian writers. The subjects present a singular mixture; they comprise David playing on the harp;—the baptism of an infant by immersion;—a sagittarius;—a crowned king holding a short staff, surmounted by a disc;—three strange monsters and another beaten by a man. Some antiquaries have regarded these strange representations as partly sacred and partly cabalistic, whilst others would trace a symbolical import. Mr. Westwood considered the date of the costume to be the twelfth century. Each of the eight compartments is enclosed by plain columns, bearing rounded arches, which spring from regular Norman capitals, and with raised ornamental bosses. The decorative details are apparently of the Norman time; and Mr. Westwood pointed out especially the precise similarity of design, in some of the foliated tails of the monsters, to the foliage of the drawings in Cott. MS. Nero, C. iv. These sculptures are mentioned by Mr. Denne, in his remarks on the antiquity of the Church of Darenth, and its curious

vaulted chancel.⁶ An engraving of the font was executed for Mr. Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense;" and it has also been represented, with a fair degree of accuracy, in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1837.

By MR. EDWARD RICHARDSON.—A drawing, of the original size, representing a diminutive coffin-slab of Purbeck marble, of unusual form, being curved, instead of square, at the head. The dimensions are,—length, 21 in.; width, at head, 9 in.; at foot, 5½ in.; thickness, 3½ in. (See woodcut.) The upper surface was so decayed as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining whether it had borne a cross or other ornament. Around the edge runs a curved moulding, of Early English character, in depth 2 in., and in



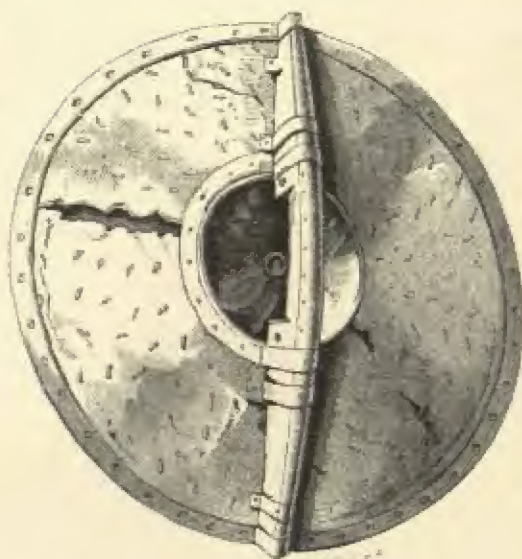
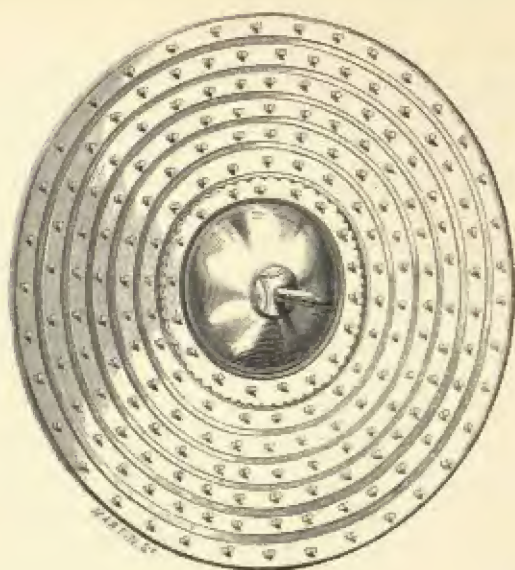
Miniature Cross-slab and Stone Coffin found at Old Shoreham.

width ¾ in. This little slab had been recently dug up in the churchyard at New Shoreham, in forming a grave near the N.E. corner. The sexton informed Mr. Richardson that remains of rubble walling, of great strength, still existed in that part of the churchyard, at no great depth, possibly the vestiges of a sepulchral chapel or *carnaria*. They are quite distinct from the old foundations of the nave. The rounded form is peculiar: an early example, with guilloche ornaments, was found in Cambridge Castle, and is represented in the Archaeologia.⁷ Mr. Franks observed that another exists at Loddon, Norfolk.

⁶ Archaeologia, vol. viii., p. 232.

⁷ Vol. xvii., p. 223. See also Boutell's Christian Monuments, p. 15.

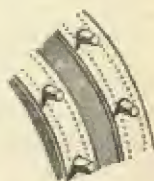




From the Armory at Hilton Park, Staffordshire.

By the REV. WILLIAM GUNNER.—A rubbing from the tomb of William de Basyng, Prior of Winchester. It represents a curious combination of the cross with the portraiture of the deceased, whose mitred head is seen at the top of the slab, traced by incised lines, the graduated shaft of the cross below it being in slight relief. This slab forms the covering of a low raised tomb, on the south side, adjacent to the east end of the choir, in Winchester Cathedral. The wide bevelled edge of the tomb bears an inscription upon three sides, accurately shown in the facsimile presented by Mr. Gunner.—✠ HIC · IACET · WILLELMVS · DE · BASYNGE · QVONDAM · PRIOR · ISTIVS · ECC'E · CVIVS · ANIME · PROPICIETUR · DEVS · ET · QVI · PRO · AIA · EIVS · ORAVERIT · III · ANNOS · C · ET · XLV · DIES · INDVLGENCIE · PERCIPIET. There were two Priors successively of this name; the first resigned in 1284, and was succeeded by another William de Basyng, who died in 1295, and was probably the dignitary thus commemorated. The privilege of using the mitre, crosier, and ring, rarely granted to any under the rank of an abbot, had been conferred upon the Prior of Winchester in the year 1254, by Pope Innocent IV.* The propriety, therefore, with which the mitre is found in this sepulchral effigy deserves notice, as a peculiarity of uncommon occurrence. It should be observed that a large cinquefoil is introduced immediately before the name WILLELMVS.

By MR. WILLIAM F. VERNON.—A rondache of the fifteenth century, of a very rare description. (See the accompanying representations.) It is formed of several layers of strong leather, well compacted together by brass rivets, which pass through concentric iron bands, seven in number, on the face of the shield. These circles of metal (measuring in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to $\frac{6}{10}$ in.) are placed at a little distance apart, the intervening spaces being about $\frac{1}{10}$ in. The shield is slightly concave, on the exterior side; it has a central *umbo*, to which is affixed a spike, 2½ in. long. The cavity formed by this boss served to protect the hand, as may be seen in the annexed representations. This kind of defence was ponderous: this



Profile of rondache, showing section of the umbo.

specimen weighs 4 lb. 13 oz. Its diameter is 16½ in. A similar buckler, found on the Battle-field near Shrewsbury, is in the possession of the Duke of Northumberland, and preserved in the Museum at Alnwick Castle.†

* This curious tomb, which has probably been removed from its original position, has been described by Gough, in his *Sep. Monum.*; and a representation, deficient in accuracy, is given by Mr.

Cutts in his *Manual of Cross-slabs*, plate 67.

† A rondache of this curious fashion is figured, also, in the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

By Mr. EDWARD HOARE, Local Secretary at Cork.—Representations of two singular relics, discovered in Ireland, coloured, in order to show their true appearance, and the brilliant hues and arrangement of the fictitious gems with which they are richly carved. These objects had been noticed in a communication by Mr. Lindsay to the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1844, one of them being then in his possession, the other in the Museum of the late Mr. Anthony, of Piltown. They are in the form of a large caterpillar, about 4 inches in length, of silver, set with pieces of glass, the prevalent colours being yellow and green, with a dark blue band on each side, and a red band, on one, along the back. They have been supposed to be amulets, fabricated with some notion of preservative virtue against the *conac*, or murrain, a caterpillar of like form, supposed by the Irish peasantry to be hurtful to their cattle. The workmanship bears some resemblance to that of Oriental ornaments; Mr. Hoare considers them to be of late medieval date.

MAY 3, 1850.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, BART., V.P., in the Chair.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND communicated the following particulars relative to the Egyptian relics exhibited at the previous meeting. Mr. Edmund Hopkinson, in whose possession they were, had informed him that upon inquiry he found that they were discovered, with various Roman remains, coins, keys, clasps, &c., on the supposed site of the ancient *Gleum*, in the suburbs of the city of Gloucester. They were found, about twenty years since, by a person named Sims, in a bed of gravel which he dug for sale in the neighbourhood, and were purchased from him by Mr. Bonnor, of Gloucester, from whom they had come into Mr. Hopkinson's possession, with various relics of Roman character, found at the same time. Mr. Hopkinson added, that he had been assured by a friend resident in Gloucester, and conversant with matters of antiquity, that similar objects had been found near the same locality, on other occasions; and that he had supposed them to be Roman imitations, possibly, or brought over by Roman soldiers who had served in Egypt. Without attempting to affirm the fact as thus stated, but which has been much called in question, it may certainly appear by no means improbable that some Egyptian relics should have thus been introduced into this country in Roman times. We are not aware of any instance of such discovery on record, with the exception of the scarabæus (of bronze?) dug up in the Isle of Sheppy, and exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, in 1792, by Mr. Deacon. It was found with a piece of red fictile ware, probably a patera or dish of "Samian," and a gold coin, at a considerable depth. It is not known where this relic now exists. A representation is given in the *Archæologia*.¹

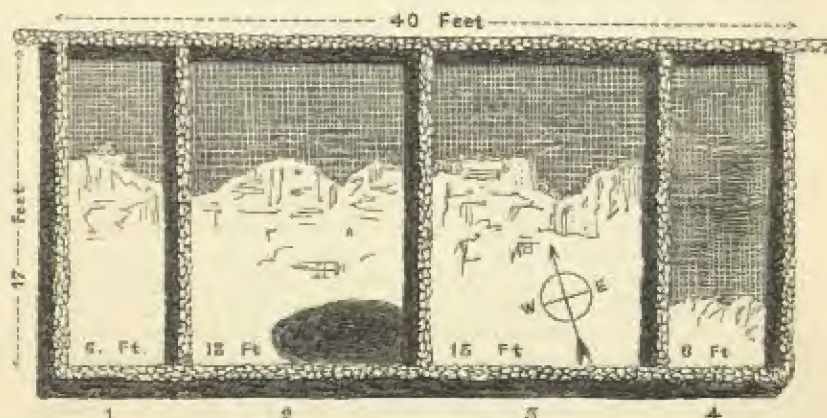
The relics communicated to his Grace by Mr. Hopkinson consist of a little figure of green porcelain, representing the divinity Ptah, or Osiris (Vulcan); a figure of lapis lazuli, representing Neith, wearing the crown of the lower world; Isis, having on her head her throne; a little figure of porcelain; a small figure of a cat of blue porcelain; three scarabæi, two of them sepulchral, apparently of calcareous stone and burnt basalt; the third

¹ *Archæologia*, vol. xi., Pl. XIX., p. 430.

of stone, coated with green enamel, seems to have been the setting of a ring, and bears on the reverse the name of the god *Amen ra*.²

SIR JOHN BOILEAU communicated the following account of his recent examination of some Roman remains in Hampshire.

"On the 2nd April, 1850, I went to Redenham, six miles from Andover, the seat of Sir John Pollen, Bart., and, remembering that last year I had seen, about a mile north of his house, in a field on the height, many fragments of Roman bricks and tiles, and also tesserae, such as were used in pavements, I ascertained from Sir John Pollen the following information:—About the year 1830 he first particularly noticed such remains, and became convinced that some Roman vestiges must be near; he therefore employed men to dig on the spot adjoining the north hedge of the field, at the east corner. "Here," says Sir John, "I hit upon the hypocaust of some ancient building. There were steps of brick earth down to it, the



roof was supported by circular bricks imposed one upon another to form a sort of columns, which supported a floor of plaster, about 5 inches thick, with scrolls of green and red at the corners; the floor, however, had fallen in, and was broken into small pieces. The flue was at the south-east corner, composed also of brick earth, about 8 inches square, but broken, and the inside filled with soot. We found here, also, quantities of oyster and muscle shells, with small bones of animals. Some of the pavements were of red brick, and some white, of a sort of calcined chalk; the latter were covered over carefully with a sort of stony slate, in form triangular, with nails, very broad in the head, sticking in at the angle (*apex*?)—no doubt, these composed the roofing of the building. We only found one coin, of the largest brass, I think of Constantine, but I have mislaid it; and a sort of vase or urn of black pottery."

The next morning, encouraged by these previous discoveries, Mr. Charles Long and I proceeded to the field and saw the spot where the diggings had been made and the hypocaust found; but every thing had been conveyed

² We are informed by Mr. Bonomi, that, as it is affirmed, Egyptian relics have been found in tombs in Spain and other parts of Europe. It must be observed that the fact

of the actual discovery of the objects above described, as having occurred with Roman remains in Gloucestershire, has been much called in question.

away by the peasantry, since 1830, and the site only appeared a hollow filled with large flints and a few fragments of tile, and some tesserae. Still we felt disposed to make further excavations, and immediately decided on putting four able men to work carefully to the immediate south of the hypocaust, conjecturing that if more building existed it would be to a sunny exposure. The next day, the 4th April, the men began early, and by the afternoon of the 5th we had laid bare long lines of flint wall, enclosing four oblong spaces, apparently having formed two small rooms, 17×13 ft. each; and two passages, 6×17 ft. each. The passage to the east was hollow in the whole length of its centre (concave), apparently having fallen in from the sides, but the pavement little disturbed by it. The plan we pursued was, when we hit on a bit of flint wall, to follow it and clear it out completely, and then clear the spaces included by these walls. The rooms and passages had portions of their pavement remaining, composed of small square tesserae of white or red colour, of rude work, without border or figure. It is possible, from two-thirds of the pavement of the two rooms having been removed, that there *may* have been in the now vacant parts a better sort of pattern, or finer work; but I doubt this, as there is no symptom of such work at the north side, which is well preserved.

We found neither coins nor pottery, nor any object of interest, excepting the fragment of an urn, some nails, excellent mortar, and the tesserae, and fragments of the stony slate alluded to by Sir J. Pollen, as probably composing the roof. This substance is not found anywhere in the immediate vicinity. Dr. Mantell states that it is the Freshwater limestone of the Wealden formation. The way the floor was laid showed great care; the soil having been removed till the workmen reached either a solid chalk or stiff clay, and then concrete was laid on, to the height required, to make the level for the tesserae, thus guaranteeing the inhabitants from all damp exhalations. The stone walls only remained about 8 inches above the pavements; they were set in strong mortar.

On the 6th, in the morning, we still continued our diggings, so as to lay bare a continuation east and west of the long north wall, but found no more rooms or pavement. I was then obliged to leave for London, and I understand the works ceased; but the following day (Sunday, the 7th) troops of boys and peasantry assembled on the spot, and carried away and picked out the tesserae, which probably induced Sir John Pollen not to continue digging. I have since learned from Sir John that he is aware of numerous remains in his neighbourhood. The beautiful specimen of pavement at Thruxton is distant only about three miles from the spot. Another, which has never been more than partially opened, on Mr. Best's estate, in the parish of Abbots-Anne; and he adds, "I have been told there is one at Clanville," (all these are places in the vicinity,) "but this I never saw." He has also supplied me with a fragment, the lower portion of a red vase, dug up at the west bridge of his own park, evidently Roman; and some horns, and fragments of pottery, from Privet Wood, in the park itself.

The vicinity of all the places which have been mentioned, to the great Roman Road leading from Old Sarum to Silchester, seems sufficiently to account for their locality, and suggests that they are Roman.

Perhaps some person who has studied the Roman roads and stations, accurately, of Wiltshire and Hampshire, may know whether the long nearly straight line of road, to be traced on the Ordnance Map, from Marlborough through Savernake Forest, in a south-east direction, although

a little lost near Fosbury, but then uninterruptedly continuing by Andover to Winchester, was also a Roman construction, uniting the northern and southern parts of this division of the country. If so, it would account still more for the frequent indications of Roman occupation which have been observed. Few have, I imagine, yet been investigated, and I believe that this tract of England would amply repay the student or amateur seeking to ascertain how thickly the Romans established themselves in spots intermediate to their great stations—as permanent inhabitants—and what were the size and style of the habitations they occupied.

The Rev. C. W. BINGHAM gave a notice of the discovery of a singular instrument of bronze, recently dug up in excavating for the foundation of a house at Dorchester, not far from what is usually considered to be its Roman wall. He brought the object for examination. (See the annexed representation; half original size.) It is a pair of forceps, of unknown use, formed of bronze, well-encrusted with *patina*, the length about 9 inches. The delicate perfection of their



Valve of forceps:
orig. size.

construction and the fine dentated edges of the valves, appear to indicate that it is an instrument of surgical use. It had been regarded by some antiquaries as destined to trim the wick of a Roman lamp, being well adapted to draw it out, or serve as a pair of snuffers to remove the *fungi*. Mr. AULJO observed, that a pair of bronze forceps, with the extremities dentated, had been found at Herculaneum, and are now preserved in the

Musco Borbonico. The extremities differ in form, being pointed and recurved, one of them concave, the other convex; they are armed with teeth, which fit into each other; the intention seems to have been analogous to that of the object exhibited by Mr. Bingham. The length is 7 inches $8\frac{1}{2}$ lines, Neapolitan measure. (Mus. Borb., vol. xiv., pl. 36.) The Italian antiquary Vulpes supposes that they were used to extract fragments of bone, arrow-heads, &c., from wounds, or to take up arteries: he considers them to be similar to the instrument described by Celsus (*De Medicina*, lib. viii., cap. 4) and Galen,—the *ostraga*. The form of the forceps for trimming the lamp is different from this.—Mr. Bingham exhibited also an interesting specimen of Kimmeridge coal, partly fashioned into an armlet, and exhibiting distinct marks of the lathe.

Mr. W. WYNN FROULKES read a very interesting memoir on the recent examination of a barrow, at Gorsedd Wen, in the parish of Llangollen, county of Denbigh. This tumulus measures 26 yards in diameter, and 6 feet in height; it is bell-shaped, or, more strictly, is, what Sir R. Hoare called, a "broad barrow."

It is situated on the apex of an eminence, forming part of a farm in the county of Denbigh, called Gorsedd, then belonging to F. R. West, Esq., M.P., about two miles west of the village of Syllatyn, Offa's Dyke; traversing in a direction from north-east to south-west; there defining the bounds of England, and Wales lies about 150 yards to the south-east of it: the river Morlas, now a trickling rill, rising about 150 yards to the north-



west, flows past it eastward, down a deep ravine called Craignant; and rather further off to the north-west is a place called "Tyn-y-ryhd," near the banks of this river, which signifies—"the house on or of the Ford." The position of the tumulus, with reference to this river, as well as its local connexion with the farm already named, called Gorsedd Wen, afforded ground for belief that it might be the tomb of Gwen, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen, Prince of the Cambrian Britons, during the sixth century.

The farm Gorsedd then is identified with a place called, in one of the poems of Llywarch Hen, (whose posthumous renown is greater as a poet than as a sovereign,) Gorsedd Gorwynnion; while, in another of his poems, "An elegy on his old age," the death of his son, on the Ford of the Morlas, is passionately described.

The investigation commenced on the 5th of March, by cutting a trench from the north-west to the south-east across it; the party consisted of Mr. W. W. E. Wynne, President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association; Rev. R. Williams; Mr. Dawes; and Mr. Smith, agent to Mr. West.

The outer covering, to the depth of 18 inches, consisted of sward and soil, in which were found, at a few inches beneath the sward, on the south-east side, pieces of slate laid horizontally, as if for a covering; but, as no slate was found on the other sides of the tumulus, their presence on the south-east might have resulted from accident; there is, however, no slate in the neighbourhood. After cutting through the soil there appeared large boulder, or pebble stones, among which were found wood-ashes, and occasionally pieces of burnt stone: the outmost stones on the north-west were much larger than those nearer the centre.

When commencing the trench on the S.E., there was found, next to the floor, a layer of wood-ashes and burnt soil, to the depth of several inches, whence it was inferred that this was the site of a funeral fire. The interior of the tumulus was a cairn, formed of lime-sand, grist, and other stone, with which much charcoal was intermixed, the outmost stones being the largest; the interior consisting of smaller stones, scarcely larger than the broken stone now used for repairing roads.

Beneath the cairn was a structure of clay with which a quantity of charcoal and some small stone were mixed. It was 3 or 4 inches in thickness, and evinced extraordinary tenacity, resembling in colour and substance, as the workmen not inaptly suggested, "cart-wheel grease."

Beneath the stratum, about the centre of the *cairn*, appeared the deposit, the remains of a skeleton, measuring *in situ* 6 feet 2 inches, which had been laid at length on its back in a shallow grave, about 18 inches deep, cut in the lime rock, here appearing at the original surface. The right-arm was folded over the breast; and just where the hand would have come, over the left breast, was found a bronze dagger-blade, the point of which was broken off. The clay was tightly rammed about the bones, and was quite blackened by the intermixture of charcoal with it.

Besides the skeleton, were found, within 5 or 6 feet to the south-east of it, beneath some large stones, each of which required the united strength of three men to lift, the bones and teeth of some animals; and in the *cairn*, about 15 inches *above* and *over* the skeleton, lay a piece of iron, which Mr. Wynne has supposed to be part of a sword or dagger blade near the hilt. Near the same spot was noticed a piece of iron, apparently a rivet.

From the manner in which the charcoal was traced throughout the grave, and indeed the whole *cairn*, there can be no doubt that the fire was

contemporaneous with the interment; yet, singular as it may appear, Mr. Quekett, on examining a portion of the skull, with ashes adhering to it, and of the fore-arm and the animal bones, said, that neither had been burnt. From the fore-arm bone, and before he was aware of the measurement of the skeleton *in situ*, he judged the height of the deceased to have been about 6 feet 7 inches; which agrees remarkably with the measurement already given, which was made from the top of the skull to the *ankle-joint only*. He guessed the age to have been between forty and fifty years. The animal bones were those of sheep and deer.

"In writing hereafter more fully on this subject (Mr. Ffoulkes observed), I shall show, that, on comparing the structure of this tumulus, and the mode of interment, with various passages of Llywarch Hen's Poems, there is much that is worthy of attention. For the present, pursuing the subject from what I have already premised, such being the nature of our discoveries, the structure of the tumulus and the mode of interment afford a presumption that the tumulus belongs to a comparatively late period; hence it would be no inconsistency to suppose that the warrior entombed beneath it fell about the middle of the sixth century. Then, turning to Welsh history, we find dates which prove that Gwen must have fallen before the year A.D. 546—for Llywarch Hen, his father, who outlived all his sons, died in that year—and probably subsequent to the year A.D. 530; and, taking into consideration the historic fact that Gwen fell at the Ford of the Morlas, the position of this tumulus within 150 yards of that river, the name of the neighbouring farm "Tyn-y-rhyd," the probability that Gwen would be buried near to where he fell, the coincidence between the dates ascertained from history and the evidence of time derived from the character both of these discoveries and of the tumulus itself, the fact that no other tumulus of similar character exists on the banks of the river Morlas, the local name of the site of the tumulus, "Gorsedd Wen," and its associations, surely there appears ground for believing that this tumulus is the tomb of Gwen, the son of Llywarch Hen."

This tumulus, and its claims to be the tomb of Gwen, will be more fully discussed in the September Number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

Mn. WINSTON exhibited a series of specimens of ancient ruby glass, from the commencement of the thirteenth to the end of the sixteenth century; also several pieces of modern ruby glass; and drawings of sections of the glass as seen through a microscope.

The result of Mr. Winston's observations was, that the manufacture of all the ancient ruby glass was substantially the same; that the colouring matter was principally oxide of copper, as stated in the "*Mappæ Clavicula*," by Eraclius de Artibus Romanorum, and other writers; and that the glass was blown; but that, in course of time, the manufacture varied somewhat in its method. That the greatest change took place about 1380, after which time the glass was almost always smoothly coloured, whereas previously its colour was in general streaky and uneven. That this change in the manufacture took place precisely at the period when glass paintings were becoming less mosaic and more pictorial in character. That it was impossible not to be struck with the coincidence, or to suppose that it was accidental. A minute examination of certain pieces of modern ruby glass, which, by reason of an accident in the manufacture, exhibited the colour streaky and uneven, somewhat after the manner of the ruby glass previously to 1380, had convinced Mr. Winston of the substantial identity

of the modern manufacture with the ancient ; notwithstanding the very great difference in appearance that existed between the modern ruby glass and the ancient of that early period. It appears useless to copy Early English windows so long as this difference between the modern and ancient ruby glass existed. In proof of this, Mr. Winston referred, without making any exception, to the modern windows placed, within the last few years, in Ely Cathedral. In conclusion, Mr. Winston called attention to a piece of modern ruby glass, made by blowing, in express imitation of some ancient glass of the thirteenth and early part of the fourteenth century, in March last, by Mr. Hartley of Newcastle, at the instigation of Mr. Ward, the glass painter. This was, as Mr. Winston believed, the first instance of such an imitation ; and although the glass produced was not identical with the original model, yet it certainly came nearer to it than any other substitute.

THE REV. WILLIAM DYKE gave the following account of an ancient tumulus near Monmouth.—On the north-west side of Dixon Church, in a field adjoining the turnpike-road, is a mound of rather large dimensions, measuring from north to south 114 feet ; from east to west, 142 feet ; in circumference, (taken along the middle of the ditch,) 420 feet, and in height from the bottom of the ditch, about 7 feet. In the map in Cox's History of Monmouthshire it is marked as a camp ; in the town of Monmouth the field in which it stands is known as " the Camp-field," but as " Clapper's " in the map of the estate. The local tradition is that the mound was occupied as a battery by Cromwell. On Aug. 17th, 1849, Mr. Dyke, accompanied by the Rev. William Oakley and the Rev. John Wilson, with the kind permission of Miss Griffin, the proprietor, and Mr. Humphreys the tenant, commenced an examination by opening a trench, about two-thirds of the height on the south-east side. At about three feet deep they met with fragments of Roman pottery and a small piece of iron. A few inches deeper, on a layer of burnt wood and ashes, in thickness from one to three inches, were found a piece of iron three inches, and an iron stud of one inch in length. The ashes were lying on a rough bed of stones and iron slag, which seemed to have been disposed on the original surface of the ground as a floor of the funeral pile. The pottery was of various thicknesses and degrees of hardness, and exhibited very different applications of art and skill in attempering it. Some pieces were thick, dark, and rough ; some thin, red, and more or less glazed ; one glazed piece, of an inch and a quarter wide, and of a greenish hue, has indented edges, and may have formed part of a handle of a vessel. All the pottery is turned in a lathe, and with few exceptions well burnt in the fire ; one small piece is of that bright red ware called " Samian." Following the ashes towards the centre of the mound, on the surface a number of stones set on edge was found, and an opportunity afforded of examining the mode of construction. On the ashes lying on the original surface of the soil, the upper surface of what is now the trench was regularly disposed to the thickness of twelve to fifteen inches of red clay, on this was a layer of darker mould about six inches, and above this a keen gravel, making (of the artificially raised soil) six feet in the centre, and three where the excavation commenced. Slightly to the west of the centre of the mound the ashes were found to cease ; and as their thickness was greater towards the east, they were traced in that direction for twenty feet from the extreme westerly point of excavation. In this part were found considerable portions of broken pottery, bones of birds, an iron blade three

inches long, with the bone haft in which it had been fixed by an iron tang passing through the entire length of the haft; another piece of iron eight inches long, with a projection on each side, but not opposite each other; a comb composed of three pieces of bone, joined by iron rivets disposed at intervals of half an inch. Here again the diminution of the thickness of the ashes, and the rapid approach to the side of the mound, intimated the propriety of a change in the direction of the excavation. The ashes were again a guide as before; as they diminished towards the edge of the fire, the pottery increased in quantity until both ceased.

A space of twenty feet square had now been searched; teeth of deer, boars, and cattle; the bones of these animals as well as those of birds; implements of bone and iron; portions of Roman bricks, tiles, and of not less than forty vessels, as determined by the various rims; flints, charred wood, and the ashes of a very large fire, of which the limits had been traced; all these had been found, and yet what was sought had not been brought to light. No human bones, no sepulchral urn were discovered. In so large an area, of which only about twenty feet square had been examined, the precise spot of the position of the person interred might easily escape detection; but sufficient had been discovered to prove to those acquainted with the contents of similar tumuli opened in different parts of England, that this mound is commemorative of the cremation of some Romanised Briton, and at whose funeral solemnities numerous offerings of honey, milk, blood, &c., were probably made.

MR. NESBITT gave the following notice of some curious sepulchral slabs, of which rubbings were exhibited.—One of them is in the church of Playden, about a mile from Rye, in Sussex. The casks, with the crossed mash-stick and fork, tell plainly enough that it commemorates a brewer; the legend is in Flemish, and appears to read: "*Hier is begraven Cornelis Zoetmanns, bidt voer de ziele*;" i. e., "Here is buried Cornelius Zoetmanns, pray for the soul." For the sake of comparison, Mr. Nesbitt also sent a rubbing of a remarkable brass, existing in the cathedral of Bruges, in the legend of which the same formula will be seen to occur. The slab is not dated, but it seems to be not very different in date from the brass, i. e. of the early part of the XVth century. This last is one of the finest memorials of its age now existing. It represents a knight, "*Maertin heere Van der Capelle*," who died in 1452: he is in armour, with an heraldic tabard; his helm, with crest and lambrequins, is under his head. The diapering of the field, and the enrichments of the bordure, are singularly elaborate.

The other slab is in the church of All Saints', Hastings, and appears to be also of Flemish work. It presents the broad border for the inscription, common in Flemish slabs and brasses, and the panels enclosing shields at the angles correspond most closely in form with those of the brass at Bruges. The legend was in low relief; it is, unfortunately, entirely obliterated, excepting the word "*anno*."

This slab is mentioned in a paper by Mr. Price, in the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*, Vol. II. p. 180; he surmises that it is the memorial of Richard Mechyng, of Hastings, whose will, dated 1436, is there given. The material of both these slabs is a hard blue-grey marble, not the ordinary Sussex marble, but the carboniferous limestone, which composes the hills of the neighbourhood of Liège and of the banks of the Meuse, and which has long been largely employed in the pavements of the

churches throughout Flanders. The slab at Playden contains many remains of corallines, and of the stems of encrinites, characteristic fossils of the carboniferous formations; and the slab at Hastings contains corallines of the same species.

MR. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the following notice of British remains discovered in Norfolk:—On Roughton Heath, near Cromer, Norfolk, are several tumuli, all of which have been considerably diminished in height, from the circumstance of the heath and earth adhering to the roots being from time to time pared off for fuel. On the 28th and 30th of last July, I caused three of these mounds to be opened. I first had a trench cut from east to west, in a tumulus called "Rowbow Hill;" and about two feet below the surface there appeared a deposit of wood-ashes and charcoal, fragments of which continually occurred, until the workmen arrived at the level of the natural soil, about five feet from the top of the mound. Here, resting on the natural ground, we came upon a mass of burnt human bones carefully pounded. On breaking up this mass with the fingers, we found imbedded in it four jet beads. Two of these are long and thin, but larger at the middle than at the extremities; the other two resemble barrels in form. We then tried a small tumulus near the Cromer and Norwich road. In this a few ashes and bits of charcoal were all that turned up. On the 30th, I again resumed operations on a large tumulus situate on the corner of the heath, near Roughton Mill. This mound, round which traces of a ditch are observable, is about sixty-one paces in circumference, and, like the others, commands a beautiful and extensive view. Through this I had a wide trench dug from north to south, and, as in the former instance, small pieces of charred wood began occasionally to occur about two feet from the surface. About a foot below this, in the centre of the mound, we discovered a large round stone, much resembling a stone cannon-shot; and a foot below we brought to light another large deposit of charred wood, extending nearly five feet in a westerly direction. This deposit was about three feet across, and seemed to taper off to a point at either end. This lay on the natural soil; where also, at the southern extremity of the mound, and about six feet from the top of the barrow, we came upon a large mass of burnt bones, pounded like those found in the mound first explored. We got this mass out entire, and with great difficulty separated it with repeated blows of a spade. It was about three feet in circumference, and contained no beads or other articles. The tumuli were all composed of sand, in which very few stones, and those only of small size, had been allowed to remain. No large ones, indeed, appeared, except the stone ball above mentioned, and another, also of a rounded form. Both of these were in the tumulus last explored. The ball might have been left there accidentally; but its position immediately above the deposit of charcoal makes that supposition appear unlikely. Might it not have been used as a sling-stone or offensive weapon?—a use for which it would be well adapted by its rounded shape. In having a cross trench dug, two smaller deposits of charred wood appeared,—one at the north, and the other at the east side of the mound; where also a small fragment of pottery was discovered. It was only about an inch and a half in length, and was the only piece found during the excavations. It is a curious fact that beads, of *precisely* similar form, material, and workmanship to those above described as being discovered among the burnt bones, have been lately found, with some other jet ornaments, with a human skeleton, in

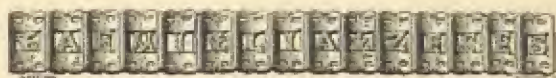
GOLD RINGS, FOUND IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.



Gold Ring, found at Pierce Bridge.
In the possession of the Dowager Duchess of Cleveland.



Gold Ring, found at Warkworth.
In the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.



Gold Ring, found at Colchester, near Coybridge.
In the possession of the Duke of Northumberland.

[The outline shows the size of the hoop in its present impaired condition.]

Soham Fen, Cambridgeshire. The skeleton is supposed to be that of a female. It was accompanied by a large number of hazel-nuts, turned black by the peaty soil. This may be regarded as a fact of some interest, as seeming to point out that two modes of interment—by cremation and by burial—were practised at the same period.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

BY THE DOWAGER DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND.—A curious ring of pure gold (weight, 182 grains. See woodcut). It was found with Roman remains at Pierse Bridge (AD TISAM), county of Durham, where the vestiges of a rectangular encampment may be very distinctly traced, as shown in the plan given by Mr. Maclauchlan in the previous volume of the *Journal*.⁴ This work, on the northern bank of the river Tees, which separates Yorkshire from Durham, was evidently intended to protect the ford, by which the Roman road leading from *Cataractonium* there communicated with the line progressing towards Scotland. The hoop, wrought by the hammer, is joined by welding the extremities together; to this is attached an oval facet, the metal engraved in intaglio, the impress being two human heads *respectant*, probably male and female, the prototype of the numerous "love seals" of a later period, of which so many examples have been communicated to the Institute. The device on the ring in her Grace's possession is somewhat effaced, but evidently represented two persons gazing upon each other. This is not the first Roman example of the kind found in England. The device appears on a ring, apparently of that period, found on Stanmore Common, in 1781.⁵ On the mediæval seals alluded to the heads are usually accompanied by the motto, "Love me, and I thee," to which also a counterpart is found amongst relics of a more remote age. Galeotti, in his curious illustrations of the "*Gemma Antiquæ Litteratæ*," in the collection of Ficoroni, gives an intaglio engraved with the words, "AMO TE AMA ME."⁶ The discovery of this interesting ring having been brought under the notice of the Duke of Northumberland by Mr. Denham, of Pierse Bridge, through his Grace's kindness, permission was obtained for its exhibition to the Institute.

His Grace sent, also, for exhibition a beautiful ring of pale-coloured gold (weight, 157 grains), set with a ruby-coloured gem, surrounded with filagree work, the hoop beaded with small circles, punched, as on work of the Saxon age. (See woodcut.) It was discovered, about 1812, by a boy who was ploughing near Watershaugh, a little above Warkworth Mills, Northumberland, and found the ring fixed on the point of the ploughshare. It came into the possession of Miss Watson, of Warkworth, by whom it was presented to the late Duke of Northumberland.—Another gold ring, set with a sapphire, found, in 1808, at Prudhoe Castle: weight, 64 grains. It is of a peculiar form, the bezil projecting with a peak of considerable height, surmounted by the setting. This type of ring may be seen in the *Archæologia*, Vol. viii., pl. 30. Date, XIVth cent.? In the collection of Mr. Fitch, at Norwich, there are two rings of this fashion; one of them remarkable as being *bifid*, the prominent peaks set, one with a blue, the other with a red,

⁴ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 217. ⁵ Camden's *Britannia*, edit. by Gough, vol. i., p. cxx., pl. ii.

⁶ *Francisci Ficoronii Gemmae, &c. Romæ*, 1757, p. 2.

stone, analogous perhaps to the *annulus bigemmeus* of a more remote age.—Another gold ring, discovered in January 1840, in a field called Colchester, about a mile west of the Roman station of Corbridge, Northumberland, on the north side of the Tyne, on the estates of the Duke. The site is supposed to be that anciently occupied by a Roman town, the ruins still remaining about 18 inches beneath the surface, and numerous coins of gold and other metals have been found at various times. It has been regarded by Horsley and other writers as the *Corstopitum* of the first *Iter*, and known by the name Corburgh or Corbow, Corcester, Carchester, &c. This relic is not, however, of the Roman age. Its date is probably about 1500. It is ornamented with curiously pierced work, forming an inscription, the meaning of which remains unexplained. The ring has unfortunately suffered much injury, being of so delicate a fabric. The accompanying representations show the arrangement of the letters, and the size of the ring in its damaged condition: weight, 75 grains.—A small ring of base metal, found in a mountain called Benroi (?), on the county Mayo: weight, 21 grains. It bears an inscription in rudely-traced characters, supposed to be of talismanic import, and accurately shown in the annexed woodcuts, amongst the representations of these curious relics submitted to our readers with the kind permission of his Grace. The learned Irish archaeologist, Dr. Todd, on examination of the inscription on the ring last described, states that the characters are not Irish; and cites several inscribed ornaments in the rich Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, discovered in Ireland; but the legends are not intelligible to scholars in that country. They may be connected with the class of talismanic rings (*annuli virtuos*), of which various examples have been given in this *Journal* (Vol. iii., pp. 267, 358).—

RECEIVED AT THE



Talismanic Ring, Benroi.

A flattened bead of beautiful hyaline glass, ornamented with spots of opaque blue and white paste, each forming a small spiral on its surface. It was found near Corbridge, Northumberland: diameter, about 1 inch. Glass beads of this kind have frequently been ascribed to the Early British period, and may possibly have been first brought to these Islands by traders, for the purposes of barter: similar ornaments have been found frequently in Italy, and it is probable that they are to be met with amongst the relics of Anglo-Roman, as they certainly are amongst those of Saxon, times.—The Duke of Northumberland sent likewise a sketch, representing the gold armlets found near Bowes, during the autumn of 1849. They are six in number, varying in weight, and in the extremities, which are more or less dilated; they were found in digging in a garden, in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Tunstall, of Bowes, Barnard Castle, and remain in his

possession. The weight of these rings is 3137 gr., 2688 gr., 1380 gr., 730 gr., 725 gr., and 471 gr.; or together, 19 oz. 11 gr. Although penannular ornaments of gold, of this type, are by no means of great rarity in England, and have been found in profuse variety in Scotland, it were much to be desired that the entire hoard could be deposited in the National collection. Mr. Tunstall, it has been stated, at first demanded the extravagant price of a thousand guineas, but it is believed that 130*l.* would now be accepted for the whole, the intrinsic value being about 75*l.* See notices of discoveries of these plain penannular armillæ in England, in this *Journal*, Vol. vi., p. 59; and Sir William Betham's *Memoir* "on the Ring Money of the Celts," *Trans. of Roy. Irish Acad.* Vol. xvii. Macculloch has recorded a curious instance of the discovery of eighteen such gold rings, in one spot, in Isla. The penannular shape caused them to be converted into handles for a chest of drawers, the finder being ignorant of their value.⁷

The REV. J. W. HEWETT, of St. Nicholas' College, Shoreham, presented several rubbings of indents of brasses and incised slabs, from the parish churches in Cambridge. From St. Clement's Church,—an indent of a cross, in the centre of which appears to have been represented the head of the deceased; round the margin the following inscription:—

✠ ICI : GIST : YOVN : DE : HELYSINGHAM : CLERK :
IADIS : MEYRE : DE : CAVNBRIGGE : PAR : CHARITE :
PRIET : PVR : LVI : QE [LALME : ENDORMIE : EN : PAIX :
SERR]A : KARAVTE : IOVRS : DE PARDOVN : AVERA :
QI MORVST : LA QVYNTÉ : IOVR : DE : IVEN : LE : AN :
DE : GRACE : DE : SEYGNOR : MYL TREISCENT :
VINGTE : NEVIME :

This curious slab was, in Blomefield's time, broken, and the fragments placed in different parts of the church; it is now put together in the central aisle, though entirely covered by fixed seats, which were removed in order that this rubbing might be obtained. The portions of the inscription within brackets, now illegible, are supplied from Cole's MSS.

Also, from St. Clement's Church.—The indent of figures of a man in armour, about 1420; and of a civilian and his wife, under a double canopy, date about 1410.

From All Saints' Church.—The indent of an effigy of a priest, under a fine triple canopy, with marginal inscription. Early fifteenth century.

From St. Edward's Church.—Portions of the indent of a knight and lady, about 1390; and two later groups of a man, his wife, and children. Early sixteenth century.

From Great St. Mary's.—A curious slab, on which appears an incised cross; in the centre of the cross—IHS, and at the ends of the arms,—NAER—REX—IVDE—ORV. Over this have been inserted brass plates, representing a man, his wife and children, now gone; and in the indent of the inscription to these figures is a deeper indent of another inscription, probably of earlier date.

⁷ Macculloch, *Western Islands*, vol. ii. p. 233.

From Orwell, Cambridgeshire.—A very fine incised cross.

By MR. ROHDE HAWKINS.—A covered cup of elegant workmanship, stated to have been found, with a paten and two enamels, in a stone coffin at Hill Court, near Thornbury, Gloucestershire. There are some ancient buildings, connected with the church at that place, described as cloisters; over these was a chamber, the wall of which adjoining to the church falling into decay was taken down, and in the centre of it was discovered a large stone coffin, containing a skeleton, which quickly mouldered to dust, and the ancient relics above mentioned. St. Augustine's Abbey, at Bristol, had possessions in the parish of Hill, and the building now known as Hill Court is traditionally regarded as having been a monastic establishment. The cup had been described as a chalice, but its form and decorations appeared to indicate a secular intention.

SIR JAMES RAMSAY, Bart, presented to the Institute a facsimile of gilt metal, representing a beautiful gold armilla, recently discovered in the Moor of Rannock, Perthshire, and now in the possession of Lady Menzies. It is of the class of tore-ornaments, and bears much resemblance to the gold armlets found at Largo (Archæol. Journal, vol. vi., p. 53); but the metal has more solidity, and the spiral ribbon has fewer involutions, and is somewhat wider, measuring at the broadest part rather more than half an inch. The spiral diminishes in width towards the extremities, and they terminate in blunted hooks, as in the specimens above mentioned, forming the fastening. This ornament is too large for the wrist, and may have been worn over the dress, or upon the upper joint of the arm.

MR. WAY took occasion to call attention to the prejudice which must attend the maintenance of the existing law of treasure-trove. The society would learn with regret, that in consequence of the liberal permission of Mrs. Durham, of Largo House, that the precious relics, discovered many years since, near her residence in Fifeshire, should be brought to London, through the kindness of Mr. Dundas of Arniston, for exhibition at the meetings of the Institute, a claim had been made by the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, requiring that the treasure should be ceded to the crown. A discussion ensued, in which several members present signified their conviction that objects of the greatest value, in prosecuting the research into National Antiquities, must constantly be condemned to the crucible by the finders, or never brought forward for the purposes of Science, if this feudal right were enforced. A more liberal system had been adopted in the states of Denmark, with the most advantageous results; and the peasants constantly brought precious objects which they had discovered, and by which the Royal Museum of Antiquities had been recently much enriched, the finder being in all cases assured of receiving a fair price for the treasure which had fallen in his way.

The feeling of the meeting was strongly expressed in favour of a Requisition, addressed with the utmost respect and consideration, that the law of treasure-trove might in some manner be so modified, as to obviate the serious obstacle which it now presents to the extension of Archæological investigations.

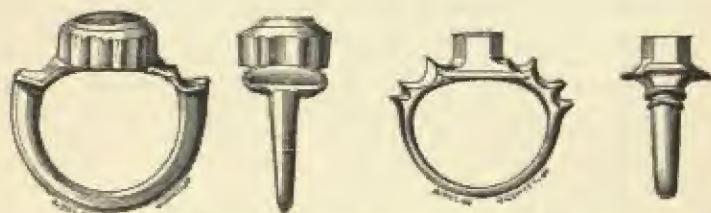
By SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart.—A beautiful little specimen of Greek fictile manufacture, a miniature vase or unguentary, with two handles, like an amphora, the lower part being precisely in the form and of the natural size of an almond, stated to have been one of the symbols of the Island of Ægina, where this relic was found in a tomb, by E. J. Dawkins, Esq.,

British Minister in Greece, in 1828.³ Length of the vase, 2½ inches. Reddish-coloured ware, with partial lustrous glaze of dark colour.

By MR. AULDJO.—Several antique objects of *terra cotta*, discovered at Calvi near Capua, built on the site of the Etruscan city of *Cales*, celebrated for its fictile manufacture and its wine. They consisted of an *antefixa*, a female head, and on one side a hand grasping a fan or lotus leaf.—A female mask, for a performer on the stage; the features of beautiful character and gentle expression. It is perforated with small holes at the sides and on the forehead, to attach it to the head of the actor.—A small medallion, the face of a Gorgon.—A caricature statuette of Vertumnus,—a little figure bearing a basket of fruit; probably a child's toy.—Two pugilists; their hands armed with the *caestus*. These little figures are curious and interesting, as representing the short curly-haired Nubian boxers, with the thick lips and flat noses, sufficiently denoting their origin.

By MR. W. W. WYNN, President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.—Drawings of various weapons of bronze, found in 1848-49, near Ebnall, Shropshire, with three palstaves and two singular objects of unknown use, resembling short blunt chisels.—Also part of a bronze sword, the point broken off, a gouge, coated with bright polished *œrugo*, and a bronze chisel, found at Porkington, the seat of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P. The last is an uncommon type: one is figured in Bateman's *Antiquities of Derbyshire*, p. 8. These relics are in the possession of Mrs. Ormsby Gore.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A series of rings; two of them found in a Roman villa at Chesterford, 1848, one set with an intaglio of blue paste; another of iron, set with a red paste, found in the Borough Field, at the same place;—a gold ring, set with an intaglio, on ribbon onyx, found in a stone sarcophagus at York;—a silver betrothal ring, parcel-gilt (fourteenth



Bronze Signet Rings, found with Roman remains in Cambridgeshire.
From the Hon. R. Neville's Museum at Audley End.

century), found at Chesterford in 1845, inscribed *INC NAZARE*, the hoop fashioned with clasped hands; another, of similar form (fifteenth century), parcel-gilt, found at Bury St. Edmund's—*INC NAZAREN' REX IVDEORVM*;—a ring of silver gilt (time, Henry VII.), with bevelled facets, engraved with figures of saints, found at the Borough Field, Chesterford;—a latten ring, found in the Thames, 1846, the impress is the Virgin and Child;—another ring of latten—the—found in repairing Weston Church, Suffolk; within is inscribed, in *æco salus*;—a gold signet ring, found at York; the impress is a scutcheon of the arms of the Pinckney family, *circa* 1650 (five fusils in fesse, charged with a crescent for difference, within a bordure engrailed;

³ The tortoise is the usual emblem of *Ægina*.

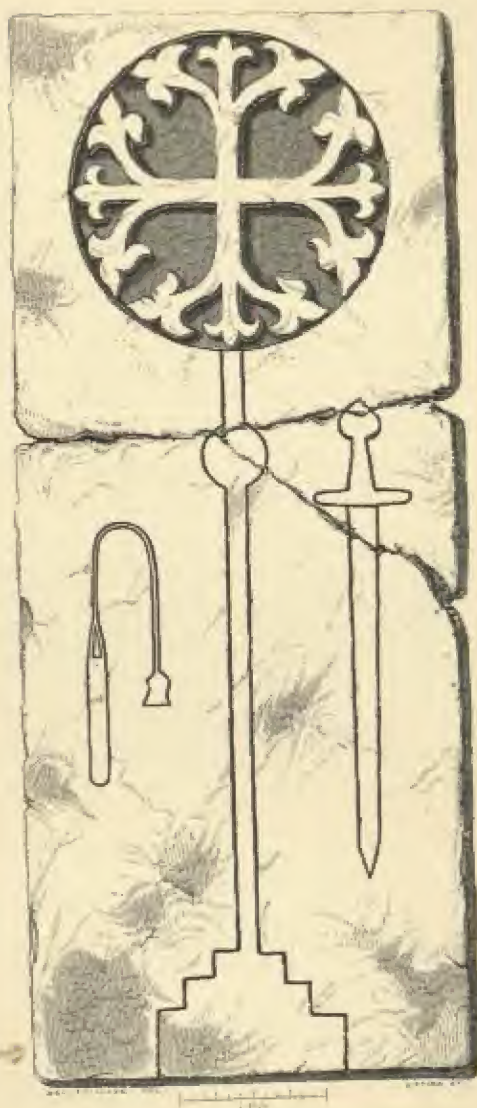
crest, a demi-lion rampant);—a gold betrothal ring (seventeenth century), two hands holding a crowned heart;—a serjeant-at-law's gold ring (as supposed), the hoop three-eighths of an inch in width, and of equal thickness —* *LEX REGIS PRÆSIDIUM*; it was found at Wimbish, Essex, in 1847.

By MRS. BAKER, of Stamford. Two rings, one of them of gold, stated to have been found, with the remains of an ecclesiastic, in a stone coffin, near Winchester; it bears a representation of St. Christopher;—the other of silver, found at Exton, Rutlandshire. It is a decade-ring, with 10 knobs, and a central projection engraved with a cross.

By T. LISTER PARKER, Esq.—A rubbing from the singular cross-slab, recently discovered at Sawley Abbey, near Clitheroe, Yorkshire: accompanied by a careful reduced drawing, by the Rev. S. J. Allen, of Easingwold, from which the representation here given has been supplied. In the course of the past autumn, the Earl de Grey had directed excavations to be made and the accumulated rubbish to be removed from the site of the abbey-church, disclosing to view a very interesting pavement of decorative tiles in the nave and transepts. Two small chapels were found on the eastern side of each of the transepts, laid with a kind of mosaic flooring, the tiles not being enriched with ornament, like those in the nave, but of various forms, arranged in geometrical designs. In one of the transepts was found a slab, (here represented), bearing no inscription, and remarkable on account of the singular symbol, the intention of which has been much questioned. Many fine fragments of sculpture, coloured glass, alabaster effigies, ornaments of brass, &c., had also been found. It has been suggested that the symbol in question may represent a military flail, a staff-sling, or a whirl-bat, as the sword, represented on the other side of the cross, seems to indicate clearly the warlike habits of the deceased. Mr. Lister Parker communicated a letter from Mr. Charles A. Buckler, expressing his opinion that this device is indicative of the occupation of the deceased, as the sword is a token of his gentle descent. He considers it to be the notary's penner and ink-horn, to be seen on Medieval brasses and effigies, appended to the girdle. He had noticed, likewise, the same device on scutcheons in the panels of a tomb at the end of the N. transept of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. Mr. Franks recently produced an example from a church near Caernarvon, represented in this Journal, vol. vi., p. 414. It occurs also on the memorial of William Curteys, notary, Holm Hall, Norfolk (Cotman). A beautiful example of the penner, supposed to have belonged to Henry VI., was presented by Mr. Lister Parker to the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun., and is represented by Mr. Shaw in his "Dresses and Decorations."

The ground plan of Sawley church is remarkable, as Mr. Allen observes, on account of the shortness of the nave,—it is not half the length of the choir, and appears to have had no side aisles. In the chapels above-mentioned, those, namely, at the N. and S. extremities of the transepts, there were discovered two memorials of interest,—a slab with the matrix or indent for the sepulchral brass of a priest, and inscribed,—*¶ Sire Robert de Clyderow Persone de Wygan gist yey, dieu de sa alme eyt verray mercy.*—in "Longobardic" character. The other is a slab marked with a cross-flory, the head within a circle, and the verge inscribed in black letter,—*Hic jacet Magister Will's de Rymyngton sacre pagine professor et prior hujus domus, ac quondam cancellarius Oxonie, cuius anime propicietur deus.* At the head of this, in the transept, is a slab with two crosses-flory, side by side. These persons, Mr. Allen further remarked, are of some

SAWLEY ABBEY, LANCASHIRE.



Cross-shab. Discovered during recent excavations.



historical note. Robert, parson of Wygan, having been "out" with Thomas of Lancaster against Edward II., and been indicted in 1324, for having sent *his own son*, Adam, with another horseman and four footmen, completely armed, to the Earl's aid; and having told his parishioners in a sermon that they were the Earl's liegemen, and he would absolve all who went to his aid. Of all these charges he was found guilty, and compounded for his life by a heavy fine. William de Rymyngton, chancellor of Oxford, 1372, is described by Anthony Wood as a man, for that age, very learned, and an active opponent of Wicliffe.

By MR. CHARLES LONG.—A rubbing from the sepulchral brass, representing Sir John Lyale, 1407, in Thrupton Church, Hants. The figure is placed under a triple canopy, and is specially interesting as a very early specimen of complete armour of plate. (Engraved in Gough's *Sep. Mon.*, vol. ii., pt. ii., pl. 7. Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*.) Mr. Long sent also various specimens of ancient pottery, turned up by the moles, on Puttenham Common, about two hundred yards east of the Summer Camp, called Hillbury, facing Hampton Lodge, westward of Guildford.*

By MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN.—A circular pyx of Limoges enamelled work (*champlevé*, thirteenth century) marked with the letter H., the cover of conical form. Several very curious specimens of ancient Chinese enamelled work, upon yellow metal, the designs chiefly formed by slender fillets of metal, composing the outlines, and resembling the *cloisonné* work of the Byzantine enamellers, but the colours wholly opaque. Some portions show the *champlevé* process. Upon one of these curious vessels on the under side are some Chinese characters in relief, produced in casting the metal, apparently identical with the mark of the dynasty on Nankin porcelain, from 1426 to 1436.—Also part of the haft of a dagger, a beautiful example of the etched work of the armourers of Nuremberg, early seventeenth century;—a clasp-knife with haft of sculptured ivory, probably of Italian work, of the same period;—and two objects of box-wood, delicately carved.

By MR. HAILSTONE.—Three Majolica salvers, or fruit-dishes, and a globular thurible of latten metal, with the chains for suspension complete; it is inscribed,—SEBASTIAN MÜLLER GREGORIES. V. DÖRHEN. 1653.

By MR. W. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A singular combed bourguinot, formed with massive scales riveted together; it is of enormous weight, and without any aperture for sight, whence it had been supposed to be intended for torture; at the back of the head is a plain flat crest, like the comb of a bird, springing from the nape of the neck. It was described as brought from Florence. Also a rare piece of armour, a *secretum*, or steel frame used as a cap of fence, being very ingeniously fabricated and hinged together so as to be carried in the pocket, and on any sudden emergency placed in the crown of the cap or hat. Date, sixteenth century. A similar *secrette* was formerly in the Armory at the Chateau de Roncherolles, in Normandy.

By SIR JOHN POLLEN, Bart.—A key of gilt metal, length about 8 inches; it had been preserved by his family, at Redenham, Hants, as a relic of interest, although the origin has not been ascertained. The wards are in the form of the monogram I H S. traversed by a cross, issuing from a heart pierced by nails: the handle is marked on both sides with a crowned R.

* See Observations upon Roman Roads, &c., (by Mr. Henry Long), p. 76.

The ancestors of Sir John were in possession of an old mansion at Andover, known as "the Priory," where James II. passed a night on his retreat from Salisbury; the bed in which the king slept was preserved until recent years.

By MR. RONDE HAWKINS.—Three enamelled portraits, of French art, but dissimilar to the ordinary style of Limoges work of the period, the latter part of XVIth. cent. They represent Mary, Queen of England, James V. of Scotland, and Darnley; the latter wearing the order of St. Michael. The back-ground of these portraits is of a brilliant blue enamel; the features are well characterised.—Also, a beautiful pomander, or perfume-box, of silver gilt, elaborately engraved with ornament of great elegance. It has a ring affixed to the top, probably for suspension to the girdle; and on unscrewing that part, the globe falls open, being formed in six segments, around a central tube, like the core of a fruit, each of them being a separate receptacle for perfume, and closed by a sliding lid. This beautiful ornament, of the sixteenth century, is the property of Miss Weeks. A pomander of similar fashion, and of rather earlier date, partly enamelled, is in the possession of Miss Leycester, and was exhibited in the Museum formed by the Institute at Norwich.

By MR. ROBERT GOFF.—A casket, mounted with chased metal, set with a series of medallions of the kings of France, in *pietra dura*; decorated with enamelled *plaques*, by Jean Laudin of Limoges, representing St. Mary Magdalen and St. Jerome upon the cover; and on the sides, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, Gregory the Great, and St. Martin. Date, late XVI cent. A statuette of good German workmanship, of gilt metal, probably representing the Emperor Maximilian, but placed on a silver-gilt pedestal of English work, evidently of very recent date, and inscribed with the name of Edward III.

By MR. WEBB.—A tablet of tabernacle work, of gilt metal, containing a figure of the Virgin and Child, probably of German fabrication, about 1480.—An ewer of decorative ware, probably an imitation of the "fayence Henri II.,"¹ but with ornaments in relief, glazed in colours, and in some degree analogous to the mode of decoration used by Palissy. It is a curious example of mixed or transitional French fabrication.—A beautiful little priming flask, or touch-box, (from the Debruges collection) of marqueterie work, the wood inlaid with ivory, metal, and filigree work; XVIth cent. Compare flasks of this form in the Goodrich Court Armory, Skelton's Illustr., Vol. ii., pl. 125.

Annual London Meeting.

MAY 10TH, 1850.

The Annual London Meeting, for receiving the Auditors' Report, was held on this day, at the Apartments of the Institute, OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Auditors submitted their Report, which, having been unanimously adopted, was ordered to be printed, in accordance with prescribed usage, and is here annexed.

¹ See representations of several exquisite examples of this ware, *infra*, p. 211.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the "Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," do report that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an Account of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1849; and that we have examined the said account, with the vouchers in support thereof, and find the same to be correct; and we further report that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Institute, during the period aforesaid.

ABSTRACT OF CASH ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance, as per last Audit	62	5	3
Annual Subscriptions	521	6	0
Entrance Fees	8	8	0
Life Compositions	189	0	0
Receipts, by sale of Books, Maps, &c.	29	5	6
Donations for Illustrations and general purposes	40	18	0
Arrears received in 1849	82	17	0
Receipts (arrears of donations) from Norwich and Lincoln	27	13	0
Receipts at Salisbury:—			

	£	s.	d.
By Tickets for Meeting	267	2	3
Ditto for Excursions	55	9	0
Ditto for Dinner	47	15	6
Donations for Excavation at Silbury	44	17	0
			415 3 9

£1376 16 6

FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1849.

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
On account of Salary	150	0	0
Rent	151	5	0
Furniture purchased	25	13	10
Engraving	243	2	0
Drawing and Lithography	48	7	3
Paper and Printing	225	19	7
Binding books	3	9	6
Stationery	5	19	3
Advertising	1	0	6
Coals	5	10	0
Arrears of Expenses at Lincoln	18	4	0
Arrears paid to Willis	10	16	0
Expenses and Payments at Salisbury :—			

	£	s.	d.
By Mr. Lane	11	3	6
By Mr. Tucker	38	17	2
By Mr. Evans	19	15	1
Stonehenge Excursion	36	17	9
Stourhead ditto	20	12	6
Printing Tickets	4	0	0
Dinner at Salisbury	52	10	0

183 16 0

Expenses of Excavation at Silbury Hill	54	6	4
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Miscellaneous Expenditure per Petty Cash:—

Housekeepers' and Messengers' Wages	54	1	4
Sundries at Chambers	15	5	11
Postage	32	5	10
Stationery	9	16	1
Advertising	9	13	0
Secretary's Travelling Expenses, Cabs, &c.	13	4	10
Gratuities	1	12	0
Booking Parcels, &c.	5	15	2

141 14 2

£1268 3 5

Due to Petty Cash	0	19	9
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Balance on 31st December, 1849	107	13	4
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£1376 16 6

AND we, the Auditors, further report, that over and above the balance on the 31st December, 1849, of 107*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, there were outstanding at the end of the year 1849 certain subscriptions from Members, due on account of that and previous years, some of which have been since received, and that there is every reason to expect that others will be shortly paid.

Audited and approved, this 10th day of May, 1850.

EDWARD HAILSTONE, }
ALEXANDER NESBITT, } *Auditors.*

In presenting to the Society their customary Annual Report, the Central Committee took occasion to express the satisfaction with which they regarded the steady onward progress of the Institute, during the previous year; and the encouraging advance which the science of Archaeology had made in public estimation. They adverted to the completion of the Sixth Volume of the *Journal*, and the gratifying assurance received from the members, that the labours of the Editing Committee had met with general approval. The circumstances which combined, early in the year, to bring the publication more entirely under their control, and led to the more convenient arrangement of its being printed in London, had been attended with much advantage, especially in enabling the committee to adopt the plan of a gratuitous distribution of the *Journal* to the members. The regular quarterly delivery of that publication, by such arrangement, in lieu of the Volume of Transactions at the Annual Meeting, had been earnestly desired by many members of the Institute. The Committee had the gratification to state that the change had, after the trial of a year, fully realised their expectations, and been attended with the most encouraging assurances of the approval of the Society, and the satisfaction with which the contents and illustrations of the *Journal* had been received.

The Committee alluded to the convenience and advantage derived since the commencement of the present session, in the facility for holding the monthly meetings at the apartments of the Society; although inferior in extent of accommodation to the admirably arranged theatre, previously placed at their disposal by the kindness of the Institute of Civil Engineers, no slight benefit had accrued in many respects from this arrangement, and especially in the convenience and security with which numerous valuable objects, entrusted for exhibition, were now displayed, not during the brief time only occupied by their meetings, but in many cases during several days; these objects being left for the gratification of the members, in the Society's rooms.

The Report stated the satisfaction and utility attending the rapid increase of the Library and General Collections of the Institute, by the numerous new works presented from time to time; and especially by the valuable accession of Memoirs, and periodical publications of various kindred societies, both at home and on the continents of Europe and America, with which friendly relations and exchange of Transactions had been established. The new arrangement, unanimously adopted at the annual meeting of the previous year, requiring from new members, in accordance with the custom established by other societies, an entrance fee (of one guinea) appropriated to a library fund, had enabled the committee to enrich the collection with various periodical and other works of reference, not generally accessible. The advantages thereby derived, were not only of high utility in the facilities for comparison of ancient remains brought before the Society, but had been extensively available to the members at large, and even to those resident in the country, who have taken advantage, in visiting the Metropolis, of the occasion thus afforded them of learning the progress of Archaeological research in our own and foreign countries.

The Committee alluded to the last annual meeting,—to the bright promise of success at Salisbury, which had been clouded by the severe dispensation with which that city had been visited, when it was too late to postpone the assembly. The disadvantage, however, was not felt to the degree that had been apprehended, and the Auditors' Report will shew that

the result, in a financial point of view, was by no means discouraging, whilst the splendid hospitalities tendered to the Institute by the President, by the city and Corporation, as also by Sir Edmund Antrobus and Sir Hugh Hoare, amidst scenes so replete with interest to Archaeologists, strikingly evinced the cordiality and friendly interest with which the objects of the Institute were regarded. The proceedings of the various sections were also sustained with unusual effect, and the excavation of Silbury, although the results were of less striking character than some had eagerly anticipated, was an undertaking well worthy of the occasion, and regarded in the county with the most keen interest.

During the year the Institute had received an accession of 162 life or subscribing members, and the same proportionate increase had continued to the present time. During the same period, seven members had withdrawn from the Society. The Committee recalled, with deep regret, the loss sustained during that time of some of the earliest and most valued friends of the Institute,—the late Bishop of Norwich more especially, to whose exertions and cordial encouragement the Society owed so much of the prosperity and stability of its actual position; whose cordial welcome on the occasion of their meeting in Norfolk had evinced the warmth of his patronage of all endeavours for the extension of knowledge. In the Dean of Hereford the Institute had lost a most energetic and intelligent inquirer, and they must lament that the assiduity with which he had carried out his investigations of the primeval remains of Wiltshire, last autumn, had possibly hastened the event which had removed one of their warmest and earliest friends. The Institute had lost others, whose generous services to the cause would long be remembered; whose friendly intercourse and cordial co-operation had so often cheered and aided their progress in past years. The names of the late Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Louis Hayes Petit, the Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Bandinel, Mr. Philip Brockedon, and Mr. Noble, must be added to the sad list of those whose memory would long be regarded with the most sincere esteem.

The period to which their Report related had been productive of numerous interesting discoveries, and no slight extension of the knowledge of national antiquities. Increased activity and intelligence seems to pervade all classes. The Committee remarked, with high gratification, the important investigations at *Corinium*,—the enlightened spirit and activity with which they had been prosecuted,—the formation and advancement of museums, as at that place, by the liberal intervention of the Earl Bathurst, at Caerleon also, and in other localities. They observed, with lively interest, the progressive energy of numerous provincial societies, as shown especially in the pilgrimage on the line of the Roman wall, achieved by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle,—the Cambrian Assembly at Caerdiff,—the interesting Convention of the Societies of East Anglia at Thetford,—the Meeting of the Antiquaries of Sussex at Arundel,—the successful institution of similar societies in Cheshire and Somerset,—the fresh and intelligent stimulus given to National Archaeology in Edinburgh, in Kilkenny, and other districts of the empire.

The Report concluded by urging upon the attention of the members the necessity of greater punctuality in the remittance of the annual contribution. It would otherwise be impracticable to sustain the periodical publication of the Society in its actual state of efficiency, or continue to supply the large amount of illustration required for suitable record of the numerous communications, which constantly evinced the active interest of the Society

at large, and had tended to secure for the *Journal* so encouraging a degree of public approval. The Committee adverted, with the utmost regret, to the just cause of complaint in the delay attending the issue of the Norwich volume,—a delay which they must distinctly state is not to be attributed to any negligence on the part of the Editing Committee. This book, however, as well as the Lincoln Transactions, was on the point of completion; and they lamented that their exertions to secure the earlier publication of these works had, from causes of delay beyond their control, hitherto proved so ineffectual.

Exhibition of Antiquities.

PROPOSED TO BE FORMED IN LONDON, DURING THE SEASON OF 1851.

The lively interest, with which the Exhibition recently opened at the Adelphi has been generally received, has led to a strong expression of the desire that an extensive collection of a similar nature should be formed in London, during the following year. Numerous friends of the Institute have already proffered cordial encouragement and assistance towards bringing together an assemblage of the more attractive productions of Mediæval taste, combined with a series of NATIONAL ANTIQUITIES, chronologically classified, in like manner as was adopted in five successive museums formed at the annual meetings of the Institute. To that instructive arrangement the high degree of interest and approval which these collections have excited, in the various cities visited by the Society, must be attributed. A renewal of the ready goodwill and liberal feeling evinced on those occasions by so many,—local collectors as well as members of the Institute,—in freely entrusting their treasures of antiquity for a purpose of public gratification, has been promised in aid of a more extended CENTRAL MUSEUM, to be opened for a limited period in London. The occasion of the Exhibition of Industry of all nations has appeared very advantageous for such a purpose; and, if it should be deemed advisable, on further consideration, to carry into effect this proposed display of ANCIENT ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, especially such as are of a national character, simultaneously with the great Industrial Exhibition of 1851, it is proposed that the undertaking be under the exclusive direction of the CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE INSTITUTE, and carried out by the same system of management and responsibility which has been attended with so much satisfaction at the meetings of the Society.

If sufficient space, combined with perfect security, can be obtained (to which effect preliminary arrangements are under consideration) it has been suggested that a Collection of Paintings, illustrative of the early advance of the art, especially in Great Britain, might form an important addition to the Exhibition.

The members of the Institute, and others, who may take interest in such an undertaking, are requested to intimate to the Secretaries their disposition to give furtherance to this desirable object.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE. (Part of a Series of Lectures delivered to the Oxford Architectural Society.) Oxford and London: John Henry Parker, 1849. 12mo.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL TOPOGRAPHY OF ENGLAND. Published under the sanction of the Central Committee of the Archaeological Institute. First Volume, containing the Diocese of Oxford. John Henry Parker, 1850. 8vo.

GOthic architecture seems to have required, as a condition of its existence and vitality, the principle of perpetual change. It is this which invests the study of the subject with an increasing interest; and it is this, we may add, which renders the revival of the art so difficult, if not impossible. The change is not merely from infancy to maturity, perfection, decline and decay, but from one style or standard of perfection to another; each has its peculiar beauties and characteristics. The admirers of mediæval art may, without incurring any disparagement of his taste or judgment, give the preference to any one of these four styles enumerated by Rickman; the architect of the present day chooses among them indiscriminately models for imitation. Which is the culminating point, and whence we are to date the commencement of the decline, is still an open question; if we attempt to decide, it can only be by setting up some arbitrary standard.

The division into four styles, which has obtained ever since the publication of Rickman's work, is probably the best. Each of these has its own distinctive character, its gradual development, and its transition. Mr. Parker's statement of the periods during which they prevailed, is peculiarly happy, as it furnishes a rule easily remembered by the student, and teaches him to affix a date, with a considerable degree of accuracy, to a large class of buildings.

"The change from one style to another was not immediate, it generally took about a quarter of a century to effect the transition, and the last quarter of each of the five centuries, from the XIth to the XVth, was such a period of change or transition. The buildings remaining in England of the period prior to the XIth century are few and unimportant.

"1. To the eleventh century belong the greater part of the buildings supposed to be Saxon. In the last quarter of the century, the Norman style was introduced.

"2. In the twelfth century, the buildings belong chiefly to the Norman style. In the last quarter, the transition from the Romanesque or Norman to the Early English or first Gothic style took place.

"3. In the thirteenth century, the buildings belong to the style which is usually called Early English; the last quarter is the period of transition to the Decorated style.

"4. In the fourteenth century, the general character is Decorated; the last quarter is the period of transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular style.

"5. In the fifteenth century, the Perpendicular style prevailed, and this



Lindisfarne Priory, Durham. a. b. 1094



West front, Edington Church, Wilt. a. b. 1361

continued during the first quarter of the sixteenth century, though not without symptoms of a change even before the close of the fifteenth.

"6. In the sixteenth century, the Roman style was revived, and the period was called the Renaissance. In Italy it was called Cinque Cento, from the change having begun in the fifteenth century."—(P. 1-3.)

There can be no doubt that the style called Anglo-Saxon, the characteristic details of which are described and figured in p. 26 to 30, is earlier than, and in many respects essentially different from, that introduced about the time of the Conquest; but that many of our buildings of that style were erected very shortly before that event, and some subsequently, is equally certain.

"The ordinary parish churches which required rebuilding must have been left to the Saxons themselves, and were probably built in the same manner as before, with such slight improvements as they might have gleaned from the Norman works. We have a strong confirmation of this in the city of Lincoln; the Conqueror having taken possession of about a quarter of the old city to build a castle upon, and Bishop Remigius having purchased nearly another quarter to build a cathedral and monastery, the Saxon inhabitants were driven down the hill on which the old city stands, and took possession of some swampy land at the foot of the hill, which they drained, and redeemed from the fens or marshes, of which nearly all the low country then consisted. On this new land they built several churches. One of these, St. Peter's at Gowts, or at the Sluices, remains nearly entire; and St. Mary le Wigford has retained the tower built at this period. This is an important and interesting fact in the history of architecture, as it confirms what was before only a natural supposition, and it enables us to fill up a gap. We appeared to have scarcely any parish churches of the early Norman period, but it is now evident that many of the long list of churches called Saxon belong to a period subsequent to the Conquest."—(P. 33-34.)

The latter part of the eleventh century is, not without reason, pronounced to be a transitorial period. In the few works remaining to us, we observe that variety, not to say uncertainty, of character which we might expect at such a period. The specimens cited are, the Chapel in the White Tower, London; part of the nave of Rochester Cathedral, built by Bishop Gundulph; the nave and transepts of Ely, by Abbot Simeon, brother to Bishop Walkelyn; part of the west front of Lincoln, by Bishop Remigius, between 1085 and 1092; the crypt and transepts of Winchester, by Bishop Walkelyn; the crypt of Worcester; the crypt, the arches of the nave,



Chapel in the White Tower, London, A.D. 1081.

and part of the transepts of Gloucester; the choir and transepts of Durham; the nave and transepts of Christ Church, in Hampshire; the choir and transepts of Norwich; the crypt under the choir, and parts of the side walls of the choir aisles, of Canterbury.—(P. 40.) Now, of these examples, beyond the uniform use of the round arch, a certain boldness of mouldings, and a considerable degree of roughness in the masonry, scarce any two can be said entirely to resemble each other in general character. The forms and proportions of the piers, the sections of the architraves, the style of ornament, vary. In Walkelyn's work the orders of the arches are square, like the German Romanesque; in his brother Sineon's, they are enriched with mouldings. In the work of Remigius the mouldings are so numerous as almost to lead to the suspicion that they have been cut at a subsequent period. There is no English work that exactly follows the type of St. Nicholas in Caen, with its external columns running to its cornice; nor of Jumièges, which also differ much from each other. In the early part of the twelfth century a much greater uniformity seems to have prevailed, though we have still varieties, and some examples, as Tewkesbury and Gloucester, differing much from the ordinary type. After citing a passage from William of Malmesbury's description of the churches of Salisbury and Malmesbury, Mr. Parker remarks, "The buildings here alluded to were erected between 1115 and 1139; this may, then, fairly be considered as the turning point between early and late Norman work."—(P. 45.)

It may be a matter of dispute where the perfection of the Norman style is to be found. Some will assign it to the purity and simplicity which prevails in buildings belonging to Henry I.'s reign; others to the richness which characterises the work of the later period, of which the magnificent nave of Selby in Yorkshire furnishes a striking example. The fact is, that the English-Norman throughout is rather a transitoral than an independent style, and from the first exhibits some indication of the approaching change. The pier arches of Lindisfarne, to which Mr. Parker affixes the date 1094, exhibit a series of mouldings not much less numerous and varied than those which immediately precede the appearance of the Early English. The abacus adapting itself to the shape of the cylindrical pier, as at Gloucester,



Weston, Gloucestershire.

Tewkesbury, and Southwell, where it is circular, and at Durham, where it is polygonal, is a further step, and this also takes place at an early period.

"The general effect of a rich Norman church is very gorgeous; but it has a sort of barbaric splendour, very far removed from the chasteness and delicacy of the style which succeeded it."—(P. 86.)

This is very true, and it constitutes the great difference between English churches of the Norman style, and many Romanesque continental buildings of corresponding date. The latter, though less rich in ornament, have a certain classical refinement unknown to us. They exhibit the marks of a permanent and inde-

pendent style, rather than a transitorial one; and indeed the style did continue long after our own Norman was superseded. "The greater part of the churches near the Rhine are of this period, as has been ably shown by M. de Lasaule, the Romanesque character is preserved in three churches down to about 1220, a period subsequent to some of our finest Early English work, such as Bishop Hugh's work at Lincoln, and Bishop Lucy's at Winchester."—(P. 98.)

Through a large part of France the shafts and columns are uniformly finished with the Corinthian capital, or one nearly approaching it in elegance, and rarely, if ever, exhibit the cushion capital, so common with ourselves, which, however characteristic, can hardly be pronounced graceful. The shafts retain more of the classical proportions; in the neighbourhood of ancient remains fluted pilasters, and other adaptations from the antique, frequently occur. This is especially the case at Autun, as observed by Batissier in his "*Histoire de l'Art Monumental*." Even the pointed and trefoiled arches do not appear to indicate an approaching change.

In the succeeding style the case was different, and our buildings of the thirteenth century appear to more advantage when contrasted with those of continental architects. The advance was uniform; the change equally affected every member of the system. Early in the century every trace of Norman had disappeared. The dispositions of the shafts, the groups of mouldings, the capital and abacus, the base, the proportions of the columns, the arrangement of windows, had assumed altogether a new character, while, on the continent, some one or other of the Romanesque features lingered nearly to a period corresponding with our Decorated. The square abacus is retained to the last (p. 99); the sections of the piers and the mouldings have rarely that freedom and elegance which mark our examples; in short, the early pointed of the continent was transitional, while ours was complete and independent.

The introduction of a new element, however, that of tracery, wrought a change. This subject is ably treated in the 120th and following pages. The three examples, given in p. 126, explain the progress of tracery with great clearness.

The terms of Plate-tracery and Bar-tracery, applied by Professor Willis to the different kinds, are adopted and recommended; they speak for themselves, and will be understood even without further definition or illustration.



Glathorn.

Ashfordby.

Melton.

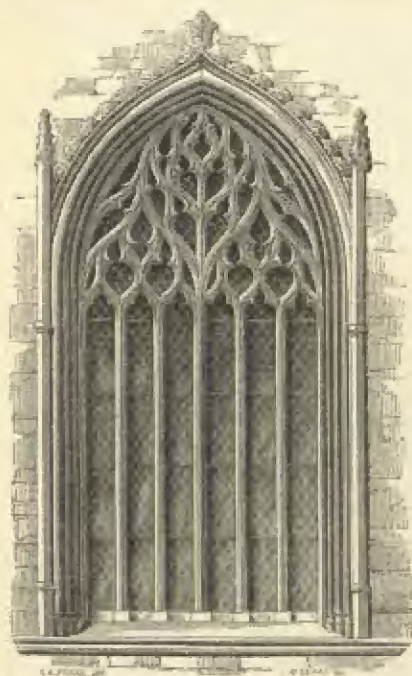
Examples near the transition between two styles will be classed with one or the other of them, according as the observer considers the one or the other of two characteristics to be most important. Mr. Parker classes the Presbytery of Lincoln, built between 1256 and 1282, as Early English, though approaching closely to Decorated (p. 133). Rickman pronounces it actually Decorated, though harmonising with Early English work. Perhaps the mouldings may be strictly Early English; nevertheless the composition appears rather to belong to the Decorated. Would not the character be

less altered by changing the tracery of each window from geometrical to flowing, than by substituting for each a combination of lancets? Much of the Decorated work in Lincolnshire, which has flowing tracery, still reminds us of this exquisite example, and seems to have looked to it as a type.

In the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular, the very interesting church of Edington is noticed as the earliest authenticated example. We are enabled to give the view of the west front. "Built by William de Edington, Bishop of Winchester, the first stone was laid in 1352, and the church was dedicated in 1361. It is a fine cruciform church, all of uniform character, and that character is neither Decorated nor Perpendicular, but a very remarkable mixture of the two styles throughout: the tracery of the windows looks at first sight like Decorated, but, on looking more closely, the introduction of Perpendicular features is very evident; the west doorway has the segmental arch, common in Decorated work, over this is the usual square label of the Perpendicular, and under the arch is Perpendicular panelling over the heads of the two doors; the same curious mixture is observable in the mouldings, and in all the details. This example is the more valuable, from the circumstance that it was Bishop Edington who commenced the alteration of Winchester Cathedral into the Perpendicular style; he died in 1366, and the work was continued by William of Wykeham, who mentions in his will that Edington had finished the west end, with two windows on the north side, and one on the south; the change in the character of the work is very distinctly marked."

—(P. 176-178.) This is a church that demands attentive study, and is the more valuable from the date being known.

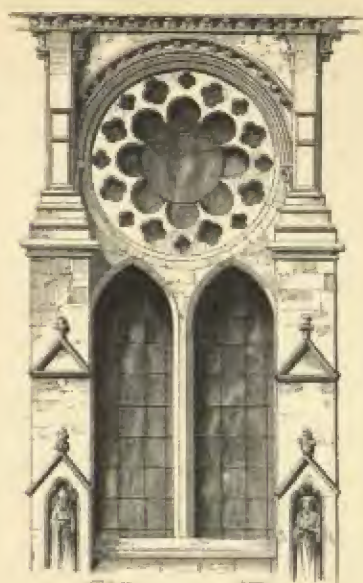
A few remarks on French-Gothic are appended, which, however cursory, are sufficient to direct attention to the principal points of difference, both between English and French work, and between that of different districts in France. Mr. Parker has kindly placed at our disposal a few illustrations, exemplifying the peculiarities of ecclesiastical architecture in that country (See woodcuts). The beautiful flying buttresses of the Abbey Church of St. Denis are, perhaps, without parallel in our country. Of the peculiar character of the style distinguished as "Flamboyant," the Church of St. Sauveur, Dinan, c. 1500, supplies an admirable illustration. We are introduced to a very remarkable class of churches—those in the province of Anjou.



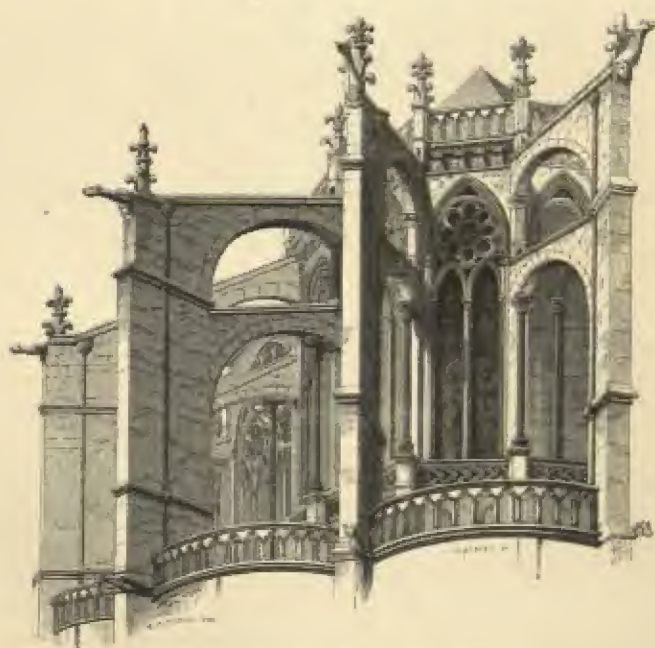
St. Sauveur, Dinan.

They "have usually no aisles; the nave and choir are extremely wide,

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE.



Chartres Cathedral, c. 1250



Abbey Church of St. Denis, c. 1240

and divided into square bays by very massive arch ribs, which are square in section, and either semicircular or segmental; to resist the thrust of these arches, instead of the usual flying buttresses, are solid square masses of masonry, which are, in fact, parts of the wall carried out at right angles, having the cornice and strings, or other ornaments, carried round them. The vaults, instead of the usual barrel or groined vault, are domical over each compartment; but these domes are low, and not raised into cupolas, as in Byzantine work, and do not interfere with the external roof, except in some instances at the intersection of the transepts, where a lantern with a cupola is introduced. This remarkable plan prevails in nearly all the churches of Angers, and the province of Anjou."—(pp. 203, 204.) These churches, from their great span, have considerable grandeur of effect. The cathedral of Angers is upwards of 50 feet in width between the engaged piers which support the transverse arch of the vault. The style is late Romanesque or transition, the vaulting compartments are square in plan, having a cross vault with diagonal ribs, very domical. The west front, which comprises two steeples, corresponds to the width of the nave. In some churches the vault has, besides the diagonal ribs, others passing transversely to the points of the longitudinal arches, forming the ribs of a sexpartite vault. In one, the vault is actually sex-partite, the square compartments being divided by engaged columns into two bays, each of which has an apsidal recess. The arrangement of the church, when there is a central tower, affords much variety.

The volume we have noticed contains much matter in a small compass, and well arranged. It is not intended to supersede Rickman, but will be useful to those who are not acquainted with him; still more so to those who are. The illustrations are numerous, well selected, and carefully executed; some of them contain more than mere details. By the obliging permission of the Publisher, we are enabled to lay before our readers several interesting examples.

The architectural student will always be indebted to Mr Parker for his frequent references to existing examples, both in the present and former works; as well as for the valuable collection of notes on English Churches, the "Manual of the Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of England," which he is now occupied in bringing before the public.

The first portion has been completed, most seasonably, for the occasion of the assembly of the Institute this year at Oxford, comprising the churches of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, and Oxfordshire.

The utility of such a publication will be fully recognised by the numerous class of archaeological inquirers, whose attention is addressed to architectural antiquities. Mr. Parker, aided by several persons well conversant with the churches of the localities in which they reside, has carried out most successfully, and not without great labour and zealous devotion to his purpose, the preparation of a concise Guide to the Churches of our country, first commenced, with signal advantage to the student, by Rickman. The admirable, though brief, notices which were appended to his work, have very properly been preserved and distinguished from the numerous additions, which also are severally marked by the initials of the contributors, responsible for their accuracy. The diocese of Oxford, comprised in this, the first volume of the series, presents a singular variety of interesting and instructive examples: the succeeding portion, however, which is in forward preparation, and comprises the diocese of Ely, will include architectural

monuments not less attractive, and distinct in certain features of local character.

The Central Committee of the Institute has cordially recognised the value of this undertaking; and the work is commended to the notice of the Society as published under their sanction. Its merits as a local guide have, doubtless, been appreciated by those who visited Oxfordshire during the meeting recently assembled in the University; but the instruction which it conveys, as an aid to the scientific classification of architectural examples, must render it a Manual of permanent and extensive utility.

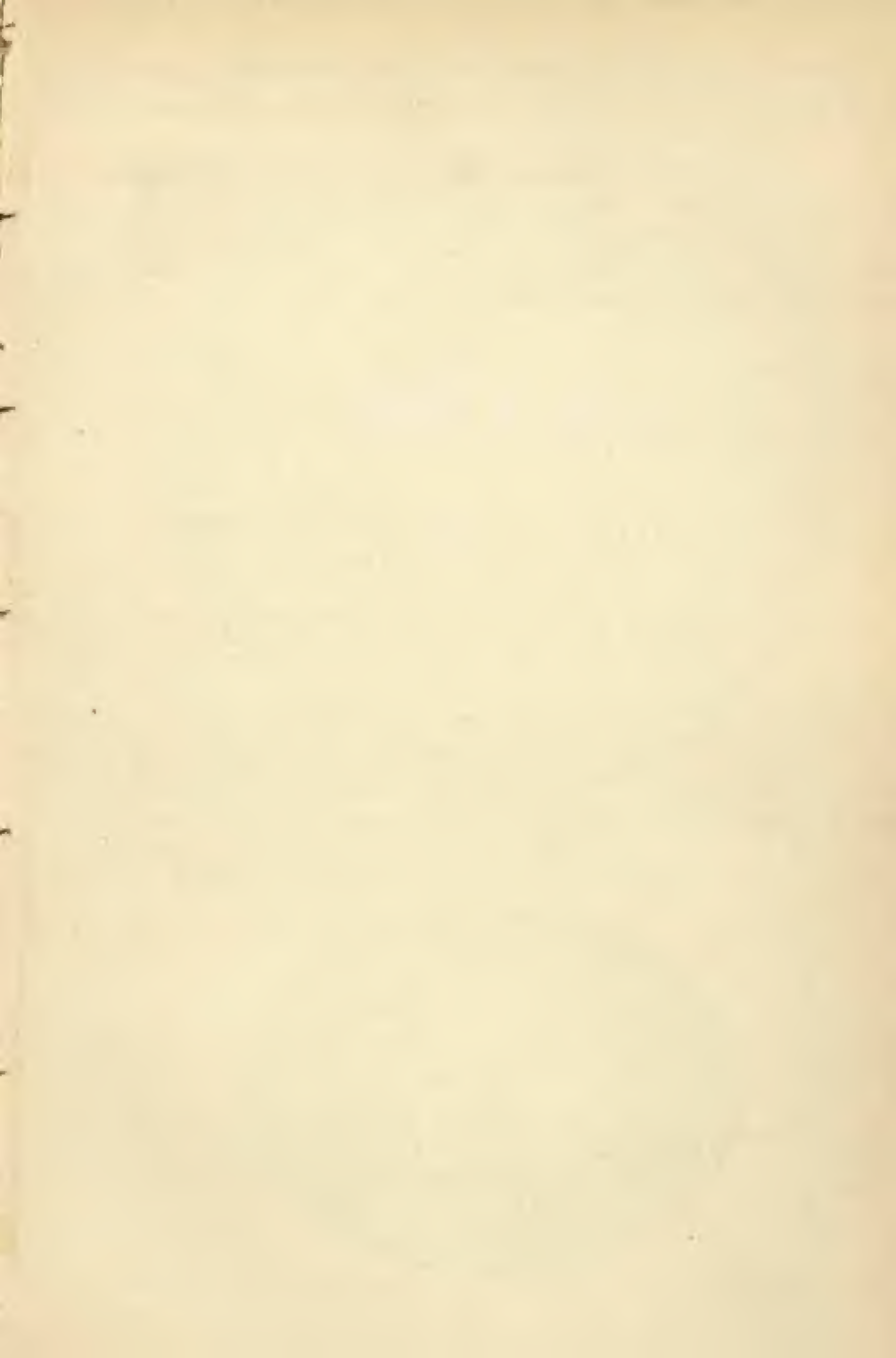
AN INQUIRY INTO THE CHRONOLOGICAL SUCCESSION OF THE STYLES OF ROMANESQUE AND POINTED ARCHITECTURE IN FRANCE. By THOMAS INKERSLEY. London, Dvo. John Murray, 1850.

THIS is an attempt to discriminate more particularly between the peculiarities of the styles of architecture prevalent in France from the eleventh to the sixteenth centuries. The author seeks, by careful comparison of the dates of the ecclesiastical edifices in the different provinces, with such authentic facts as could be gathered connected with their erection or consecration, to establish a more exact chronology, not only of the period when the Romanesque assumed the character which sufficiently distinguishes it from the debased Roman, but also of the time when the circular arch and its concomitant features gave place to the pointed forms, more strictly denominated Gothic, with all its successive transmutations, to its final extinction amidst the prurient absurdities of the period of the Renaissance.

Nor is this task by any means so easy as may at first sight appear, and accordingly the author has wisely done little more than transcribe from his notes the result of his personal observations on ninety or a hundred of the cathedrals or principal churches of France.

Availing himself of a conventional division of the period of which he treats into five different epochs, which he denominates Romanesque, Transitional, First Pointed, Second Pointed, and lastly, Flamboyant, he proceeds to enumerate under one or other of these heads all the examples cited; he then argues (and we are not disposed to gainsay his opinion) that, on comparing the dates of these buildings with those of a corresponding class in England, it will be found that (except perhaps in the province of Normandy) the earliest French first Pointed style preceded that commonly known to us as "Early Pointed,"—that geometrical Tracery or "Decorated" was invented and in use by our neighbours, at least half a century before it was adopted in this country,—that this latter style prevailed on the continent until it was in turn superseded by the Flamboyant, and must, therefore, have continued in use long after the introduction amongst us of the "Perpendicular." This style, of which we possess so many beautiful examples, it will be observed, has no place assigned to it in the author's arrangement; indeed, most writers have agreed in considering it as an exclusively English species of the Gothic architecture, which was in vogue here at the time when the Flamboyant was first introduced into France.

When it is remembered that few of the larger edifices were not the work of many different epochs before finally arriving at completion, it will be evident that extreme care was required in assigning dates to each parti-





Majolica Dish, dated 1541. Coll. Marryat



Dish fabricated by Bernard Palissy. Coll. Marryat

cular part, and Mr. Inkersley appears rather to have trusted to written records (where any such existed) than to have incurred the risk of error in hazarding an unsupported opinion of his own; indeed, when it is called to mind how often (in France at least) the architect of a later period attempted to carry out the design in which a building was commenced, by which the unwary are apt to be misled, there can be no doubt that the author has taken the wisest course to insure the general correctness of his observations.

It is fortunate, however, that in consulting these ancient documents and authorities for the purpose of seeking out chronological data, he has been also afforded an opportunity of enlivening his work with many curious notes containing instructive and historical facts; these extracts have been carefully drawn from sources entitled to consideration for their authenticity, and they undoubtedly form an agreeable feature in the work. In the absence, therefore, of all illustrations, which we consider almost indispensably necessary to render any work on architecture complete for the purpose of reference, we can, nevertheless, safely recommend this book to the perusal of our readers: if the author advances no new theories, he at least deserves no small degree of credit for the patience with which he has sought out such information as bears upon his subject, and also for the acumen and ability with which he has criticised and compared this evidence with the actual state of the edifices at the present time.

COLLECTIONS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF POTTERY AND PORCELAIN, in the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries: with a Description of the Manufacture, a GLOSSARY, AND A LIST OF MONOGRAMS. By JOSEPH MARRYAT. Illustrated with Coloured Plates and Woodcuts. London. John Murray. 1830.

THERE is, perhaps, scarcely any subject of enquiry, connected with the History of Industrial Arts, more deserving of examination, as illustrative of the progress of human development, than the chapter of Fictile Manufacture. It may not indeed, at first view, be admitted by the majority of our readers as of such essential interest; the full extent of the bearing of this enquiry upon the History of Man, in all ages and every country, will scarcely be recognised, even in times, when the importance of the most minute details, in the prosecution of scientific or Archaeological investigation, has been at length truly appreciated. Long time the butt at which thoughtless cavillers have specially aimed their shaft of ridicule, the collector of fictile productions has ranked with busy triflers,—children of larger growth. It has been left for our days to show how instructive the most despised subjects of human knowledge may be rendered, if pursued as a means to an end, and with that scientific classification of facts, which must ever lead to valuable results.

In inviting the attention of our readers to so attractive a volume as that recently produced by Mr. Marryat, it might indeed appear superfluous thus to insist upon the value of researches of this nature; were it not that great ignorance still prevails as to the true merits of the "Keramic Art," as an aid to the investigation of the past. Amongst the numberless departments of human industry, from the most rude to the most civilised state of society, none presents to us productions more varied, in their simplicity as well as

in their elaborate character; none, notwithstanding their fragility, are more durable, or bear more indelibly the impress of the period or country, to which they belong; none evince more distinctly the conditions of social refinement or artistic taste, which had influenced their fabrication. The ease with which the material was obtained and fashioned, caused the plastic art to be one of the first devised by the ingenuity of man: in the obscurity which surrounds the primeval history of nations, its productions present to the Archaeologist the most positive evidence now to be adduced. The despised potsherd may become in his hands as certain an authority in the discrimination of periods or of races, of migratory settlements or international relations, as the isolated fossil or fragment of bone, brought to the scientific test of comparative anatomy, may prove a sure indication both of the Geological formation,—the stratum of the earth's crust, as also of the class in the animal kingdom and the individual species, to which such vestige appertains.

The interesting work before us relates to a class of fictile products far more attractive than those rude vessels which interest the antiquary. Such a treatise had long been a desideratum; the four centuries to which the researches of Mr. Marryat specially relate, comprise the period which has supplied examples of the potter's skill, in the richest variety, commencing with the age when the impress of artistic taste first, in Medieval times, bestowed upon vessels of clay the charm and grace which we so much admire. The facility of communication, enjoyed for twenty-five years past, has caused innumerable products of foreign art to be introduced into this country: the *maïolica* of Pesaro or Urbino, the curious *chef-d'œuvre* of Bernard Palissy, the choicest productions of the *ateliers* of Meissen, of Sèvres, and numerous continental states, are now as familiar to us, as were in the last century the vases of China or Japan, the kyilins and monstrosities of porcelain, which composed the *cimelia* of the days of the Duchess of Portland and Horace Walpole.

Collectors are no longer content with mere accumulation: a more intelligent spirit of enquiry stimulates even the *dilettanti* of our age. Hence the multiplicity of hand-books and elaborately illustrated treatises, which familiarise us with the arts, the usages and manufactures of Medieval times, in all the detail of their history. The subject of pottery and porcelain had been left untouched in England; the valuable works of one of the most talented men of science that France has produced in recent years,—Alexandre Brongniart, and his coadjutor, Riocreux,¹ the intelligent founders of the Musée Céramique, at Sèvres, aroused a fresh interest in the subject, and dissipated much of the obscurity in which it had been enveloped.

Mr. Marryat appears to have adopted, for the most part, the outline of classification ably sketched out by Brongniart. He commences with the soft and enamelled pottery of Italy, a manufacture presumed to be derivable from a Moorish origin, and which produced not only graceful appliances for domestic use, but enrichments accessory to architecture. In our own country, these last were but sparingly introduced: the genius of Holbein, however, rendered them available for the decoration of the palace at Whitehall, of which relics, well deserving to be placed in a national collection, serve, it is believed, to grace a grotto at some suburban Tusculum in Essex.

¹ *Traité des Arts Céramiques*, par Alex. Brongniart, 2 vols. Bro. Paris 1844. With an Atlas of Plates.—*Description du Musée Céramique de Sèvres*, 2 vols. 4to. copiously illustrated.



Fig. 26, p. 32.



Fig. 27, p. 33.

Biberon, and Aigulere Coll. Presaux



Candlestick. In the Rothschild Collection

Hampton Court, also, was decorated with enamelled mural *revêtements*, executed by Maiano, an artist of the Della Robbia school, which produced such exquisite decorations for the interiors of churches. Our readers may form a notion of the charm of these last-named fictile productions, peculiar to Italy, from the annexed representation.

The dishes, and objects of daily domestic use, of early Italian fabrication, are often most graceful in form, and masterly in design. It is not possible to give any idea of their beauty, without the aid of colour, which has been liberally and very advantageously used in Mr. Marryat's work. Of their merits, however, the accompanying charming illustration is an example: it represents a Majolica charger, in the author's own cabinet, on which is depicted the storming of Goleta by Charles V. This noble work was executed at Urbino, in 1531. (See the accompanying woodcuts.)

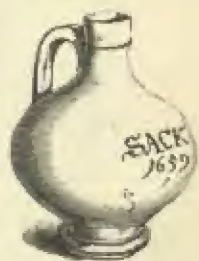
We are next introduced to the soft pottery of France, the wares of Nevers and Rouen, —above all to the eccentric productions of a man of rare natural genius, whose autobiography is not less replete with interest and originality, than his artist-productions in clay. Bernard Palissy has, till recent years, been unknown in England; but the dispersion of several continental museums has brought many of his best works into this country. Mr. Marryat's collection has supplied a very characteristic example. (See woodcuts.)

From France, our author proceeds to Germany and Holland; he describes the wares of Delft, long the emporium whence not England alone, but many European countries were supplied: and whose industry adapted itself to the taste most in vogue, simulating the designs of those Oriental wares, which extended relations with India had brought into favour. The little pot for sack, of which the Hon. Robert Curzon is the possessor, is probably of the fine white enamelled ware of Delft. Under the division of "Hard Pottery," comprising the fine earthenware and the stonewares, we are made acquainted with the exquisite "fayence de Henri II.," of which some striking specimens have lately been exhibited at the Meetings of the Institute. None, perhaps, surpasses in elegance the candlestick belonging to Sir Anthony de Rothschild, here portrayed.

Of the fine earthenware produced in England in earlier times, not much is known. The celebrated "Shakspeare Jug" is stated to belong to this class, and we are not prepared to dispute the pedigree of a relic which we would fain accredit as authentic. (See woodcut, next page.)



Altarpiece of terra cotta, by L. della Robbia. San Miniato.



In treating of porcelains, Mr. Marryat gives an admirable and instructive history of the productions of the East, of their early introduction into England, of the laborious endeavours to detect the secret of their fabrication,—the imitations were at first unsuccessful; at length the combined efforts of men of science having attained to the desired result, led to the establishment of *ateliers* throughout Europe, under the direct encouragement of sovereign princes and rival electors. The numerous marks of fabrication, long an enigma to collectors, had been in greater part appropriated by Mons. Brongniart, in the course of an actual inspection of all the manufactories of Europe; they are given here in tabular form, augmented by the researches of the author. Our limits will not allow of entering in greater detail upon this interesting part of the subject, which, indeed, is somewhat beyond the true pale of archaeological inquiry. The work concludes with the history of the peculiar porcelain, technically termed "naturally soft paste," comprising the principal fabrications of note in England, as also those in France, Italy, and Spain. We could have desired to see a larger share of attention bestowed upon those sections of the history of fictilia which are national, inferior as the productions of Chelsea or Worcester



The Shakespeare Jug.



may be to those of Meissen or Sèvres. We are, however, not ignorant of the dearth of such information and the difficulty of obtaining it; our object in advertising to the deficiency is, the hope that some of our readers, who may have specially investigated these branches of national manufacture, may contribute their store of facts to Mr. Marryat, who with the utmost candour solicits such contributions towards the supply, in a future edition, of what may now appear insufficient. Several examples of various periods, specially interesting to the English antiquary, will be found throughout the volume; amongst these we may cite the curious old English candlestick, bearing date 1549.

from the collection of the late lamented Mr. Bandinel. We may be here permitted to express the earnest wish that the charming series formed with

such taste and intelligent care by that gentleman, might be purchased for some national depository.

The Illustrated Glossary of Terms will be found a most valuable portion of Mr. Marryat's labours. The Tables of Classification, of Marks and Monograms, and other aids to research supplied in the Appendix, are of great utility and interest. The Glossary comprises also much curious information relating to periods not included in the general plan of the work. The volume presents a rich variety of illustrations, both lithochromic drawings and woodcuts; of the latter, the kindness of the publisher has enabled us to submit to our readers several highly interesting examples.

Archæological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. — April 22, 1850. Charles C. Babington, Esq., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The Rev. C. HARDWICK read an interesting memoir, entitled "Anglo-Saxon Notices of St. George," demonstrating the inaccuracy of the statement by Gibbon, that the veneration shown towards the patron saint of England commenced only at the times of the Crusades. Mr. Hardwick had found a metrical legend of the Passion of St. George amongst the Anglo-Saxon MSS. in the University Library, stated to have been translated from the Latin by Archbishop Ælfrie (1023—1051), for the purpose of obviating certain heretical notions then current. The acknowledgment of St. George as patron of the English took place at the Synod of Oxford, in 1220. The Anglo-Saxons received their knowledge of this saint from Areulf, who visited the Holy Land about 700, and dictated to Adamna, Abbot of Iona, an account of the holy places, comprising also a singular legend of the saint. The metrical version discovered in the University Library will be edited by Mr. Hardwick, for the Percy Society.

Several additions were made to the Museum, already of much local interest,—comprising various early British remains found in the fens; a matrix of a seal of the fourteenth century—device, a star or mullet—S' FVLCON. D' QVAPLODE, probably Whaplode, near Spalding, Lincolnshire. A valuable addition to the Numismatic collection was presented by Mr. Thurnall.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF SCOTLAND.—The proceedings of this body have been conducted with renewed spirit and interest during this (their seventieth) session. We regret that our limits will not permit us to present a complete abstract of the communications received. We rejoice to find that the important question of "treasure trove," and the prejudice caused by the existing law as a fatal impediment to the extension of National Archaeology, has been seriously mooted; and the statement on this subject to which the attention of the Society had been urgently called by Mr. Wilson, their secretary, has been advantageously enforced by a communication from Copenhagen, through Mr. Robert Chambers, V.P., on the formation of antiquarian museums, with special reference to the practice in Denmark. Several curious notices have been received of Roman remains recently brought to light in North Britain, especially near Newstead, Roxburghshire, the supposed locality of *Trimontium*; at Inveresk, and in

Edinburgh,—affording additional evidence of Roman occupation at that city. Mr. Wilson, indefatigable in the prosecution of researches which enriched his “*Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time*,”¹ has given a very curious report of recent excavations on the Castle Hill, and numerous vestiges of successive periods which have there presented themselves in chronological series as the work progressed. Here, however, the present influence of the Scottish law of treasure-trove appears to have defeated nearly all the aims of the archaeologist. After the discovery of numerous coins, fragments of sculpture, and relics of comparatively recent times, a very curious deposit was found under a thick stratum of moss, or decayed animal and vegetable matter, in which occurred a brass coin of the Lower Empire. Beneath this moss lay two oaken coffins, hewn out of the solid trunk of a tree, with a cavity shaped out for the head. No ornaments were found. Large antlers and other relics apparently of the chase were near the spot. Such wooden cists are of rare occurrence. One, found in a Pagan tumulus near Scarborough, is preserved in the Museum there. Those discovered on the Castle Hill lay E. and W., and are probably of a later age.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first meeting for the current year took place at Eastbourne, May 21, where considerable vestiges of a Roman villa had been discovered; and various remains found on the spot were laid before the Society by Lady Dornville. The memoirs communicated were:—On the traces of a Roman Road from Pevensy to Lewes, by Mr. C. Ade;—On a Dispensation from Leo X. to the incumbent of Arundel, to hold a plurality of benefices:—this document had been found in the parchment binding of a register at Pitleworth, Sussex, by Mr. Blauw. Mr. Hervey read a notice of Numismatic discoveries at Eastbourne and Pevensy; Mr. Dudeney contributed a notice of the Wheatear, and the mode of capture by the Sussex shepherds,—a subject admissible in consequence of the singular illustration of the estimation of these birds, shown by the clause in leases of former times, that a portion of the rent should be paid in potted wheatears. Mr. Lower read a curious notice of some discoveries at Alfriston; and Mr. Cooper gave an account of the remains of Wilmington Priory. The desire for the establishment of a county museum was generally expressed by the archaeologists of Sussex; and announcement was made of a work on the Churches of Sussex, by Mr. R. Nibbs, nearly ready for publication.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The REV. J. J. SMITH, late Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, Cambridge, whose researches and contributions to the “*Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society*” are well known and esteemed by all who feel an interest in the ancient memorials connected with that University, has recently brought to completion his useful undertaking of the “*Catalogue of Manuscripts in Gonville and Caius College*,” a very curious collection, imperfectly known through the enumeration given in the “*Catalogus MSS. Anglie*.” He proposes to append (*by subscription*) a series of illustrations, comprising notices of the writers, and of their works; specimens of the

¹ This interesting work was noticed in the *Journal*, vol. v., p. 201. It was published at Edinburgh in 1846, and abounds with curious and valuable details.

texts; with engravings, autographs and portraits; and memoirs of eminent members of the college. Subscribers' names are received by Messrs. Deighton, Cambridge; or Mr. J. Russell Smith. The Cambridge Society had previously produced Catalogues of the MSS. in the libraries of St. Catherine's Hall and St. John's College. We hope that so desirable an aid to archaeological and historical inquiries may lead other antiquaries, who have access to collegiate libraries, to undertake similar catalogues of their long neglected stores of information. We rejoice to learn that, at Oxford, the good work commenced at the Ashmolean by Mr. Black, in the description of the treasures of that library, has been followed up by the sub-librarian of the Bodleian, the REV. H. COXE, who has nearly achieved the important task of a complete catalogue of the MSS. in Collegiate Libraries in the University of Oxford, shortly to be published.

It is proposed to undertake the restoration of the "Round Church," at Little Maplestead, Essex, now in a very dilapidated condition. The conservation of this interesting relic of the Knights of St. John is well deserving of the care of archaeologists. The benefice is of very trifling value; the whole of the tithes, manorial rights, and upwards of a third part of the parish are held by trustees, for the use and benefit of the "Sabbatarian Dissenters," and they are patrons of the living. Contributions in aid of the preservation of this curious fabric are received by Messrs. Goslings, Bankers, Fleet-street, London, or Mr. James Brewster, Churchwarden, Halstead.

The Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton have announced that the publication, commenced with so much spirit and success, and for some time unavoidably discontinued, on account of the heavy outlay requisite for illustrations, will forthwith be resumed, on the terms originally proposed. The only alteration will be in the publication of *one* yearly part, instead of six, but comprising an equal amount of matter and illustration.

MR. HENRY MOOPY, of Winchester, Curator of the Hampshire Museum, and author of the "Sketches of Hampshire," announces the publication of a volume of "Notes and Essays" (*by subscription*) relating to the counties of Hants and Wilts. The Institute has, on several occasions, been indebted to his obliging assistance, and it will be remembered that the collections formed during the Salisbury Meeting were enriched by numerous antiquities of interest from the "Hampshire Museum."

A Quarterly Journal of Architecture and the sister branches of classic art has been announced, to be entitled, "The Museum of Classical Antiquities." It will be published by subscription,—£1 entitling the subscriber to four quarterly parts. The prospectus, which may be obtained from Mr. J. W. Parker, West Strand, announces the scope and purpose of this periodical, passing in review the various European publications connected with the subject of archaeology, and pointing out the deficiency of any journal devoted to the history of classic architecture and the arts connected with it. "England," it is observed, "at present devotes, we might say, an exclusive study to the picturesque architecture of a Gothic age." The purpose of the new periodical is to give a fresh impulse and extension to the prosecution of archaeological studies, which cannot fail to produce advantageous results.

The beautiful series of examples of ancient and medieval art, displayed at the apartments of the Society of Arts, has proved one of the most attractive exhibitions ever presented in the metropolis. The warm interest

with which this instructive collection has been viewed; has naturally suggested the production of several publications, to preserve faithful memorials of the precious objects, now first brought together, and so soon to be dispersed. The Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. AUGUSTUS FRANKS, is engaged in preparing a detailed description of these works of art: and the value of his publication, to be amply illustrated from the drawings of Mr. Philip Delamotte, will be enhanced by the addition of notices of artistic processes employed, in accordance with a plan so ably carried out by Mons. Labarte, in his Catalogue of the invaluable Debruge Cabinet, forming a Cyclopædia of Medieval Art, which should find a place in the library of every archaeologist. Subscribers to Mr. Franks's work are requested to send their names to Mr. Bell, the publisher.

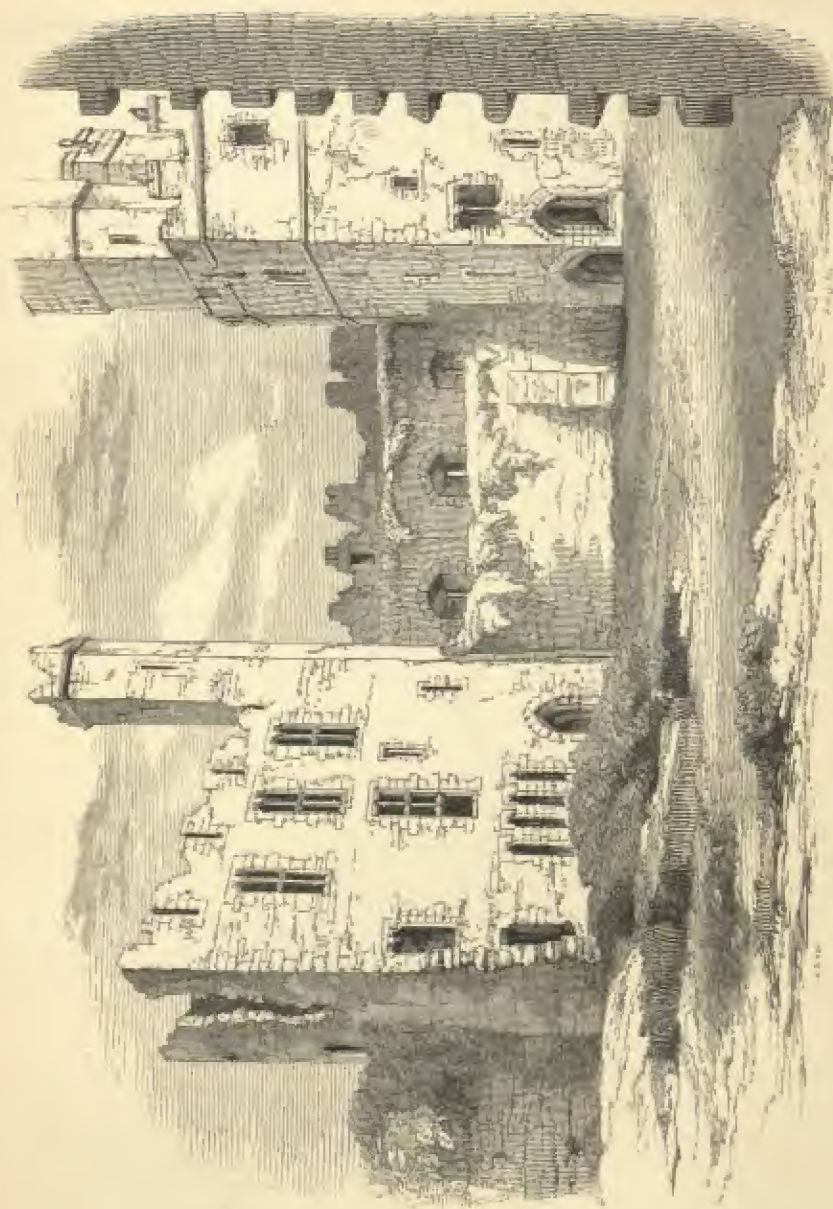
Another work, which promises to be of a very attractive character, has been announced by Mr. Cundall, and is nearly ready for publication. It comprises a series of sixty "choice examples of Art-workmanship," selected from the Medieval Collection, including several objects exhibited by the gracious permission of HER MAJESTY, the inimitable Lynn cup, and many exquisite specimens of ancient plate. Subscribers' names may be sent to Mr. Delamotte, 14, Queen's Terrace, Bayswater.

Mr. H. ECROYD SMITH, whose spirited undertaking in preserving faithful memorials of the tessellated pavements at Aldborough, we commended to the notice of antiquaries on a former occasion, has just completed another addition to his valuable series of examples of this nature, one of singular beauty and interest,—the pavement discovered in 1830 in Jury Wall Street, Leicester. We are glad to learn that it is his intention to add (*by subscription*) a representation of another remarkable mosaic, of small dimensions, at the same place, the subject of which has hitherto been an enigma. When it is remembered how liable works of this nature are to injury, and how many vestiges of the Romans in Britain have, like the fine mosaics at Stonesfield, on the estates of the Duke of Marlborough, near Oxford, perished through disgraceful neglect, the good services rendered by Mr. Smith in the preservation of most accurate delineations of these remains deserve the warmest encouragement. Communications may be addressed to him at Saffron Walden, Essex.

A work which cannot fail to interest many of our readers, has been announced, comprising specimens of ancient crosses and fonts in Cornwall: a county in which numerous sculptured remains of an early period are to be found, hitherto little known. Antiquaries have been indebted to the Rev. William Haslam for bringing under their notice some of these ancient Christian memorials. It is proposed to give three numbers, of which the first, containing twenty-four crosses, will shortly be ready for delivery. The publisher is Mr. Cleaver, 46, Piccadilly.

The curious churches existing in Sussex, some of which are already known to our readers through the memoir contributed to this Journal by Mr. Petit, have long claimed a greater degree of attention than they had hitherto received. The useful stimulus given to inquiry in that county through the Meetings and Publications of the "Sussex Archæological Society," has, no doubt, encouraged the projected production of a series of examples, to be published by Mr. R. H. Nibbs, Brighton (by subscription). The first series will comprise twelve monthly parts, each of six plates.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.



View showing Eagle Tower and principal apartments.

The Archaeological Journal.

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

REMARKS ON THE COMPLETE GOTHIC AND AFTER-GOTHIC STYLES IN GERMANY.

BY W. WHEWELL, D.D.

To determine the succession of the architectural styles which have prevailed in any country, is a problem which can be solved only by an extensive and careful examination of the historical and documentary proofs of the dates of buildings, as well as by a survey of the edifices themselves. The *external* evidence, as we may call it, of architectural chronology must be compared with the *internal* evidence of style. Such a task cannot be performed in the course of a rapid tour, nor superseded by any views, however ingenious and persuasive, of the effects which, as we conceive, must have been produced by necessities of construction, or principles of harmony, or tendencies and ideas which have governed and moulded the fabrics of different ages. Such theoretical and imaginative views always require to be substantiated and confirmed by actual history. But though such general speculations are not of themselves sufficient, they may still be not without their value. The architecture with pointed arches, commonly called Gothic, which succeeded the architecture of round arches, called Romanesque, may be supposed to have grown out of its predecessor by certain needs of construction, and to have been unfolded to its complete form by the tendencies and connexions thus brought into view. Such a *theory of Gothic architecture*, as it may be called, I formerly put forward as illustrated by the churches of Germany, especially those of the neighbourhood of the Rhine; and the doctrine thus proposed has been regarded with favour by eminent architectural authorities. M. Boisseree has spoken of this

theory as remarkably confirmed by the results which he had obtained by an historical and artistical line of investigation ; and M. Viollet-Leduc, of Paris, in an admirable series of articles in M. Didron's *Annales Archéologiques*, has maintained the same doctrine, (the derivation of the leading features of Gothic architecture from the necessities of vaulting), and has supported it with an intimate knowledge of the actual architectural construction of Gothic buildings. (See *Ann. Arch.*, vol. ii., p. 81, 1845.) The countenance thus given to the theoretical or ideal view of architecture justifies us, I think, in attempting to apply it in other cases also, at least in the way of trial. Such modes of treating the subject may serve to give to the features of architectural styles a connexion which otherwise is not seen, and which is nevertheless interesting and instructive, and even real ; it being understood that we conceive the necessities of structure to have operated rather in producing the general features of a style, than in determining the form of a special building ; and that we suppose the ideas which run through any mode of construction or decoration not to have been so much consciously contemplated, as unconsciously directive.

Premising this understanding, I will offer a few remarks tending to carry the ideal view of German Gothic architecture a little onwards in point of time, from the point to which the theory of its formation conducts us. Having before proposed a theory of the *formation* of the Gothic style, I wish now to suggest the theory of its *dissolution*.

From the Romanesque was produced, by certain influences, the Gothic style ; from the Gothic again was produced, by these influences, exaggerated or perverted, or by others succeeding them, a style which we may, with Mr. Willis, call the *After-Gothic*, and which, in its turn, gave place to the revived Italian. It is the later tendencies which converted the Complete Gothic into the After-Gothic, of which I now wish to speak.

I would very willingly have availed myself of any classification or analysis of the later German styles by German writers. But though I have not been able to find any such work, there have been published collections of engravings and descriptions of buildings belonging to those styles, of course illustrating the principles which prevail in the styles ; these principles have been discerned, and, to a certain

extent, expressed by German archaeologists. This is especially the case in the work of M. Kallenbach, "The German Architecture of the Middle Ages" (*Deutsch-mittelalterliche Baukunst*), in which a large collection of buildings is drawn and described. I shall avail myself of M. Kallenbach's assistance in illustrating the principles which I point out, and their gradual development; but I shall state in my own manner the principles which, as I conceive, show themselves in the progress and completion, and subsequently in the decline and disintegration, of the Gothic style.

I. *Principle of Frame-work*.—It is impossible, in looking at a tolerably complete Gothic building (as Cologne Cathedral, St. Ouen, King's College Chapel), not to allow that the work is governed and constituted by a leading idea of frame-work. The structure does not consist, or strike the eye as consisting, of masses of wall and roof, lying merely as inert masses, upon vertical columns and walls, which is the idea of Greek architecture, and of Roman and Romanesque as thence derived. In Gothic work, on the contrary, the vertical pillars which support are continued into the arches which are supported, and into the ribs which are the main lines of the roof; and thus an internal frame-work is produced, which is kept together and supported externally by a collection of buttresses, another outward frame-work. This frame-work not only supports, but almost entirely constitutes, the edifice. The blank spaces, such as the spandrels of the pier arches, and the panels of the roof, are comparatively unimportant and subordinate, and even these are often further reduced by subordinate paneling. The frame-work, again, is constituted of several parallel members; parallel, at least at first, as, for instance, the several shafts of a clustered pier; but in their continuation some forming the ribs of vaults, some the heads of pier arches or windows. These frames, parallel in their origin, and subordinate in succession to one another, form the principal part of a Gothic edifice; and to trace the steps by which this idea of a building superseded the older notion of inert masses resting on props, is always a matter of interest to the architectural speculator. M. Kallenbach has noticed in many of his examples the steps of this change. He has marked its successive development at Gelnhausen (xxiii.¹), Ratisbon (xxxii.), Naumburg (xxxiii.),

¹ The references are to the plates of M. Kallenbach's *Deutsch mittelalterliche Baukunst*, and to the text at the bottom

of each. M. K., however, does not appear to think that the formation of the Gothic style was so soon completed. He says that

Halberstadt (xxv.), where flying buttresses were intended ; the nave of Cologne (xxxvi.), where the principle appears fully developed ; and the choir of that edifice (xli.), which shows the external frame-work of composite and flying buttresses carried still further. St. Sebaldus, at Nuremburg (lvii.)—in the choir—shows this principle of frame-work well carried through in three aisles of equal height ; as Halberstadt (xlvi.) does for the more ordinary form, with clerestory and side aisles. The Church of St. Catharine, at Oppenheim (of which a description has been published by M. Müller), is a fine example of a structure thus reduced to frame-work, the walls being thin and paneled, the windows large, with no triforium, the buttresses deep, and the space between them, in their lower parts, being formed into chapels, opening into the church on the inside, and having large windows outwards (like King's College Chapel), so that there is very little wall. Mr. K. observes also (xx.), with reference to Heisterbach, that the introduction of the polygonal apse, instead of the earlier semi-circular apse, made it possible to have an organic connexion of the apse vaulting with the vaulting of the choir ; and thus there was a coherent frame-work running through the whole. He conceives also (xxxii.), with reference to the Dominican Church at Ratisbon, that the Dominicans and Franciscans, who had great influence at the time to which he refers (1230—1240), aimed at simplicity even in building ; and thus, all useless ornament being avoided, and the essential elements of the structure developed under the guidance of the pointed arch, the new art of building was formed.²

II. *Principle of Tracery.*—The tracery which fills the openings of windows in the Complete Gothic style may be considered as growing out of the idea of frame-work. Tracery,

the more the blank wall disappears, the more satisfactory is the effect (xlvi.) ; and (lix.), with reference to Frankfort Cathedral, that in Germany the development of the idea did not proceed to its completion,—which, he says, would have led builders to reduce the roof to a skeleton of tracery, filled with stained glass.

² The prevalence of the principle of frame-work in Gothic architecture is the circumstance which gives a sort of apparent plausibility to Sir James Hall's theory of the derivation of the Gothic style from structures composed of flexible

branches ; or rather, which makes his plates, illustrating this supposed derivation, exhibit analogies which are really interesting. Yet we see in these plates that the principle of frame-work cannot absorb the whole of the edifice. In his hypothetical wicker-work archetypes of Gothic work, the solid parts of wall, or the spandrels of arches, for instance, are composed of close basket-work ; a mode of construction which suggests the notion of an organisation to which a solid wall in no way conforms.

however, differs from frame-work in this, that it includes no conception of support, and that its elements (the staves, mullions, or *tracery bars*, as Mr. Willis calls them) are exhibited as undergoing flexures which have no relation to mechanical structure.

M. Kallenbach remarks, justly, as appears to me, that the trefoils, quatrefoils, &c. which occur in the Gothic style are not forms arising from the development of that style, but independent elements primarily existing in the Romanesque style. Now, these elements materially influenced the forms which tracery assumes. They determined, almost entirely, the forms of "geometrical tracery;" and added, as it would seem, the "feathering," or "foliation," to the other kinds of tracery.

The gradual formation of tracery by grouping together several windows in one large panel, and perforating with circles, trefoils, quatrefoils, &c., the blank space, may be shown as an historical process by examples both in England and in Germany. Mr. K. gives examples, taken from Seligenstadt (xxix.), St. Geréon at Cologne (xxx.), Maulbron (xxxi.), Ratisbon (xxxii.), where we see the process beginning; while in the choir at Ratisbon, and in the church at Naumburg (xxxiii.), we see it carried further. Finally, as at Magdeburg (xxxvii.), the mullions, with their ramifications, occupy the whole window, leaving no blank surfaces. The feathering of the heads of lights, as well as the trefoils and quatrefoils, are separated from the head, and glazed in the intervening opening.³

Though the invention of tracery thus would seem to have been gradual both in Germany and in England, and also in France, its general adoption appears to have gone on much more rapidly abroad than in our country. Cologne, Amiens, and Salisbury, may be considered as nearly contemporary.

³ Professor Willis (Remarks on Archit. of Middle Ages, 1835, p. 49) has, with more distinctness, shown that *foliation* arises from placing arches of different forms (as trefoil, quatrefoil, &c.) under the same compound archway; and that *tracery* is the result of placing multiple arches behind single ones, it may be, in repeated succession.

It may be remarked that tracery necessarily implies that the attention is fixed upon the tracery bars as the positive elements of the structure; and that

when the window space is either so constructed or so seen that the blank spaces (trefoils, quatrefoils, &c.) strike the eye, the intermediate bars being blotted into unorganic spaces of variable breadth (as the cusps project and retire) produces the effect of genuine tracery no longer. This holds whether the quatrefoils, &c., be seen from within, as lights in a dark space, or from without, as dark figures on a light space. Much of the filling of Italian windows appears to be this spurious kind of tracery.

In the two former cathedrals, tracery occupies all the windows, and appears as an universal element of the style. Salisbury is as complete Gothic as Amiens or Cologne in other respects, but has no tracery whatever in the windows. This and some other distinctions quite justify us, I conceive, in regarding the style of which Salisbury is a type (*Early English*) as different from the complete Gothic of Cologne and Amiens. The English style which is first distinguished by tracery is that which Mr. Rickman has termed the *Decorated*; and the propriety of this term consists principally in its denoting the introduction of this new element of decorative tracery, in addition to those which the earlier style contained.

The Decorated style has doubtless some other peculiarities; but before I say anything of these, let us further consider the subject of tracery.

The subordination of one part to another, of smaller parts to larger, which we may trace in the frame-work of a Gothic building, appears also very carefully marked in windows. Professor Willis has very fully explained this principle by resolving the tracery of a window into its successive orders.⁴ Mr. K. has remarked the same thing in a certain way. Thus, he says (xxxviii.) of the tracery of St. Catharine's, Brunswick, that it is formed of staves of single, double, and triple size, the more slender always determining the smaller spaces. This, in another place, is what he appears to call the law of the *membering* (*gliederung*); the shafts and hollows being carried out on a greater scale in the larger members, and more and more delicately in the smaller ones. We may remark, that some of the great German and French works, as Cologne and Amiens, are to an English eye defective as to this subordination. Others, on the contrary, as Strasburg, and much of the later French work, are conspicuous for the careful attention to the rule.

But we must say a word of the modifications which tracery underwent in the progress of time. From the causes already mentioned, the first forms were "geometrical tracery:" to this succeeded, in England, "flowing tracery," in which the

⁴ Professor Willis says (Remarks, p. 57), "The merit of first pointing out the regular subordination of mouldings in tracery belongs to Sir James Hall, whose essay on Gothic architecture contains an elaborate dissertation on this subject, unfortunately shorn of its utility

by the accompanying hypothesis of its derivation from basket-work, which I doubt has deterred many from giving it the attention it deserves. Mr. Rickman has also noticed it, with his usual concise clearness, but I do not think it is so generally attended to as it ought to be."

forms were no longer trefoils, quatrefoils, trifoliate and quatrefoil circles, and the like, but flowing or inflected curves, in which the lines pass from convex to concave. Such lines also enter copiously into German and French tracery, after its first period; but there are material differences in the progress of tracery in the two countries. In France, the tracery becomes, almost universally, "flamboyant," the compartments being of a flame-like form, and the design of the window, generally, unsymmetrical with regard to a vertical line. The flame-shaped compartment is defined by Professor Willis (*Archit. of M. A.*, p. 60) as "included between two wavy lines, and divided unsymmetrically by one or more wavy lines." This element thus described as "flame-shaped" appears to be what M. Kallenbach calls the "fish-bladder form," (lvii.) — a designation which, besides other objections to it, has the inconvenience of reminding us of the "vesica piscis," a name by which we designate a form quite different, bounded by two equal segments of circles, and therefore neither bounded by wavy lines nor unsymmetrical.

The Flamboyant tracery of France is carried out with a most prodigal display of variety and caprice in the After-Gothic of that country. Tracery of this kind exists in the After-Gothic of Germany; but the love of intricacy which shows itself in that style assumes a more especially German form in the *stump tracery*, of which I shall speak hereafter.

III. *Principle of Lateral Continuity.*—I introduce this principle, in order to point out that the principles of which I have already spoken did not operate without something to interfere with them. If we have, in the structure of a building, several frames, mainly parallel, and one subordinated to another; if we have, in the tracery of a window, bundles of flexible staves or bars, which form the larger and smaller lights by their windings, triple, double, or single; the structure will still be too loose to be satisfactory, except there be something to bind together the parallel supports of the frame, the staves of the bundle. The feeling of this necessity (as a matter of idea) shows itself in various ways in the progress of Gothic architecture. In the Early English style, there were large clusters of slender shafts, each really detached; but these were bound to each other or the wall by horizontal rings in the middle of their height. The arch

mouldings, which accompanied these shafts, were equal rolls, separated by a deep hollow ; but there were never really a different set of arch staves for each roll moulding. And it soon became usual not to make each upright shaft a separate piece, but to cut these shafts upon the stones of a central pier or a wall ; and then the hollows between the mouldings became less deep, the forms of the shafts and of the mouldings were no longer circular, but were marked with a fillet, or a *quirk*, and became also of different breadths. This practice of combining mouldings of different breadths, and of accompanying strong mouldings with fine ones, and thus producing shadows of various breadth and sharpness, alternating with each other, is one of the main and most universal characters of the English Decorated style, as distinguished from the Early English, and it is one of its great and peculiar beauties.

Something of the same kind appears to prevail in German architecture ; although there is not, in that country, any style which exactly represents either the Early English or the Decorated. At a certain stage of German architecture, the shafts and mouldings lose their cylindrical form, and become what Mr. K. calls "pear-shaped,"—meaning, I conceive, that the *transverse* section of the moulding resembles the *longitudinal* section of a pear, the outline being drawn out to an edge and inflected. (See Halberstadt, xlvii.) At a later period, the pier loses its separation into upright parts altogether, and is a cylindrical or polygonal column, out of which the vaulting ribs spring abruptly, forming what Mr. Willis calls "a discontinuous impost." The principle of lateral continuity thus shows itself, by giving a continuity to the mass below which does not extend to the vaulting frame above ; and in this manner the principle of frame-work is interfered with and destroyed, which is, as I have said, one step in the decline of the Gothic style.

This principle of lateral continuity may be called, also, the *principle of wall-work*. The members which are designed, and to a certain extent conceived, as vertical or as curved members, according to the principle of frame-work and the principle of tracery, are really parts of walls, and are modified by this condition, as I have said. And this condition, that the structure consists of wall-work, not merely of frame-work and bent staves, not only does actually operate as being the real construction,

but is always conceived to operate, and thus materially affects the decorative construction. This principle prohibits the structure from being mere frame-work, as a structure of timber and wicker, or a structure of cast-iron, might be. It requires that large portions should be, and should be conceived to be, solid wall, though there may be upon the wall a superinduced decorative structure. This principle of wall-work, again, seems to require that free tracery should be symmetrical, for otherwise the eye is disturbed by the want of apparent balance in the two sides of the pattern; and this I conceive to be a cause of the repugnance, which, I think, most architectural eyes, at first, feel to the French flamboyant tracery. There is a like reason against German stump tracery, arising from its apparent inconsistency with stone walling; and, perhaps, we may attribute to the influence of this principle (the obvious consistency of the structure with good mason-work) the acceptableness of good *Perpendicular* tracery to the eye; for, however such tracery may be condemned by some, as harsh in its lines and having no similarity to any beautiful natural object, it will not be doubted by those who have carefully looked at fine specimens of it, where the design is full and the parts and tracery bars in due and graduated subordination, that this kind of tracery has more truly the aspect of good architecture than the later tracery either of Germany or of France.

This third principle, the principle of wall-work, to a certain extent, operates to balance and oppose our first principle, that of frame-work. For though the principle of frame-work, carried to a certain extent, is a source of beauty in architecture, it ceases to be so if it be carried so far that the whole work becomes frame-work.⁵ Though the masses of solid wall are much reduced in bulk in the most elaborate

⁵ The principle of wall-work modifies the principle of frame-work long before it injuriously affects it. It does this, indeed, as I have said, very conspicuously in the Decorated style in England, giving to the vertical mouldings different forms and values from those of mere frame-work, making some members broad, some narrow, and so on. We are not, therefore, to consider buildings as showing the evidence of corruption of style, merely because there are vertical moulded vaulting shafts too slight to support vaulting; as in King's College Chapel, the architecture of

which has been condemned on this account. Even considered as frame-work, we must take the whole bundle of mouldings, and not one alone; but, in fact, the principle of wall-work operates theoretically as well as practically in all such cases, and prevents us from regarding the shafts as separate supports. The two ideas, that of frame-work and that of wall-work, are both present to the mind; and it is their combined concords and discords which produce the kind of harmony in which architecture peculiarly rejoices.

examples of Gothic buildings, those masses nowhere disappear, nor is it consistent with the idea of a *building* that they should do so. Even in very ornamented buildings, these masses of wall continue to be of considerable extent ; as, for instance, in the lower part of the tower of Freiburg ; and in less ornate work they form a large part of the whole, the ornaments being confined to special portions. These blank and inorganic portions of the mass into which the principle of frame-work does not penetrate, may be considered as maintaining a sort of struggle with the ostensible structural organization to which the most complete examples of Gothic architecture tend. And in the decline of the style the principle of frame-work becomes feebler and less pervading in its influence, while the ambitious desire of loftiness in edifices continues in full force. In consequence of such influences, the upper parts of the building are organically detached from the lower, being connected with them only by wall-work ; and thus the principle of wall-work overmasters and suppresses the principle of frame-work.

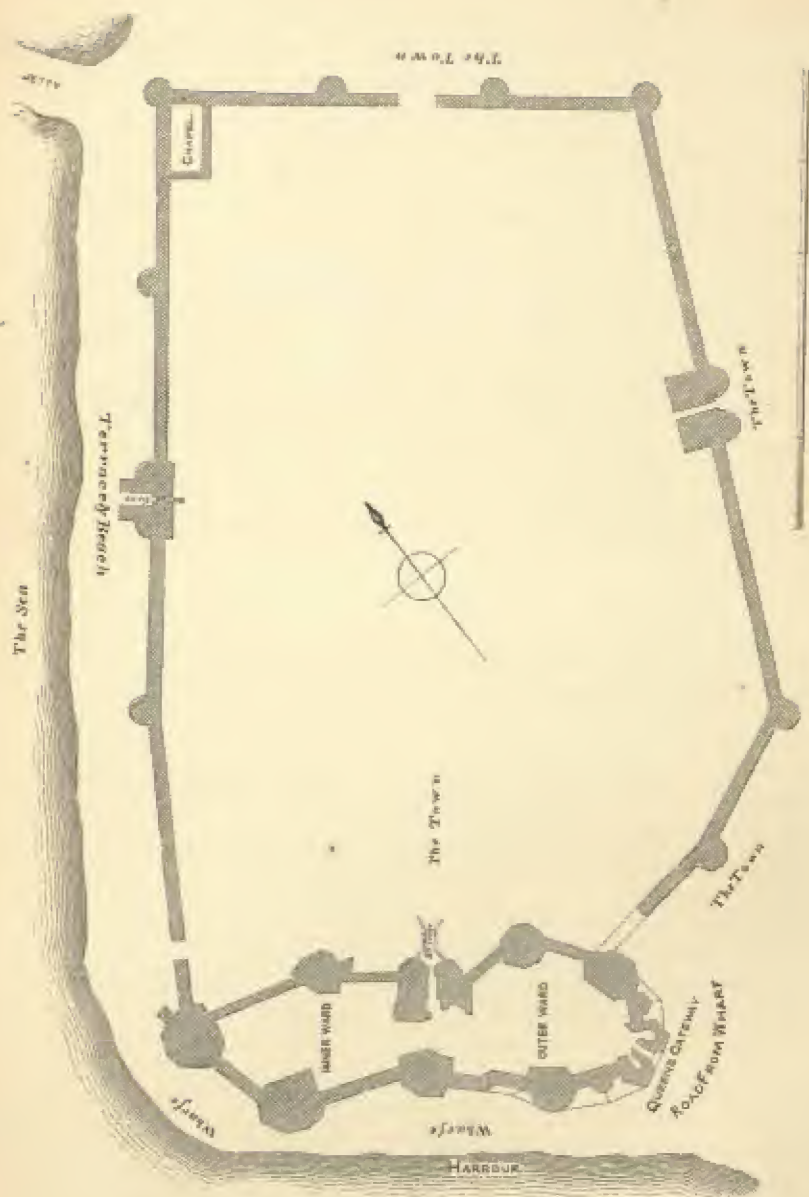
And thus, as the ancient structural arrangement of a building, derived from Greek architecture, was, in the transition from the Romanesque, broken up, and the elements thrown into a new arrangement, by the introduction of vertical compartments and continuous upward lines of ostensible vertical support ; so, again, in the decline of Gothic architecture, the notion of continuous lines of support was allowed to slip away. The ornamentation, though derived from the Gothic style, was, in its application, distributed into detached parts, and not connected by the principles of the style ; and thus, the life of the style was fled, while the form was still retained.

But other principles also operated in thus destroying the organization and connection of Gothic structure ; or rather they operated first in forming and developing the style, and then, when they lost their vitality, they gave the direction to its decline.

IV. *Principle of Spire Growth.*—In the Gothic style, the tendency upwards is manifested not only in the lines of support, but also in the forms assumed by elements which tend upwards, free, supporting nothing, and being themselves the terminal portions of vertical masses ; such are pinnacles, canopies, spires, and the like. And there is a kind of



CAERNARVON CASTLE.



Plan of Castle and Town Walls.

activity and vitality given to these elements, by forming and framing them, not as merely continuations of the parts below, with a smaller breadth and finer details, but as parts tending upwards upon a plan of their own, which separates them from the masses out of which they spring. Thus we have (in the Decorated style especially) buttresses terminated upwards by pinnacles set diagonally upon the rectangular plan of the buttress, either at its summit or on the set-offs, or by octagonal pinnacles; and the crockets and finials of such pinnacles, and even of the hood mouldings of windows, doors, and other arches, may be considered as a manifestation of the same principle; for these ornaments are quite extraneous to the notion of frame-work; and yet, how blank and bare would an ogree canopy or a triangular canopy to a door or window appear, without crockets or finials!

This principle is exhibited on a larger scale where we have an octagonal spire growing out of a square tower; especially if the transition from the square to the octagonal form be made by means of vertical growths, as is the case in many of the principal edifices of Germany, though rarely in England. The Romanesque forms, especially as they appear in the neighbourhood of the Rhine, naturally led to such a mode of composition, when the Gothic style came into full play; for there were introduced abundantly in the Rhenish Romanesque churches, four-sided spires set diagonally on squares, and towers which, in their upper part, were octagonal with a triangular head to each face of the octagon, and with a spire, accommodated in various ways to this form. Such a tower was treated with great skill by the German *Gothic* architects. The square, reduced to an octagon by cutting off the corners, left, at the corners, masses which shot upwards in detached groups of niches and pinnacles; and the gradual preparations in the lower parts, for thus detaching these masses, and in the upper part, for grouping and connecting them with the central mass, are the subject of a vast variety of ingenious contrivances. These appear in such towers as Freiburg, Cologne, Ulm, Vienna, Strasburg; which are examples of a style of composition, altogether different from anything which exists in this country, where octagonal spires commonly either stand on a square tower, within a battlement, the mode of connection not being exhibited to the eye; or are (as in the churches of Northamptonshire) connected with

the square, by certain sloping surfaces variously disposed ; the pinnacles and dormer windows which break and animate the outline not being made to spring out of any obvious construction.

In many of the churches of Normandy, (we may take St. Stephen's, at Caen, as a conspicuous instance,) groups of canopies on shafts, of exceedingly light and open structure, decorate the transition from the square tower to the octagonal spire, and break the rectilinear outline of the spire itself ; but they do not suggest to the mind, as the German spires, of which I speak, do, the conception of the octagonal structure existing in the mass of the square tower, as a kind of formative *nisus*, which at last burst out freely in the upper part of the tower, and shoots upwards in the spire, still retaining an organic connection with the square tower, out of which it springs ; this tower, also, is not an inert mass, but has itself a tendency to upward growth, shown in turrets, pinnacles, and other portions of a like character.⁶

Perhaps this co-existence of the tendency to the growth of a square tower and an octagonal spire in the same space, was at first not distinctly conceived or consciously contemplated, but was produced by the attempt to give to the forms of the lower and upper parts of the towers, which, as I have said, were *data* supplied by the previous modes of church building, that appearance of organic connection which the spirit of Gothic architecture demands ; and which I have attempted in some measure to mark, by speaking of the Principle of Frame-work. We see the co-existence of the two tendencies in various degrees of development in the great structures to which I have referred. At Freiburg the square lower part of the tower is comparatively blank. The preparation for the transition to the octagonal part begins, however, under the first open gallery which runs round the tower ; and in this gallery, the impression of the square form is further diluted by making the sides into faces, and making the four angles acute. Above this gallery we have an open octagonal lanthorn, having eight fine tracery windows, and triangular canopies ; while the detached angles of the square, shooting up into niches and pinnacles, are still

⁶ Mr. Willis, in his *Architecture of the Middle Ages*, p. 148, has noticed the skill with which the German architects manage

the transition from the square tower to the octagonal spire.

connected with the central mass, and combine with it in forming a crown of pinnacles, out of which the open work spire rises.

The western towers of Cologne have no portion of blank wall in the lower part as the tower of Freiburg has ; but immediately from the ground they are resolved into a frame-work of several orders (buttresses, shafts, window sides, &c.), which frame-work is constructed with reference to the whole tower and spire. It appears to me that, in this respect, Cologne would have gained something if the towers had somewhat more resembled Freiburg, and had had solid and plain portions in their lower parts. It appears to be a general rule with regard to the ornamentation of buildings, and especially of Gothic buildings, that the more elaborate and complicated ornaments should appear in the upper part ; the lower part appearing more in the nature of a support to the upper structure, or a bed, out of which its growths spring ; and this rule is recognised in the rest of the cathedral at Cologne, for the lower parts of the buttresses in the rest of the building are plain, and form a strong contrast with the copious paneling and tabernacling above. And another inconvenience results from thus continuing the whole of the decorative frame-work of the tower down to the ground. The parts of this frame-work are, of course, on a very great scale, having reference to the whole spire, in which each side of the octagon forms a single tracery window, as at Freiburg ; and the windows and masses of buttress which appear in the first upper story of the tower are grand from their size and connection. But the portal below this, which is inserted between the buttresses, as a sort of independent structure, with its own arch and triangular canopy, seems to be constructed on a smaller scale, and to have no organic connection with the whole : an incongruity which would disappear if the portal were an opening in a mass of masonry in which the frame-work which is to be developed in the upper part has not yet shown itself.

In the great church at Ulm, in St. Stephen's at Vienna, in the cathedral at Strasburg, and in that of Frankfort, we have the transition from the square to the octagon managed in a way somewhat similar, but with great variety in the different cases. The artists of the Middle Ages did not copy one example from another ; but having, in this idea of a

spire, a living and fertile principle, they extracted out of it in each case new and varied forms, animated by an organic connection, even to the latest times. Ulm and Frankfort were built as late as the middle of the fifteenth century, and yet have in their structure much of the true spirit of Gothic architecture; while in other parts and elements of such buildings, we see the decline, perversion, and disappearance of the principles which had prevailed in the time of the complete Gothic.

V. *Interpenetration*.⁷—One step of such perversion may be considered as probably resulting from the principle of spire growth, of which I have been speaking. The co-existing tendencies to two different forms in the same mass, (for instance, a square and an octagonal turret, or a square buttress and another square diagonally placed,) when directly and distinctly contemplated, suggested the notion of not only co-existing *tendencies*, but co-existing *forms*, occupying nearly the same space. If we suppose a square and an octagonal pillar, having the same axis and nearly the same size, and each having various mouldings and projections at different stages of its length, the mouldings and projections of the square may, in some parts, protrude beyond the faces of the octagonal mass; while in other parts the mouldings and projections of the octagonal mass protrude beyond the faces of the square mass; and if the whole compound mass exhibits these protruding projections of each of the separate forms, the two forms are presented as *interpenetrating* each other. The same would be the case with two quadrangular masses placed diagonally to each other. And if the two forms which thus co-exist and interpenetrate be complex and different, so that the parts in which each shows itself outside the other, are numerous and various, it requires clear geometrical ideas to conceive and peculiar geometrical skill to construct the interpenetrating forms. Such ideas became objects of attention among the German builders in the time of the After-Gothic; and the exhibition of interpenetrations was one of their favourite manifestations of skill. Tabernacle work, of various kinds, occurs, in which two extremely complex forms occupy the same space, and show themselves in

⁷ See a valuable paper, by Mr. Willis, *On the Characteristic Interpenetrations of the Flamboyant style*, in the *Transactions of the Institute of British Architects*.

Mr. Ruskin appears to think that Interpenetration had its origin in tracery.—*Lamp of Truth*, xxvii.

most curious alternations. And this notion of interpenetrating forms was applied to many of the elements of a building. The mouldings in the heads of doors, windows, piers, &c., which meet to form a pointed arch, do not stop when they meet, but cross each other till they are lost in the more projecting parts. The same is the case with other mouldings which meet each other at an angle in any way ; they do not stop, but cross each other, and die in the projecting masses. In the same way we have clusters of shafts, some of which having their square pedestals set diagonally, and their mouldings at a different height from the others, the mouldings of the pedestals and of the bases of the shafts appear as alternate projections. This is frequent in English After-Gothic (Perpendicular). As another case of interpenetration, we may refer to the examples in which the German architects carried two tracery bars each through the other, and then cut them off short beyond the intersection, making what has been called *stump-tracery*. At Strasburg, in the upper part of the cathedral tower, which is of After-Gothic work, the mouldings of the window heads are treated in another way. There are three or four roll mouldings in the window sides which meet in the head, but not exactly ; each roll on the one side falling into the hollow between two rolls on the other, like the fingers of two clasped hands.

In all these cases of interpenetration it is evident that a play of the fancy, curiously tracing the consequences of certain geometrical assumptions, prescribes the forms, not the organic connexion which appears in the true Gothic work. It is remarkable, however, that the practice of interpenetration which was, in the After-Gothic of Germany, pursued so extensively and laboriously as to be a leading characteristic of the decline of Gothic architecture, did not make its appearance then for the first time. We find the interpenetration of mouldings both in early German and in early English work ; for instance, in the heads of piscinas. M. Kallenbach says that in Germany such intersecting mouldings occurred early, but vanished in 1250 and re-appeared in 1450, and then became in many cases the predominating ornament. In the period of the formation of Gothic architecture, many elements of ornamentation, arbitrarily invented, or suggested from various quarters, come into view. Some of these were persistent in their influence ;

as for instance, the various forms of arches and openings, pointed, trefoil, &c., which were gradually developed into tracery and feathering ; others, as this one, Interpenetration, were suppressed as ungenial, by the Gothic style while in its vigour ; but in its decline they re-appeared, and had a large share in the disorganisation and overthrow of the style.

VI. *Progress of Disorganisation.* By the disorganisation of the Gothic style, I mean the suppression and extinction of those principles, the principle of frame-work and the principle of spire-growth for example, which establish a connexion among the different parts, such that each appears to be necessary to the others, or to grow out of the others. In buildings governed by such principles, the parts are all in a necessary relation to the whole, and are thus connected with each other. In this case, the ornamentation of each part is, as it were, a blossoming of the general principle of growth. But the ornamentation of different parts takes different forms : doors are enriched with frame-work shafts and mouldings, and with spire-growth canopies ; windows with flexible tracery ; vaults with frame-work ribs ; summits of walls and buttresses with pinnacles and turrets ; towers with spires ; and the like. And each of these kinds of decoration may be applied separately to the part to which it is specially appropriate, even if the general mass of the building be destitute of organic connexion, and consist merely of blank walls. This loss of the general organic connexion of a building, while the separate parts were often richly ornamented, is one of the features of the After-Gothic ; and it is obviously connected with those perversions of the principles of ornamentation in the Gothic style of which I have already spoken. The roof was ornamented, and the windows were ornamented, but the ornamentation of each was only fanciful, not organic.

In Germany one of the traditionary aims of the architects tended to draw the ornamented parts further from each other, and thus to break up the organisation. It was a matter of ambition with the Complete Gothic architects to make their churches, and especially their choirs, lofty. It continued to be a matter of ambition with the After-Gothic architects to do the same. The Complete Gothic builders sought their object by constructing the frame-work of vaulting shafts, window shafts, and pier arch shafts in many orders,

and thus lifted into the air such vaults as those of the choirs at Cologne and Amiens. The After-Gothic builders carried their vaults to a great height, but no longer cared to give them a manifest organic connexion with the ground. In their edifices, the vaults rest upon blank walls, or are supported upon cylindrical or polygonal pillars, out of which the vaulting ribs spring abruptly with a discontinuous impost. The windows are made very long by the height of the building, but have no canopies; there are considerable spaces of blank wall; the buttresses have no pinnacles, and are stopped by a sloping top below the eaves of the roof. The roof is exceedingly high and steep, but commonly of plain slate, and, as I have said, with eaves. And thus the later churches of Germany, though conspicuous for their height, have none of that look of upward growth, which gave beauty and life to the elevation of the pure Gothic works, but seem as if they were buoyed up by some power acting on the whole bulk, like a balloon.

This idea of an elevation of internal buoyancy rather than of universal growth of the parts, appears further in the practice which became so common in the later churches of making the three aisles of the same height; as, for instance, in the choirs of St. Sebaldus' and St. Lawrence's at Nuremberg, and in St. Stephen's at Vienna. And it must be allowed that the earlier mode of giving great elevation by means of an external frame-work of flying buttresses carried over the side aisles, was not without its disadvantages. For in order to sustain the vault at so great a height as the choir of Cologne or of Amiens, the buttresses were made so massive, that instead of being subordinate to the central structure, they rather appear to be themselves the principal masses. When we look at Cologne Cathedral from the east, it offers itself to us rather as a circular range of great buttress turrets, among which the central erection is quite inconspicuous, than as a clerestory supported by stages of flying buttresses in due subordination to the central roof. In this respect, edifices in which the same extravagant elevation was not aimed at, as the nave of Strasburg Minster, and most of our English Cathedrals, contrast favourably with the more ambitious plans of such buildings as Cologne, Amiens, and Beauvais, and exhibit the organisation of the building in a far more luminous and satisfactory aspect. But the interior effect of the principle of buoyancy, as manifested in three tall aisles of

equal height, is very striking; especially where, as at St. Sebaldus' and St. Lawrence's just mentioned, we advance out of comparatively low side aisles of the nave, into the choir in which the external windows occupy the whole of the height. Such an arrangement is of course excellently adapted for the display of fine coloured glass, and it is so employed in the choirs of those churches.

Though the fine scheme of the frame-work of a great church was thus in a great measure broken up by making the ceiling independent of it, there still remained in operation the peculiar mode by which the impression of great space is given to the interior of a Gothic building, and which Mr. Willis has pointed out (*Architecture of the Middle Ages*, p. 130), namely, the impressing upon the spectator the three dimensions of height, length, and breadth, by employing a different method for each; the height being suggested by the proportions of a single compartment, whether occupied by the space between two piers with its arch, or by a window; the length being made impressive by the repetition of many such compartments, and the breadth by the succession of aisles and chapels in a transverse direction. And this impressiveness of dimensions survives the use of Gothic details, as may be seen very strikingly in St. Eustache, at Paris.

In proportion, however, as the obvious organisation of the edifice was broken up, and the ornamentation confined to detached portions, the Gothic style lost its meaning, and it became a matter of comparative indifference whether the decoration of each part consisted of the elements of that style, or of other elements, such, for instance, as might be found in the Roman architecture as preserved or revived in Italy. The Gothic style had been formed when the scheme of Grecian and Roman architecture had been deprived of its significance by the introduction of the arch on pillars, of vaulting on pillars, and of the subordination of the exterior to the interior. As I have elsewhere expressed it, the elements of building which had formerly been governed by horizontal arrangements were, by the influences of such practices, disbanded; and then the Gothic architecture introduced a new reign of order, by rallying their elements in a vertical line, with a corresponding frame-work. But when this frame-work disappeared, the elements of the

building again became in a great degree independent, and were no longer confined to those forms or modes of decoration to which the notion of such a frame-work had given rise.

VII. *Unconstructive Forms*.—Forms which do not indicate a possible construction, and could not stand of themselves, naturally occur in this After-Gothic style, in which the ornaments are applied to parts without regard to the whole, and are such as caprice and the love of novelty, not the conditions of construction, produce. Such unconstructive forms are vaults with pendants (as St. George's Chapel, Windsor). Such unconstructive forms in the After-Gothic of Germany, are noted by M. Kallenbach, in the cases of arches with their concavity upwards (lxxix), and by Mr. Willis in the tracery of windows (*Archit. of M. A.*, p. 61.)

The Ogee arch, so copiously used in our own Decorated Style, is an unconstructive form, if considered as an arch; and indeed with us it is scarcely ever the arch of an opening, but is commonly the canopy to such an arch, or the head of a niche. The eye appears to accept this form with pleasure in such cases, as a result of the principle of upward growth combined with the arch; and hence crockets and a finial are requisite to its good effect. On the other hand, crockets and finial upon a principal frame-work arch are inappropriate. The ill effect of crockets so applied may be seen in the restored nave of Cologne, where the pier arches are crocketed. It is said that the old work disclosed traces of such crockets having been features of the original design; but it can hardly be doubted that they greatly disfigure the building.

The free or hanging feathering so common in French porches, and which occurs also in Germany, is likewise unconstructive; but it is obviously treated as an appendage to the arch which it adorns, adhering to that, and not requiring support.

Among unconstructive forms we must place the spire of Strasburg, which, being hollow within, is made to appear as if composed of horizontal and vertical elements, and really has the joints horizontal in the external ornamental part. But in the ribs which form a pyramid within this ornamental work, and really support the structure, the joints are of course perpendicular to the length of the ribs.

VIII. *Recapitulation*.—Resuming what has been propounded with reference to the transition from the Pure Gothic

to the After-Gothic, we may say, that the Principle of a Frame-work of piers, arches, windows, vaulting ribs, and flying buttresses, is the leading idea of Gothic:—this principle may be followed out by itself, and this is in a great measure done in England, producing the Early English of Salisbury; the notion of frame-work, however, not excluding considerable masses of wall:—but to obtain the Complete Gothic, we require, further, the Principle of Tracery, and the Principle of Lateral Cohesion, which gives a new character to the mouldings; and these principles, in Germany and France, are developed at the same time with the principle of frame-work, so that the Complete Gothic in those countries is the first fully formed pointed style. The Principle of Upward Growth in the parts adds to the style other features, as pinnacles, crockets, finials, spires; thus the Complete Gothic is formed.

But the endeavour to build churches very lofty, made the frame-work too massive to be agreeable to the eye, and led at last to the plan of supporting the roof at a great height, without any decorative manifestation of the frame-work. The organic connexion of the whole being thus destroyed, the ornamentation of separate parts was pursued as an exercise of fancy and invention. The tracery became capricious and unconstructive, the structure of spires and other complex forms suggested interpenetrations, and these and the like practices mark the After-Gothic of Germany, till the Italian modes of ornamentation came into play.

In what has preceded, I have attempted to characterise the After-Gothic of Germany rather by the principles which appear to operate in its formation, than by an enumeration and description of details, such as English writers have given for the Perpendicular style. Nevertheless such an enumeration, for instance, of forms of mouldings, bases, capitals, and the like, would be very desirable, and would be a labour well worth the while of one who could spend sufficient time in examining the churches of Germany. In the course of such a labour it would probably be ascertained whether the After-Gothic of Germany can be subdivided into several well-characterised styles, and how it is distinguishable from the Flamboyant of France, as well as from the Perpendicular of England. What I have here offered can pass only for a small contribution to such a work, though collected from the best attempts which, so far as I am aware, have yet been made with such views.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.

IMMEDIATELY after the execution of Prince David at Shrewsbury in 1283, Edward I. began to take active measures for securing the entire possession of the kingdom of Wales; and amongst the different objects to which his attention was directed, the erection of fortresses claimed his first consideration. Without these, indeed, he could retain but a very slight and uncertain footing in his newly acquired territory. Within six weeks, therefore, after the death of this last Welsh Prince, he commenced building the Castle of Caernarvon. An entry on the Liberate Roll of this year authorises the allowance of fifty-four shillings and eightpence to Roger Sprengeluse, Sheriff of Salop, for the expenses of 40 carpenters sent to Caernarvon, and also of nine pounds five shillings for 200 footmen, sent from the county of Shropshire to the same place, for their protection.¹ The Sheriff of Nottingham was also allowed three pounds two shillings and sixpence for an equal number of this class of workmen sent for their assistance from Nottingham.² The Sheriff of Rutland had previously received his expenses for twenty masons and their foreman whom he had sent by the King's command to Conway, whilst the monarch was there, in the 11th year of his reign; thus showing that Conway Castle preceded Caernarvon, though but a few months, in the date of its commencement.³

At the same time that Edward was carrying on these plans for their coercion, he was not inattentive to the civil rights of the inhabitants; for having in the 11th year of his reign granted a charter to the people of Caernarvon, in now confirming it, he decreed that the Constable of his Castle, for the time being, should also be Mayor of the borough.⁴

It is quite impossible, in the absence of any specific evidences, to ascertain what portion of the buildings was

¹ Liberate Roll, 12 Edw. I., m. 1. Teste Rege apud Lampader, x. die Novembris. Ibid. Teste Rege apud Bere, i. die Novembris.

² Liberate Roll, 12 Edw. I., m. 4. Teste Rege apud Kaeren Arvan, xxviii. die

Aprilis.

³ Liberate Roll, 11 Edw. I., m. 2. Teste Rege apud Acton Burnel, xxviii. die Octobris.

⁴ Welsh Roll, 12 Edw. I., m. 3. No. 14. Teste Rege apud Flynt, viii. die Septembris.

first erected; if, indeed, any part of the existing fabric is really assignable to the period when Edward first began his operations. As we proceed in chronological order, it will be perceived that the work was in a state of progress for several years. The notion, therefore, that the Castle was constructed in the short space of twelve months, which has hitherto been the general opinion, is too incredible to engage belief. The extent and magnificence of so vast an edifice could only be the work of a lengthened period. The grandeur of the general design, the stateliness of its lofty polygonal towers, rivalling each other in massiveness and dignity, its long vista of carefully finished corridors, its structures sunk and imbedded in rocky foundations, the ample width and strength of its curtain walls, perforated with every variety of loop-hole and oilet, and the deep fosse which formerly encircled the northern side, declare at once the utter improbability of such extraordinary works being executed within so limited a period; perfected, too, at a time when the natives of the country were scarcely vanquished, and when the expenses of the Welsh and Scottish wars had impoverished the Exchequer. All this carries sufficient unlikelihood on the face of it, did we not further know from official documents, which will be shortly quoted, that the present buildings were the labour of several years, and even extended into two reigns.

It is by the aid of these records, which are stored up in four different depositories of the Public Evidences, that I shall endeavour to illustrate the history of Caernarvon Castle, and if the extracts adduced are not sufficiently close to indicate the exact period when the earliest parts were built, and to point out which they were, there will still be several clues afforded from whence reasonable inferences may be drawn as to their relative antiquity, whilst in some instances they will furnish a precise date for what is actually standing.

After the subjugation of the country, the Crown appointed officers to administer justice and attend to the collection or disbursement of the royal revenues in the provinces of North and South Wales. Thus the different pleas were heard before the Chief Justiciary, who held his Court of Chancery and Court of Exchequer within the Castle, whilst the Chamberlain was responsible for the collection and payment of the various aids and rents contributed by this portion of the

king's subjects. Such accounts were then returned to the English Exchequer, and writs issued to the Chamberlain, from time to time, as occasion arose, for the discharge of incidental or regular expenses.

The earliest mention of this functionary in connexion with the building of Caernarvon Castle occurs on the Great Roll of the Pipe in the 14th year of Edward I. (1285-1286), when we find Richard de Abyndon as Chamberlain, accounting for the cost of works at Caernarvon, Conway, Criccaeth, and Hardelagh, from the Feast of St. Hillary, in the 11th (October 1, 1283) to March 25th, the 12th (1284) of Edward's reign, in which year the king appointed him to this important office; Richard de Pulesdon, who was afterwards hung in Madoc's insurrection, being sheriff of the county.

It appears from the entry on the Pipe Roll of this 14th year, that, Thomas de Maydenhacche being Constable of the Castle and Mayor of Caernarvon, the works were carried on during the above interval at considerable cost, and their nature shows them to be preparatory to others of greater magnitude. The Liberate Roll also proves that some part of the building was covered in in the preceding year, the Constable of Bristol Castle being allowed the value of 18 carrates of lead, sent to Crukith, and 14 to Caernarvon, for their respective roofs.⁵

The entry upon the Sheriff's Roll of the English Exchequer, or, as it is more commonly called, the Great Roll of the Pipe, will sufficiently explain itself, and convey at this incipient stage of the inquiry the mode in which, when they appear fully, these accounts are usually written.

"In wages of one carpenter making wheelbarrows (*hottos*) for the carriers of earth, dug out of the Castle to the Quay, 18s. 6d.; each taking, per day, 3d. For one vintemar, or waller, for the same carriers, 3d.; and for the carriers, 2½d.

"In wages to divers men digging and wheeling (*fossatores et hottarii*) in the fosse round the Castle of Kaernarvan, together with vintemars attendant upon the same, taking 3d., 2d., and 1½d. per day; expended on the Quay and Castle, 319l. 13s. 3½d.

"For plumbers' work, carpenters, charcoal burners, with payments for a clerk, and carrying charcoal from various places to the Castle, 26l. 2s. 8d.

"In payments to one door-keeper and two watchmen in the Castle, each taking, per day, 3d., 13s. 9d.

"In iron and steel, charcoal, cord, bellows, wheelbarrows, cart-horses, and tools (*falconibus*), bought for the mortar in making the walls about the

⁵ Liberate Roll, 14 Edw. 1.

town of Caernarvon, 92*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* : and divers masons, quarryers, smiths, and small workmen, working with overlookers about the works of the wall, from 9th Oct. anno 12th (1284), to the 18th Nov. anno 13th (1285), 1574*l.* 11*s.* 1½*d.* ; and making the wall by task work, 151*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* ; and delivery of stone by sea to Caernarvon from divers places, from 15th Jan. anno xiii. (1285) to 14th Oct. the same year, 440*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* ; and in stone, brush-wood, and sand for the same works brought to the Castle, 140*l.* 5*s.* 4½*d.* ; and for payment of divers workmen (*hottarii*) in the King's pond at Caernarvon, with their overlookers, from the 6th of May, xiii., to Nov. 11th. (xiii.), 121*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* ; and in boards, rafters, nails, and glass windows, bought for the works of the Castle, 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*," making, with other entries, a sum total of expenditure upon the building and the walls, during this first year of the King's possession of Wales, of 3036*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*

During the same period Master Richard the engineer, and Henry de Oxford, carpenter, received 100*l.* for carpentry in the Royal Hall at Conway ; part of the wall in that town was built by task-work, at a cost of 472*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, and altogether the expense amounted to 3313*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* for works carried on simultaneously with those at Caernarvon.⁶

It was also in the same year that the Castle of Harlech was commenced, and a charge of 18*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* occurs betwixt the 27th of May and the 4th of November for operations on the fosse in the rock of that castle, besides other sums expended on the works there, to the amount of 205*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

Criccaeth Castle was likewise repaired at the same time, and 48*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* expended in its restoration. The works gradually proceeded from the 13th year of Edward I. till the 18th, when we find an entry on the Liberate Roll of an allowance to Richard de Abbindon, late Chamberlain of Carnarvan, of 5*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, which he had paid to William de Seymes, William de Moeckes, and Ernald, brother of the said William de Seymes, who were sick at Carnarvan in the 12th year, and 8*s.* paid to Alice de Derby for the care of them. Also 10*s.* expended in the purchase of a cloth-of-gold to cover the body of the said William deceased ; 14*s.* 1*d.* paid to the Friars of Bangor for oblations, &c. at his funeral : also 4*l.* 19*s.* paid to Philip ab Howel, and twenty Welshmen stopping with him at Carnarvan, and awaiting their passage to Ireland in the 13th year, and 15*s.* paid for freight of the vessel taking them to that kingdom.

⁶ The *Corpus Comitatus*, an official record of the sheriff's accounts of the 12th Edward I., and the only one of the nature that has hitherto been discovered, states that John de Aundover clerk, and master

James de St. George, owe 5819*l.* 14*s.*, received by them from Master William de Luda for the works of the Castle of Conway.

This shows us that the works at Caernarvon were no longer under the charge of Richard de Abingdon, and we accordingly find mention of his successor, Robert de Belvero, in the office of Chamberlain, who was to be allowed in his accounts 69*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*, which he had delivered to Queen Eleanor, the king's wife, as a gift from the monarch. The following entries throw further light upon the condition of the town and Castle during the term of this second Chamberlainship.

Otho de Grandison was appointed warden of the Castle in 1286, and there is an allowance to him of 5*l.* for 50 quarters of salt for victualling it in the 14th year of Edward I., and of 17*l.* 3*s.* 6½*d.* which he had expended in the purchase of 300 staves for cross-bows, wax, skins, varnish, cord, and other things delivered to William, the King's Attiliator in Caernarvon Castle ("ad attiliarium suam inde faciendam"). Also 50*l.* 14*s.* paid to the said William for his wages at 8*d.* a-day for 1521 days, ending at Pentecost in the 18th year, also 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* paid to two preparers ("apparatores") of bows and arrows in Caernarvon Castle, for their wages for 11 weeks, ending Aug. 4th, the 14th year.

It appears from the Liberate Roll (18 Edward I.) that the wall round the town was built in the 14th year of this reign (1286), as 6*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* was paid to some burgesses as a recompense for the loss they had sustained by their houses being pulled down to allow its erection. Simon Corbet and John de Dallington also took 37*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* for keeping the gates of the town, and for divers men occupied in the fortification of the town, from the 15th to the 18th year, at 14*d.* a-week each.

There is no mention made on the Rolls of any particular person to whom the planning or direction of the works at these several fortresses was confided. A few years later, Edmund Crouchback was authorised to direct what works should be executed, but the only individual now named who seems likely to have had any control over the architectural part is William de Britan, who is spoken of as the artilleryman (*attiliator*) in the castles of Wales, and who took for his wages from the 1st of June (13th), 1285, to the 9th of November the same year, 5*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*, or at the rate of 8*d.* a-day. These unusually high wages, at all events, show that he was above a common workman, though whether

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he was the architect and designer of the various towers and fortifications, or had merely to do with the engines of war and methods of defence, can only be a matter of supposition.

Without doubt considerable portions of Caernarvon Castle were constructed during the years 1284 and 1285; much could not have been raised in 1283, though it is equally certain that it was commenced in that year. It was however as yet only in course of progress, as I find an entry on the Great Roll of the Pipe in the 19th of Edward I. (1291) of further sums expended on labour and materials, without the various items of each being particularly specified, amounting to 3528*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, equivalent to about fifteen times that outlay in the present century, or something like 50,000*l.*⁷

The returns of William de Luda for the 10th of Edward I. are placed upon the Roll where the foregoing expense is written, and they furnish a curious insight into the enormous outlay for the Welsh wars, or at least present an idea of the vast sums raised by fines, aids, or subsidies for its prosecution. As much as 122,113*l.* 9*s.* is set down as received by the treasurer to sustain the contest against Llewellyn and David, sons of Griffin, Prince of Wales.

From the preceding accounts it will have been observed that, although military works were commenced at Caernarvon very shortly after the death of the last Welsh Prince, these operations were in fact extended through a series of years. No particular part of the building is specified at this early period, and when therefore the king himself visited the place in the 12th year of his reign and entered Caernarvon for the first time, on the 1st day of April, 1284, the accommodation it afforded for himself and Queen Eleanor, then about to give birth to a future Prince of Wales, must have been ill suited for the reception of royalty. The heir to the English throne was undoubtedly born in the town on the 25th of the same month. Whether in the precincts of the Castle, or in any particular part of it, it would be hazardous to determine, but as we shall shortly find sufficient reasons for stating, not in the Eagle Tower, where this event is by concurrent report asserted to have happened.

The king came from Aberconway on the last day of March and till the 6th of May constantly remained at Caernarvon.

⁷ The entire outlay upon Caernarvon, Criccaeth, and Harlech amounted to 16,422*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* (Magn. Rot. Pip. 19 Edw. I.)

The queen being then in a state of convalescence, he went to Neuadarthlan and Hardelagh till the 24th. His time was spent betwixt these places and Criccaeth. He made a sojourn at Caernarvon from the 27th of May until the 8th of June. He then passed to Baladeuthlyn, where he stayed nearly a month, returning from it to Caernarvon on the 5th of July, when he made another rest in the town for three weeks. On the 27th of the same month he left it for Nevyn, (where he held a great tournament,) Bardsey, Criccaeth, Porthelyn, and Penvaghan. He was again here from the 14th to the 21st of August, when he quitted Wales by way of Aber, Aberconway, Rhuddlan and Flint, for Chester.

On the 13th of October, Edward I. came to Caernarvon for the fifth time within the same year, and remained ten days, and finally left it the last week in the month, taking Criccaeth and Harlech on his route to Castel y Berio, which he reached on the 1st of November, and proceeded on the 8th of the same month to Lampadarnvaur or Aberystwith.

This outline of his movements during the present year of his reign has been derived from the royal attestation of writs or other official documents issued during the period, and it shows that he was continually in attendance upon his beloved consort, both previously to her confinement with Prince Edward, in the month of April, 1284, and for several days afterwards.* We also learn that, during the latter half of this twelfth year, he visited the various places where his castles were built, so that, if he did not actually behold them in a state of advancement, which is more than probable, he must then have fixed upon the spots where these superb fortresses were to be raised.⁹

Pursuing their history, as we find it noticed on the Pipe Rolls, it appears that between the years 1291 and 1293 (the 19th and 21st of Edward I.) little was expended upon the Welsh castles, the only entry on the subject being placed on a record of the latter year, in which 207*l.* 11*s.* 11½*d.* occurs for operations at Caernarvon and Harlech. In the 21st year, Adam de Whetenhale received 100 marcs for his yearly fee as Constable, being the same sum that had previously been granted to the commander of the other castle in the adjacent county.

* I quote from my own MS. Itinerary of the reign.

⁹ Edward was in South Wales in the 13th year of his reign, but did not proceed into the Northern Principality.

In the 23rd year of Edward's reign (1295) the affairs of Scotland were so nearly settled, that the English monarch had less cause for anxiety in that quarter. He was about to embark on an expedition on the Continent, being involved in a dispute with Phillip IV. of France. His English subjects had readily granted him a fifteenth of their moveables, and in his endeavours to enforce a similar tribute from the Welsh, so formidable a revolt broke out simultaneously, in three different parts of the Principality, that he was obliged to suspend the intended embarkation of his forces, and hasten to suppress the outbreak. The leaders do not seem to have acted together by any preconcerted plan. The rising at Caernarvon happened on a fair-day, when a large concourse of the people were assembled from the surrounding districts, and a great number of Englishmen were collected in the town. Under the command of Madoc, one of Prince David's illegitimate sons, the natives slew all the foreigners; hanging Roger de Pulesdon, the Constable, they plundered and burnt the town, and took the Castle. The fastnesses of Snowdon were speedily recaptured, and the unprotected plains of Anglesey fell an easy prey before the arms of the insurgents. The king had now been absent from Wales for eleven years, and during the interval large sums had been expended on the Castle; but the temporary success of the native chieftains placed the monarch in unforeseen difficulties, and compelled him to visit the country immediately. He had first to regain the power that had so suddenly been wrested from his grasp, and to recommence building the great fortress at Caernarvon, which, if not razed entirely to the ground, must have been rendered useless as a garrison. His tenure of Anglesey, too, would require some protection for the future. These transactions will immediately explain the cause of the royal writ on the Clause Rolls of this year addressed to the Justice of Chester, ordering him to select a hundred masons and send them immediately to the king's works at Caernarvon, evidently to repair the injuries they had recently sustained; there to do what Edmund, the king's brother, shall direct;¹ whilst undoubtedly the Castle of Beaumaris owes its origin to the same temporary overthrow of the English power.

A little later than this, we have a report from Hugh de Leominster and William de Hereford, in answer to a royal

¹ Close Roll, 23 Edw. I., m. 10. Teste Rege apud Lawell xl. die Junii.

writ, wherein they were directed to certify as to the state of the works at Caernarvon. This document, which is preserved amongst the records of the Chapter-house at Westminster, sets forth "that the walls of the town of Caernarvon were completely finished by the 10th of September; and that from that day until the 27th of November the works were carried on round the Castle; and that from the 26th of November until the time of despatching the report there were various persons employed,—such as masons, men cutting freestone, carpenters, smiths, quarrymen, and inferior labourers and boatmen carrying stone, sometimes more and sometimes less, against the next season." They then complain of want of money, which had caused them to defer beginning the walls of the aforesaid Castle with all their workmen till the 26th of February. At the same time, they appended a memorandum to the effect that, "on a wall begun round the moat of the Castle, there were four towers commenced, which wall contained in length 18 perches (*perticatas*), and of those perches, eight contain, in height, 12 feet, and ten perches contain in height 24 feet, and that wall contains, in thickness, fifteen feet." Unfortunately this document does not carry on its face the particular year when it was written; but from concurrent evidence it must be assigned to one betwixt the 23rd and 29th of Edward I., and most probably the former.²

There need, however, be no scruple in applying its substance to that portion of the Castle on the side next the town, since the first length of 8 perches is about the length of wall from the Eagle Tower or Well Tower to the first tower eastward, whilst this latter tower and the curtain wall up to the right hand tower of entrance complete the length of wall mentioned. The four towers which were in a state

² There is also an account of the same H. de Leonminster, 23—29 Edw. I., which has a few entries mentioning the names of particular parts of the Castle, and the expenses incurred in their erection. Amongst others, occur the following:—

"A^o. 23. 4 Sept. pro virgia emptis pro Aula Domini Regis ibidem 3s. 9d.—pro foragio empto ad eandem Aulam inde co-operiendam 7s. 4d.—Pro gabule ejusdem Aule faciendi de petra ad tascam 5s.

"30 Oct. pro grosso mercurio empto de diversis personis pro Camera Militum inde faciendi 7s. 10d., &c.

"A^o. 24. 6 Nov. Pro grosso mercurio empto de diversis personis pro eadem

Coguina faciendi 9s. 8d.—pro minuto mercurio et virgis emptis ad eandem Coguinam 1s. 6d.—pro foragio ad eandem co-operiendam 9s. 8d.

"13 Nov. Johannis de Pek pro quadam Pistrina co-operiendam ad tascam 9s. eadem pro parietibus ejusdem faciendis 8s.

"4 Decr. Henrico de Ryhall pro quadam molendino manuali faciendi ad tascam 11s. 8d.

"18 Decr. Henrico de Cestr. pro mercurio ab eo empto pro domibus Porte Scaccarii de Caru. 17s. 4d." There are also payments for making a stable, a granary, (with boards, nails, &c.) and for enclosing the King's garden with a ditch and hedge.

of erection will, therefore, be the two chief ones of entrance, and those two to their east and west. The change observable in the construction fully accords with the language of the document, and offers most satisfactory testimony to the value of architectural induction, strengthened as it is here by the contents of the records themselves.

Thus, then, we find a portion of the northern side of the Castle in process of erection during the 23rd year of Edward I. ; part of it had reached the height of ten feet, and another portion had risen to twenty-four. It was in this gradual manner that the present noble pile was constructed, whilst the thick and solid walls, and its many-sided towers, grew by degrees, as the funds could be procured for their prosecution ; which, as we ascertain from another document helping to fix the assignment of the foregoing date, must have been very heavy, since 429 men were employed weekly during the months of June and July.³

On the 26th of December, in the 23rd year of his reign, Edward visited Conway, and staid there until the 6th of January, when he went to Bangor till the 19th. He then returned to the former place, where he made a lengthened visit until the 7th of April : passed the 9th and 10th again at Bangor. From the 12th of April to the 6th of May he was at Llamays in Anglesey. He then proceeded to Dolgelly, Towyn, Cardigan, Merthyr, Brecon, Pool, and Chirk, to Conway again, which he reached after this pleasant tour on the 30th of June. He remained at Conway till the 5th of July, was at Bangor on the 6th, and finally reached Caernarvon on the 7th. Having spent four days here, and having inspected the various military erections completed since his former visit, he took his last survey of this important key to his recently acquired dominions, and left the country by way of Denbigh, Worcester, &c., reaching Westminster at the end of the month.

This was the latest period he had an opportunity of beholding the Castle of Caernarvon. With its plan he was no doubt fully acquainted, but he did not reign long enough to witness the completion of his grand undertaking, nor to see that glorious tower, capped with its imperial eagle, rise to its present height, which lifts its hoary battlements

³ Computus 23 Edw. I., Carlton Ride.

as a sea mark, and the most dignified portion of the structure.

Operations were continued under the Chamberlainship of Hugh de Leominster at the different Castles of Caernarvon, Criccaeth, Conway, and Harlech simultaneously, from the 27th to the 29th years of Edward I., at an expense conjointly of 5896*l.* 1*s.* 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*;⁴ there occurs also a sum of 44*l.* 4*s.* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* for the expense of a new barrier (*Novi Gerioli*) round the Castle of Caernarvon. Other charges appear on the Pipe Roll of the 29th of Edward I., such as payment of 4*d.* a day for the maintenance of hostages at Conway, a subject to be reverted to, and for victualling the aforesaid castles during the 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, and the first portion of the 29th years of this reign, amounting to 878*l.* 9*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, and in wages of soldiers 6895*l.* 5*s.* 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, making, with all other expenses of building, &c., a sum total of 13,763*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

Nor need we be surprised at so large an amount, for it will include the expenses incidental to Madoc's recent insurrection, as well as of employing a large number of men at Caernarvon in the months of June and July. In the latter month, as we have previously seen, more than 400 persons were at work, 160 of whom were masons. Besides this, there are the charges incidental to a writ entered on the Clause Roll, 26 Edward I., in which the Treasurer of Dublin is ordered to provide 400 quarters of corn in Ireland, and to send them to Hugh de Leominstre, Chamberlain of Caernarvon, to furnish the royal Castles of Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Crukyn, and Hardelegh, the corn to be equally divided among the four. And again, during the 25th of Edward I., 100*l.* was allowed for the support of the Quay, and 400*l.* for the works of the Castle.⁵

Mention has just been made, for the first time, of the Castle of Beaumaris; and it is remarkable that, whilst the four other North Welsh castles are constantly mentioned conjointly, this, which is only second in point of magnitude and strength to the one under immediate consideration, is never alluded to until the present moment. There are two ways of explaining this omission. One, that it is reasonable to suppose it was a later erection, and consequently would not be returned on the official documents; the other, that the

⁴ Magn. Rot. Pip., 29 Edward I.

⁵ Liberate Roll, 25 Edward I.

various outlays upon its erection might have been returned on documents of a different nature to those we have consulted. For instance, the Sheriff of Anglesey might have accounted for the expense of operations at Beaumaris in documents which no longer exist. However, all we are now justified in doing in the absence of such documentary proof, is to consider the Castle of Beaumaris dating its foundation from the earliest record that relates to it. This will be, then, on the return made upon the Great Roll of the Pipe of the 29th of Edward I., where William de Felton is spoken of as Constable, and Walter de Wynton as Clerk of the Works of the Castle in the 24th and 25th years, so that it must have been commenced, as Walsingham states, in 1295 (23 Edward I.) In the two former years there is an allowance of 300*l.* for the works, and at the latter time a smaller sum to the official of the county for the same purpose. In the 27th of Edward I. the custody of this fortress was granted, during royal pleasure, to John de Havering, with the annual fee of 40*l.*, and William de Felton was commanded to give up to his keeping all the armour, victuals, and stores. He, however, only retained the keeping for a year, as the king conferred upon him the more important office of Constablenesship of all the Castles in North Wales, excepting Beaumaris, and appointed him Justiciary of this portion of his dominions. A record bearing no date, but from internal evidence to be assigned to some year betwixt the 23rd and 29th of Edward I., sets forth a complaint of this same functionary to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, stating that the wardens of the works at Beaumaris had detained the money designed for the prosecution of those at Caernarvon to the value of 650 mares, and he prays, therefore, that the money so assigned be not henceforth sent to Beaumaris. This may probably account for the representation made by Hugh de Leominster, that he could not expedite the buildings under his care through want of sufficient funds, which money might have been appropriated to the equally urgent wants of the workmen at Beaumaris.

To return to the history of Caernarvon, it appears that Hugh de Leominster ceased to hold the office of Chamberlain in the 29th of Edward I. ; since a writ occurs on the Clause Roll of this year, authorising the Treasurer and Barons of

the Exchequer to audit his accounts, and to allow him all he had expended on the works of the Castle, and in repairing the walls of the town. Amongst the petitions set forth before the king, in his Parliament at Westminster, in the 33rd year of his reign, are several from different persons employed on this great undertaking, demanding payment for labour during the period Hugh de Leominster was Chamberlain.⁶

This is the last year during the reign of Edward I., that I have been able to gather any information respecting the castles he built in North Wales. Thomas de Esthall was now Chamberlain, and an account presented by him for the expenses incurred during this year is contained on a Roll, preserved at the Chapter-house, Westminster. It chiefly relates to the weekly wages of the people employed, and details the cost of solid industry rather than the price of materials. Thus, for instance, there were 30 masons employed during an average week, 26 layers, 1 lime-burner, 4 carpenters, 5 smiths, 15 boatmen, 35 quarry-men, 3 vintenars, 56 inferior workmen, 11 mariners, and sundry carters, varying from 50 to 186 persons weekly, and at an expense of from two to twelve pounds a-week, or taking for the year's wages, 582*l.* 12*s.* 7¼*d.*

Thus then the Castle was still in the course of erection at the close of Edward's reign, and, as we shall shortly see, was left by this monarch far from completion. Certain towers and walls were no doubt finished by him; the general design was carried out to a fair height and extent, the fosse was excavated on the north side, and the whole of the town enclosed with walls. We will now endeavour to ascertain what was left for his son Edward of Caernarvon to accomplish.

The Great Roll of the Pipe no longer furnishes illustration of this subject, and we must turn to a class of documents commonly called the Minister's Accounts, or the Operation Rolls, made up according as the expenses of building or repairs were incurred. Only a few of these exist, but they are full and conclusive as long as we have them, and throw most important light upon the subject under our notice. There are no architectural documents in existence so copious or so close in their application to the different buildings to which they refer; and, impressed with this belief, I shall

⁶ Rot. Parl., v. i., p. 164. b., p. 167. b.

quote rather freely from the earliest record of this description, because it is not only a valuable statistical memorial of the period, but gives a very clear insight into the method of erecting these great military strongholds.

In the 10th year of Edward II. (1316—1317) there is an Account Roll of payments, made for works at the Castle of Caernarvon, from Sunday the 10th day of October, 1316, to the 1st of May, 1317.⁷ It is written very fairly on thirty rotulets, each rotulet comprising the outlay of a week, and the various entries usually taking the same respective places on the document. From this it appears, that in the month of October, and, in fact, during the whole of these thirty weeks, there were about 10 masons kept at work; Master Henry de Elreton standing at the head of the list, and being dignified with the title of "Magister," or master of the company. He took for his week's labour a larger sum than the others, receiving 13*s.*, whilst theirs varied from 21*d.* to 27*d.* for the same time. William de Shaldeford, as clerk, took 2*s.* 7½*d.* for his services. Eleven bricklayers had their wages varying from 14*d.* to 2*s.* 4*d.* each. Three smiths, a carpenter, at 1*s.* 6*d.* One vintenaar, 10 carters (bayardi), 24 excavators (hottarü), and 13 quarrymen, being altogether 74 individuals. Seldom less, and as often more, were employed weekly, at a cost during the first week of 5*l.* 13*s.* 9½*d.*, and during the whole period of 266*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*⁸

In this manner the Castle kept increasing in size and magnificence, and as we come to analyse the Roll of expenditure, we shall glean fresh facts regarding its condition during this particular period. They will tend to dispel

⁷ This Record is preserved at the Chapter House.

⁸ In the 9th & 10th years, 35*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* was expended in removing a Hall, called Lewelin's Hall, in Conway, and carrying the same to Karmarvan and re-erecting it there. It was the work of Henry de Oxford, see p. 240.—*Liberat.* 16 Edward II.

There are receipts for mason's work at Harlech in several small sums, in the 1st of Edward II.; and several accounts relating to Crukith (Criccaeth) in 7th Edward II., 1313; amongst them the following:—

"Paid for making a well in the kitchen, 7*s.* 9*d.*; carpenter's work for it, 4*s.* 9*d.*; mils, 2*s.*; mending the door of the Hall and kitchen, 17*d.*; mending the furnace,

8*d.*; for six locks, 3*s.* 1*d.*; also repairing the furnace in the kitchen, and the wall near the gate of the Hall; four courses for the furnace, 7*d.*; carriage, 4*d.*; a carpenter for three days taking, per day, 4*d.*; two masons assisting the said work, three days, 2*s.*; two serving men assisting the carpenter and masons for the same time, 14*d.*."

Amongst a bundle of receipts, 8th Edward III., there are those of—

"The Forester of Snawdon, at 7*d.* a-day; Richard de Coghall, garritor of Caernarvon Castle, 2*d.* a-day; William, Attillator, at 3*d.* a-day; John, Ingeniator, at 6*d.* a-day."

The same officers also occur at Harlech, Crukith, Beaumaris, and Conway.

opinions which have long prevailed, but however unacceptable they may be in correcting generally established notions respecting the age of the chief feature of the building, it is better at once to combat the erroneous conjectures that have been received, than suffer ourselves to remain longer under their agreeable delusion.

The tradition of Edward II. having been born in the Eagle Tower has obtained such universal credit, that the assertion has usurped the value of historical truth. Though, when we examine the small and highly inconvenient chamber where this event is said to have happened, it will appear perplexing why so incommodious a room should have been selected, when there were others also in the same tower, and on the same level, more suitable for the Queen's reception. This chamber, both shapeless and low, is a passage to the Vawmer, and is also a thoroughfare to two others of a better kind, as well as contiguous to one of the grand central rooms of the tower. These circumstances certainly bespeak improbability of themselves, but the matter is placed out of controversy by the entries on the present account, strengthened too, as they are, by some upon a later document, which are preserved in a different depository of the national archives; these indisputably prove that, though the Eagle Tower might have been commenced by Edward I., it was far from being completed when he died; and there is evidence to show, that that portion of the building where his son is reputed to have been born was actually not built until the present or the following year, when he was thirty-three years of age, and had sat ten upon the throne.

In the present record we have, in corroboration of these remarks, the following notices of the Eagle Tower. Amongst the items of the smith's weekly bill of particulars, there is a charge for "one lock bought for the Eagle Tower (*pro turre aquile*) and in the repair of one lock for a certain postern, 1s. 3d." On the fifth rotulet occurs a charge of 32s. 5d. for cutting down, barking, and sawing 6 oaks, and for making 30 planks out of the same for covering the Eagle Tower. Also 14s. 6d. for 160 boards bought for the said tower. On the eighteenth rotulet Robert, the smith, charges 2s. 4d. for working "spykynghayles" for the flooring of the Eagle Tower (*turris aquile*) and other necessary iron works of six dozen of the king's iron; and for 18,000 of "spykynghs"

for the same work at 3*s.* 4*d.* a thousand; and for 25,000 "stonnayles" at 2*s.* 11*d.* On the nineteenth rotulet is a similar entry of John Murry's charge for 126 great "spykyngs" for flooring the Eagle Tower. On the twentieth rotulet there is another item of the same kind, besides others afterwards, which all go to prove that the Eagle Tower was roofed in in the month of November, 1316, and floored in the course of February in the succeeding year. And amongst four indentures in the Chapter-house is one between Roger de Mortimer, of Chirk, Justice of Wales, and Edmund de Dynyeton, the King's Chamberlain, in the parts of North Wales, witnessing an expenditure between May 1 anno 10, and June 24 anno 12, of ten carrates of lead and sixty-three lbs. of tin, "in co-opertura turris aquile *de novo facto et co-opertæ et diversarum aliarum turrium.*"

An inventory of the dead stock, purchased in the 9th of Edward II. for the use of the Castle, mentions the receipt of four-score and nine pieces of lead, used in covering the Eagle Tower, as well as a banner for the same.⁹

The preceding Roll of the 10th Edward II., and a subsequent one supplying important measures omitted in it, is equally conclusive as to the actual building of some portion of the Eagle Tower, since it mentions the carriage of 400 stones from the quarry of Pont Meney to the sea, and of 200 from the quarry of Map-bon to the sea; the sizes, unfortunately left blank in the Operation Roll of the 10th of Edward II., are, however, specified in an agreement with Walter de Kank (13th Edward II.) in the second Roll,¹ by which it appears that he covenanted to supply 175 stones (*de libera quarrera*) each to contain, in length $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, in thickness 1 foot, and in breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. These sizes, so unusual for common building purposes, will be found to agree with the sizes of the large blocks over the head of the corridors of the interior of the Eagle Tower, which, with the additional evidence deducible from the geological character of the stone itself, leave no reasonable doubt as to the Eagle Tower being the work of Edward II., from the 10th to the 12th years of his reign.

The Ferry at Moel-y-don, where this stone was discharged into vessels to await the advantage of the tide, was formerly called Bôn-y-don, signifying the end of the tidal wave,

⁹ In the Chapter-house, Bag, No 4. Bundle 2.

¹ At Carlton Ride.

because here the western tidal wave which flows over Caernarvon Bar from the Irish Sea, meets the flood tide coming from the east end of the Menai Straits by Beaumaris ; and where they both meet, the western tidal wave ends ; hence the name in Welsh, Bôn-y-don, the end of the wave, and it might have been called, in the time of Edward I., Map-bon Quarry, and the ferry itself Pont Meney, because here Edward I. constructed that celebrated bridge of boats for his army to cross over into Anglesey, a bridge so wide that 60 horsemen are said to have been able to pass over abreast. The place has other historical association, for here was fought that severe battle which proved so disastrous to the flower of the English army. Some of the bones of the slain have recently been dug up, in great quantities, on the Caernarvonshire side of the river. The Welsh for bridge is Pont, and this was the only bridge ever existing over the Straits until the more skilful, but not more daring, conceptions of modern times have given the channel so much higher a celebrity. The ring-bolts to which Edward's bridge was fastened are still to be seen on the Caernarvonshire side, about two yards under water at low water mark, which is considered a proof of the water of the Menai having risen about 6 feet since Edward built his bridge.

The number of flat stones forming the head of the passage round the Eagle Tower is 48, but the number counted in all the corridors, including these, is 785 ; but, as some of the corridors are inaccessible, the whole must be considerably greater. The heading stones in the lower corridors measure some 4 feet, and 4 feet 1 inch, and others 4 feet 4 inches in width, and those on the first floor 3 feet 1 inch, and 3 feet 3 inches in width : those of the corridor generally 1 foot 9 inches by 1 foot 10 inches, which, allowing for the corbels they rest upon, would accord with the sizes of the contract.

There are some general entries on the former document (10 Edward II.) deserving notice. Mention is made of the king's iron ; thus showing that the Crown had royal stores of this valuable metal ; for instance, Robert, the smith, charges 2s. 4d. for mending and repairing one great martel, for 12 wedges, 6 picks, and other iron-work of the king's iron ; also for working, from the same stores, upon the springhald and other engines ; for 7 hinges for the doors and windows of the towers of the Castle ; for divers bindings of

iron for "wyndaces" and engines, and other necessities, and for working four pairs of "gyves" of iron for the prison of the Castle (Rot. xx.).² Again, the same craftsman charges for making iron stays, ties, and various other work necessary for the trebuchets, springhalds, and other military engines; and, lastly, showing how completely this record relates to the Eagle Tower, we have, on the twenty-second rotulet his expenses for working cramps (*cramponos*) of iron, in the first week of March, for holding the eagle upon the great tower; and, during the last week of this month, a similar charge for three cramps for holding a certain eagle of stone upon the great tower. On the two last rotulets of this important document the expenses of the plumbers occur, all conspiring to show that the various expenditure entered upon it relates to the construction and finishing of this grand portion of the fortress, since the entries occur just as the different kinds of labour and materials would be required. Beginning with excavators, layers, masons, few carpenters at first, till we have the introduction of free-stone, then flooring, roofing, plumbers' work, and fixing the stone eagle upon the battlements, which lend to it so imposing an air, and help to perpetuate its name.³

Amongst incidental items on the Roll the following seem entitled to notice:—

"For 13 lbs. of grease for the cords of the engines, 2s.

"For straw bought for covering a certain chamber in the king's court, assigned for the Justices, 3s.

"For one little boat, called Cavene, bought for the works of the Castle of Caernarvon, 3s. 4d.

"For 20½ tons of sea-coal (*carbon. maris*) for the works, at 23d. per ton.

"For 2 spochers, bought at Conway, for the king's long-boat, and for one spoch bought at Roffeyr, 2d. each.

"For lyne cords bought for measuring the stones, 6d.

"For 40 boards, bought of John Bunt for covering *Pennetour*, 20 at 6d. each, 10 at 4d., and 10 at 3d."⁴

There are also expenses paid to Adam of Cadog carrying

² On my last visit to Caernarvon, I picked up one of these in a building I imagine to have been the Prison Tower; and at the same time found some of the carrates of lead, early guns, and a great variety of small drinking vessels, probably used by the workmen.

³ All the other representations on the Merlons are demi-figures, with the characteristic basinet and jupon of Edw. II., like

those at Chepstow Castle.

⁴ This tower is at the east end of the upper baly and was the usual post of the garritor. A provision was made for his protection by a shutter in the embrasures, the hole for the support of it may still be seen here, and similarly near the Constable's Tower at Alnwick, which was nearly coeval, having been erected 5—8 Edw. II.

stones from the free quarry to the Castle, in one of the king's ships, 12 tons per tide, taking per ton per tide $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; and for one cart and three horses, taking 40 cart-loads of stone from the quarry at the end of the town to within the Castle at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ per cart-load.

This and the following document are moreover curious for giving the names of all the workmen during each successive week, from which it appears that two-thirds of their number were Englishmen.

The second document of the reign of Edward II. is preserved amongst those in the custody of the Queen's Remembrancer. It relates to the outlay made in the 13th year, and runs much the same in its general character as the last, showing a disbursement during the whole year of 258*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*

A few extracts from this will suitably follow those just adduced.

The most remarkable entries on this and the previous Roll occur amongst the particulars of the smith's bill. We have now charges for a great cable, called a "Hauceour," weighing six stone, bought from Aman ap Jevan for the great engine of the works, called wyndys, at 2*s.* a stone—12*s.*; also, 16 lbs. of grease for it, 20*d.*; wedges and staples of iron for the same, one great bar for the windows in the Castle; 30 gross of spikes for the great bridge of the town of Caernarvon; 3 bars beyond the gate of the new hall of the Castle,⁵ which is conclusive as to the erection of this portion of the building during the reign of the second Edward; 2 hooks of iron for the windows of the residence of the King's Chamberlain; and lastly, the items of Hova, the blacksmith, for working 2 gross of iron somers for a certain springhald, and 12 pikes of iron for the defence of the head of the image of the king, lest the birds should sit upon it, made out of 13 pieces of the king's iron, 2*s.* 6*d.*⁶ This last memorandum, therefore, shows that the royal effigy over the grand gateway of entrance was placed there the last week of April, in the 13th year of Edward II. (1320.)

All this looks very like drawing towards a completion of the Castle, though sundry expenses would still remain to be brought forward in the next year's accounts. Amongst those

⁵ The roofing for it was removed from Llewellyn's Hall at Conway.

⁶ "pro defensione capitis ymaginis Regis ne aves supersedeant."

in the 14th year is the cost of a man blowing a horn for nine weeks, at 1*d.* per week, to call the men to their work ; an entry of a similar kind occurs two years previously ; there is also an entry of 2*s.* 6*d.* for straw to cover the lodging of the masons ; and upon another document, preserved elsewhere, there is a memorandum of payment to Thomas, the smith, for working one iron cramp for the large stones, beyond the gate of the Castle, for holding up the sculptured image of the king.⁷

The Chamberlain's returns of the 15th of Edward II. are the last we meet with on the subject of building, and they are by no means the least important, as they prove that by this year the Castle was entirely finished, and that four carrates of lead (carratas) were used in covering the great gate of the Castle and the two towers on either side of the same entrance, and in mending the defective roof of the Exchequer and other towers, at different times within the same period. (15-16 Edward II.)⁸

The Castle was commenced at the north-east corner, and gradually went on to the south-west, the masonry between these points being apparently the same. Edward I. proceeded with the works till we reach the lofty curtain-wall to the south-east of the Eagle Tower, where a stringcourse indicates the beginning of fresh operations, whilst the mouldings and masonry henceforward show a different style. So that the erection of this grand fabric was commenced in the 11th year of Edward I. (1283), and carried on at different intervals till it was advanced to probably its greatest height of perfection in the 15th of Edward II. (1322) ; thus extending over a term of thirty-eight years.

There remains another misapprehension respecting its erection, to be noticed ; namely, that the see of York was kept vacant seven years, and its issues applied to meet the expenses of building this noble fabric. It is sufficient refutation of this idea simply to state that the see of York was never void for any greater length of time than was officially necessary for the appointment of a new metropolitan ; and so far from Edward I. having seized upon the revenues of the Church to raise money for building his Welsh castles, it is more than probable the cost of their erection was

⁷ "Thome fabro operanti 1 crampon ferri pro magnis petris ultra portam castrî ad ymaginem Regis talliatam simul tenendum."

⁸ In the Chapter-house.

CAERNARVON CASTLE.

RIVER SEIONT.

MENAI

STRAITS.

OVERSEA GATE

PRINC'S APARTS

EXCHEQUER TOWER

GREAT HALL.

EAGLE TOWER

WELL TOWER

KING'S GATE

GRANARY

PEN TOWER

supplied by the revenue paid into the Welsh Exchequer by the natives themselves.

Here we will leave the history of its erection, and descend to the next reign; in the 17th year of which (1343), or rather more than twenty years later than the Castle was finished, we have a royal commission, addressed to William de Emeldon, to inquire into the castles, manors, and other property of the Crown in North and South Wales. By virtue of this authority he commenced his tour of inquiry at the Castle of Conway on the 1st day of August, when, assisted by a jury, summoned together for the purpose, the investigation was commenced by looking through the armoury, which contained bacinets, aketons, and haubergions, 4039 lance-heads, 29 ribs for the crossbows, 12 colerets of plate, 5 pair of rerebraces, 2 great martells, &c.

“The Jury found that the great Hall, together with the cellar under it, were ruinous, on account of the age of the materials and through defect of lead, and could not be repaired under 160*l.*; namely, in mason’s work, 100*l.*; in materials, wood, and carpentry, 20*l.*; and in lead and other requisites, 40*l.* That the kitchen, bakehouse, and brewhouse, under the same roof, were ruinous and nearly destroyed, and could not be repaired under 60*l.* That the drawbridge of the lower baly (*pons tractabilis de ballio inferiore*) was weak and ruinous, and could not be repaired under 30*s.*; and that the tower beyond the postern of the Castle, which stands as a great safeguard for the rest of the Castle, was in a precarious state, and could not be perfected under 60*l.*; and a certain house called ‘le Gerner’ was ruinous and could not be repaired under 100*s.*; also that the dwellings (*tecta*), and ten floors and eight chambers, in the six-sided tower, were weak, and could not be repaired under 131*l.*; in mason’s work and materials, 70*l.*; carpenter’s work, 30*l.*; and lead, 31*l.* Also, that the drawbridge of the Castle would cost 40*s.* That the wall of a certain gate near the postern was ruinous, and could not be repaired under the same sum; and that the stables were weak and ruinous, and could not be repaired under 4*l.* The whole decay being estimated at 425*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*”

On the 3rd of August, William de Emeldon proceeded to Beaumaris, where the same method of inspection was followed. Amongst the stock, mention is made of three moulds of brass for the hand-mills, three notes of brass for the springhalds, and three bows of brass. The inventory also speaks of garbs of steel, seven stone axes for the masons, four somers of iron for the springhalds, &c.

“Here the jury reported that a certain chamber beyond the gate near the sea was ruinous, and would cost to repair 7*l.*, and that the dwelling and areas (*aree*) of two chambers in ‘le Gemell Tour’ would cost 35*l.* The

covering of the hall and the chamber of the hall with lead, 13s. 4d., and the tower called 'Rustycoker' was ruinous, and would cost 8l., and the tower called 'le Chapel Tour' could not be repaired under 128l., and a tower called 'Pilardebathe' would cost 10l., and a tower called 'le Gyne Tour' would cost 100l.; also three towers called 'Gemewes' would cost 15l., and a tower called 'le Midel Tour' would cost 100s.; also a tower which stands in the angle of the Castle towards the meadow, 10l.; also 30 rood of walls, which were very ruinous, would cost 30l.; also the kitchen was ruinous and would cost 40s.; and to complete two towers above the hall would take 100l. In short, the whole that was necessary would cost 684l. 6s. 8d."

On the 5th of August, William de Emeldon came to Caernarvon, when with the jury he looked over the armoury, reported as to its condition, and examined the state of the Castle. From this survey it appeared, that in a certain tower, called the "Well Tower," in which were disposed four cisterns, of which three were made, and on account of the default of the fourth cistern, which had not been made, the whole of the material had become worthless, so that it was needful to perfect and rebuild with stone arches that part, which would cost 214l. Also a tower called "Tour de Ganer" was ruinous, and would cost 6l., and the repair of a certain kaye for the said tower, which it was desirable to do shortly against the sea, would take 40l.; and that five chambers in a certain tower called "Tour de Egle," which were not finished, and other necessary repairs, would cost 15l.; and two chambers in the tower called the "Gyn Tour" greatly needed repairing, and would cost 10l., namely, in corbels and other mason's work, 6l., and covering with lead the "Blake Tour," 6l., and the tower called the "Prison Tour," 6l.

Also that the gate of the aforesaid Castle, and a certain tower joined to the same gate, and a certain hall above the afore-mentioned gate, which were begun and not finished, the completion of which they knew not how to estimate, and that a certain gate towards the Prince's garden (*versus ortum principis*) was begun and not completed, and the cost of this they could not declare. The sum total of all the requisite reparations and defects they set down at 295l. 10s.

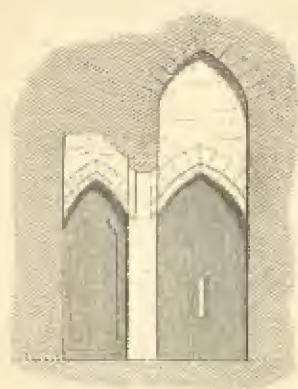
The report of the present Inquisition gives us the names of six towers, namely, the Eagle Tower, the Well Tower, "Tour le Ganer," the "Gyn Tour," where the engines were kept, the Black Tower, and the Prison Tower. Besides



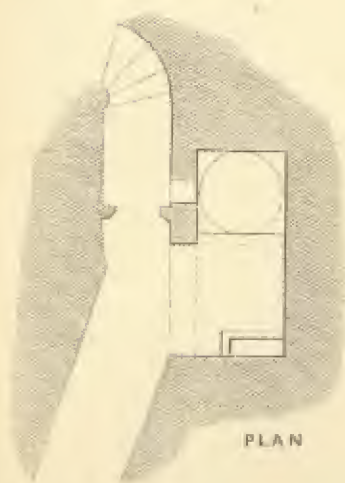
Two Doorways, in the Eagle Tower.



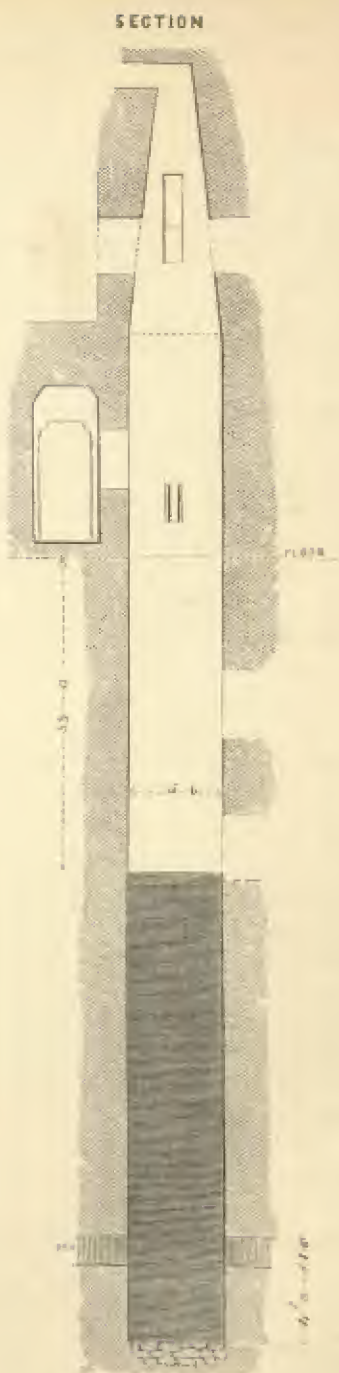
Caernarvon Castle.—View in Well Tower



SECTION
In front of the Arches.



PLAN



these we have already heard of Penne Tower; we know that the chamberlain resided within the walls of the Castle, that the Exchequer was kept here, that there was a great hall, and also another hall over the chief entrance, that there was a guard chamber (*Camera Militum*), a kitchen, a bakehouse, &c.⁹ To assign each of these to their appropriate position in the present existing remains is a work of some difficulty, and we can only do so on the grounds of supposition, as we have no clue to determine them accurately. As far however as present appearances and probability go, these respective towers appear to have been distributed as they are marked on the plan.

Having completed his survey of Caernarvon, William de Emeldon proceeded on the 7th August to Criccaeth, where the same mode of examination was pursued. Very little remains of this dreary and nearly unapproachable stronghold. It is a place that has suffered more than any of the North Welsh castles, but will always be memorable in the annals of the country, as the place where Griffith, with his son, were confined by their unnatural kinsman. Here, too, we find mentioned the "Gynne Tour," as well as others, which can no longer be identified, as Leybourn Tower, and two chambers in the Sister Tower, all needing repair.

The primary object of this survey was to ascertain the value of the grant made by Edward III. to his son the Black Prince, in the 7th year of his reign, which grant included all these castles with their manors. The amount of the revenue belonging to him, as appears by inquisition, from North and South Wales, was 4681*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.*

On the 8th he went to Harlêch, where he reported the chapel as ruinous; at a former survey (14 Edward II., 1320-1321), this was the only building belonging to the Crown in which a chapel was mentioned, and here there was still preserved one vestment, one missal, and one cup of silver-gilt, most likely a chalice. William de Emeldon also stated that two chambers in the "Gemel Tower," over the gate of the Castle, and the tower towards the garden, and the "Wedereok Tour," and two floors in the same, also a hall

⁹ The whole of Caernarvon Castle has recently been extremely judiciously repaired under the care of Anthony Salvin,

Esq.; and it is desirable the other castles belonging to the Crown should be attended to under the same experience and ability.

called "Styngwernehalle," with the pentice (*penticio*) and four watch-towers (*garretonis*) were dilapidated.¹

On the 10th of August he went to Lampadarnvaur; on the 12th to Emlyn; on the 14th to Cardigan; on the 16th to Haverfordwest; on the 18th to Caermarthen; on the 20th to Rossleyn and Dynevor; on the 21st to BUILT; and terminated his tour of inspection at Montgomery on the 23rd, — having visited the thirteen royal castles in North and South Wales within these three weeks. These buildings appear to have been very scantily victualled, as the whole value of stores of this description is returned as only worth 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Much of the honey, both native and Spanish, which was a most important necessary of life in those days, was reported as spoiled; for instance, 110 gallons laid up at Caernarvon, through bad keeping, were set down as worth nothing. Nor was the armour in the royal castles of Conway, Beaumaris, Caernarvon, Criccaeth, and Harlech of much value, — being estimated altogether at no more than 75*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* A great outlay was now rendered necessary to preserve all the aforementioned fabrics, the sum required being computed at 4317*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, — nearly half of which was essential for the castles of North Wales.

The often recurring mention of the Prison Tower in the North Welsh castles leads me to say a few words concerning these abodes of wretched and not unfrequently of innocent captives. However great in some of its characteristics might have been the refinement of the age when the Plantagenets flourished, it must be confessed, that amid all the architectural splendour their prowess or devotion called into existence, they have left memorials behind them betraying an implacable vengeance to their enemies, and relentless cruelty to the conquered. They were gifted with energy, courage, fortitude; but failed in the virtues of magnanimity, clemency, and forgiveness. The fate attendant upon a Welsh captive in the reign of John was usually beheading. Henry III. dealt out to his victims much the same kind of summary punishment. But under the rule of Edward I. long imprisonment succeeded to these sanguinary practices of his ancestors.

¹ At a later Survey, in the time of Elizabeth, the names of these Towers were merged into the Debtors', the Armourers', Mertimer's, and Brownyn Tower. Mar-

garet of Anjou found an asylum here after Henry VIth's defeat at Northampton. It was the last in North Wales that held out for Charles I.

And hence we frequently find on the Great Roll of the Pipe the expenses of maintaining his hapless prisoners. There is an allowance of 1*d.* per day for the support of eight of these unfortunate individuals in the Castle of Conway for a term of 1177 days. Robert le Poer and Peter his brother were allowed 2*d.* a day for the 1627 of their restraint; and Howel ap Rees was granted a similar sum for his sustenance during his long confinement of 2034 days, or more than five years and a-half. The time seems even to ourselves long to read of, and the punishment disproportionately heavy; but when contrasted with that endured by the last direct descendants of Prince David, the sufferings of the prisoners at Conway appear light and supportable by drawing the comparison.²

Prince David, it will be recollected, left behind him a family of sons and daughters. The latter ended their days in the cloistered seclusion of the monastery of Sempringham; whilst his two male descendants were given into the custody of Reginald de Grey, Justice of Chester. In a recent memoir that has been written on the Councils and Parliaments of Shrewsbury, wherein the author endeavoured to trace the decay and fall of the ancient Welsh sovereignty, it was intimated that these last scions of the royal race of Gwynedd disappeared under circumstances of suspicion, and not honourable to the reputation of the English monarch. But later researches have enabled me to shield the memory of Edward I. from the imputation of an act so unworthy of his general character. By entries on a contemporaneous official document,³ it appears that the Chief Justice of Chester was allowed 8*l.* 2*s.* for the expenses of Prince David and eight esquires keeping him safely in Chester Castle, from Friday the Feast of St. Giles, Sept. 1st, to Thursday the morrow of St. Michael, in the 11th year, and 2*l.* for the expenses of 120 footmen conducting him from Chester to Shrewsbury for two days, "in our Parliament of St. Michael at Acton Burnell."

The captive prince, therefore, must have taken his farewell of the princess and his guiltless children at the Castle of Rhuddlan; and after his barbarous execution, his unoffending sons, Llewellyn and Owen, were transferred from the custody of the Justiciary to the care of Peter de la Mare, Constable

² Magn. Rot. Pip., 24 Edw. I.

³ Liberate Roll, 13 Edw. I.

of Bristol Castle. There is an account, on the same record, of this (their guardian's) charge for their joint maintenance at 3*d.* a day each from the Feast of St. James, in the 12th year, to that of St. Michael the year following, being 10*l.* 15*s.*, together with 2*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* which he had expended for them in robes, linen, shoes, and other necessities; besides 10*l.* 15*s.* paid for the wages of three servants guarding them at 2*d.* per day each.⁴

In the two following years there are similar entries for their maintenance; but on the Liberate Roll of the 16th of Edward I. the tenor of the contents is changed, and we are informed that, on the Feast of St. Gregory the Pope, Llewellyn died in his confinement. The notices thenceforward continue, in the former manner, relative to the weekly expenses of the surviving brother's incarceration. We have the cost of his maintenance given with the same regularity, and that of his clothing, even down to 1*s.* paid for a pair of shoes.⁵ He outlived in prison his first keeper, and was still detained in solitary restraint, probably till death itself ended a state of misery even less supportable than this final termination of his sufferings. It is certain, indeed, that he languished in his dungeon for one and twenty years, as a memorandum on the Clause Rolls, after this lapse of time (33 Edward I.), orders the Constable of Bristol Castle "to keep Owen, son of David ap Griffin, more secure for the future, and to cause a wooden cage, bound with iron, to be made, to put him in at night."

These are plain and expressive facts, proclaiming a social condition of brutality and barbarism, from which higher notions of justice have exempted modern political offenders, whilst they suggest abundant reasons for thankfulness that in our own day the maxims of political wisdom, and the dignity of offended legislation, can be blended together without offering such outrages to the natural claims presented by the unfortunate for mercy and compassion. There was, it is true, nothing unusual in the infliction of these judicial modes of punishment; they almost seem to be sanctioned by the institutions of the age, and to be the spontaneous consequences of personal hatred or fear, and so far the inhumanity appears to be less reprehensible. Yet we

⁴ Liberate Roll, 13 Edw. I.

⁵ Liberate Roll, 20 Edw. I.

cannot conceal the inferences deducible from Edward's general treatment of his vanquished enemies, or help thinking that his disposition was naturally harsh and severe. His treatment of the first Prince of Wales justifies this view of his character, and shows that the nearest ties of kindred had no security against smarting under royal displeasure. For the king having heard that his son, who had already attained his twenty-first year, had had some angry words with the Bishop of Chester, he became so enraged, that he forbade him or any of his suite from entering his house at Midhurst, where the Court then resided, and issued an order to the Exchequer that it should neither provide sustenance for the youthful prince, nor for any of his followers. The afflicted son poured out his sorrow to the Earl of Lincoln in one of those interesting epistles which have recently been discovered, and said that he awaited his father's pleasure, and was determined to follow him at a distance, until his anger was appeased, and he had become reinstated in that good will and affection, which he so earnestly desired.

These letters of the first Prince of Wales, amounting to nearly 700, are perhaps the most remarkable epistolary compositions that are connected with the history of a prince of any country. They are highly illustrative of the personal character of Edward II., and place it before us in a much more favourable light than it has generally been regarded, since several of them evince his readiness of disposition to assist those who stood in need of his interference and bounty. Nor are they less remarkable for the illustration they afford of his private life and habits. His letter to the Abbot of Shrewsbury shows this in the following way. Richard, the prince's rhymer, was very anxious to learn the minstrelsy of the Crwth, and Edward, having heard that the abbot had a good fiddler in his monastery, he besought the mitred ecclesiastic to direct this skilful practitioner to teach the royal servant, and that the abbot would provide for his support until he became an accomplished performer. In like manner, when the prince had sent a present to Louis, Count d'Evreux, of a grey trotting palfrey, with some Welsh harriers who could well discover a hare if they found it sleeping, and of running dogs who could swiftly pursue it, he told him that if he should want anything else from Wales he would send it, or attend to his wishes if he desired some

wild men ("gentz sauvages"), who well knew how to teach their management to the young sons of great lords.⁶

Besides the inquisitions into the actual state of the castles, documents upon which the amount and nature of their dead stock is registered, there are also still remaining separate inventories of armour and military weapons, containing several curious entries illustrative of warlike costume, and various methods of domestic and personal defence, as well as minor evidences of the care with which the buildings and their contents were preserved.⁷ It is to these records and to the various Expense Rolls of the period, written in bad Latin, or occasionally in Anglo-Norman French, with all the repulsive aspect of contractions, and in a character, when legible, confusing from the similarity of several of its letters, that we must refer for all information on military architecture. They not only detail, with laborious accuracy and minuteness, all the charges incurred in erecting and in sustaining, for a series of years, these noble structures, but as being the official evidences of the time, they are the most authentic and certain testimony that can be consulted. There is no class of documents so full, so fresh and satisfactory, nor any bearing upon architectural history at all comparable for the precise way in which they exhibit the industrial economy of the time, the rate of wages, the price of materials, the method of carrying on large works, and the various means by which labour was organised, and the weekly accounts drawn up.

For this reason I have, in the preceding inquiry, drawn copiously from these pure sources of history, and endeavoured

⁶ This letter is here given in its quaint original language, as a specimen of the collection. The Count was brother to Philip IV., then King of France :—

"(Langley, 26th May, 1305.)

"Au noble home son trescher cosyn Monsieur Lowyz de France Comte Devreux, Edward, &c., saluz e cheres amistez. Nous vous enveoms un gres palefrei trotant que a peyne poet porter sa charge demeigne, e vous enveoms de noz crocuz levers de Gales que bien atciendroient un levre sil le trovassent endormant, e de noz chiens corantz que suete vont lamblure. Pur ceo que nous savom bien que vous amez bien le deduit des chiens perezoins. E cher cosin si vous

volez dautres choses que sont en nostre pais de Gales, uncore vous envorriom bien des gentz sauvages, si vous volez, qui bien sauroient aprendre norture as joefnes einfens des grauntz seignurs. Tres cher cosin, nous vous feson savoir que au partir de ces lettres nous fuimes sainz e beitez e en bon estat, dieu merci, ceo que nous desirom molt de vous touz jours oir e savoir ; e vous prioms que vostre estat que dieu par sa grace face toutz jours bon, nous voillez sovent maunder, kar nous sumes a ceo de quer totes les foiz que nous envoïoms bones noveles. Nostre seigneur vous gard."

⁷ See Bag, No. 4, bundle 2, in the Chapter House.

to show how their perusal might be rendered subservient to a nearer approach to a correct account of Caernarvon and the other royal castles in North Wales, than has hitherto appeared. Though the attempt to set forward new views, especially when they tend to deprive established ones of their influence and reality, may appear at first to be distasteful, and even abhorrent, to our long cherished predilections, as earnestly yearning after truth, we shall not hesitate to prefer the acquisition of that, to the maintenance of opinions whose only merit consists in their ingenuity, their speciousness, or association with early impressions. A reference to the various records that have been consulted will furnish others with additional means of pursuing this species of investigation; the facts will still remain the same, but others may more skilfully elicit inductions; extricating from these forbidding and faint memorials of the Middle Ages fresh inferences, and placing those, now for the first time brought out of obscurity, in a fuller and brighter light. As these uncorrupt fountains of information are rendered more accessible to the literary public, we shall go on gathering increased knowledge of the history and habits of past ages; accepted errors will gradually vanish, and men will cease to repose their confidence in narratives grounded on no producible evidence, but whose greatest value consists in the air of mystery and romance by which they are disguised, or in the magic colours of fancy that form their popular attraction.

CHARLES HENRY HARTSHORNE.

NOTICES OF SEPULCHRAL MEMORIALS AT ETCHINGHAM,
SUSSEX, AND OF THE CHURCH AT THAT PLACE.

THE following observations relate to the series of monumental portraitures and memorials of a family, formerly of influence and distinction in the county of Sussex, whose history I have recently endeavoured to bring before the notice of antiquaries.

The first is an inscription from the tomb of William de Echyngham, son of Sir James de Echyngham, who died about midnight (*entour my noel*), 18 Jan. 1388, and not 1387, as has been stated. I took an accurate impression, and found

the word to be "*oept*," not "*sept*," as it at first appeared.¹ The inscription is beneath the figure on the chancel floor, immediately before the altar, where it was customary to bury the founder of a church, or the person who had built the chancel more especially, which William de Echyngham had done ; it is as follows :—

" De ² terre fu fet et fourmé,
Et en terre fu retourné,
William de Echyngh'm estoie nomé,
Dieu de malme elez pitée ;
Et vous q'i par ici passez
Par l'âme de moy par dieu priez,
Q'i de Januere le. xviii jo^r
De ey passai, l'an n're seigneur
Mill' trois Centz quat'vintz *oept*,
Come dieu volait ento' my noet."

French inscriptions, I believe, are not very common of so late a date, nor is it customary to put the time of the day or night of the person's decease ; this was probably added here to suit the rhyming measure in which it is written. It has been conjectured that engraved brasses and inscriptions were kept in stock, and supplied to order, as articles of manufacture, or of export. Certain it is these rhyming couplets are common. Thus in Weever, p. 328, we find the same first two lines upon the tomb of John Lord Cobham, at Cobham, Kent, whilst the memorial of

Ralph de Cobham de Kent, *Esquier*
Q'i morust le xx jour de *Janier*

indicates the practice still existing in 1400. The slab with the brass of William de Echyngham was laid over a stone coffin, to which it was the cover : it was 8 feet 8 inches long, by 2 feet 9 inches in breadth, and represented the figure of a knight dressed in the armour of the period, with his hands raised in prayer, his feet resting on a lion couchant. The escutcheons on each side are now destroyed ; they bore, on the right hand fretty of six pieces, on the left the same, impaling on a bend three horse-shoes. Above the head, which had been destroyed, prior to 1778, when Hayley visited the church, (an act of spoliation I have elsewhere remarked to

¹ "*Oept*, eight. *Octax*, &c. octave. *Optisme*, eighth." Kolham's Norman Dictionary. "*Oet*, huit, *octo*." Lacombe, Roquefort, &c. The Rev. C. Boutell has given an accurate representation of this brass and curious inscription, in his "*Mo-*

numental Brasses of England."

² On the plate erroneously engraved—*Et terre*. It is remarkable that errata of this kind are of very rare occurrence in sepulchral inscriptions.

SEPULCHRAL BRASS IN ETCHINGHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX.



William, son of Sir James de Etchingham, died Jan. 18, 1388

He rebuilt the Church of Etchingham circa 1366.

have been similarly committed), was placed a semicircular label, commemorating the entire reconstruction of the church by William de Echyngham, here buried. It is as follows:—
 “Iste Will'm's fecit ista' eccl'iam de novo reedificari in honore dei et assu'p'c'o'is Beate Marie et s'e'i Nich'i, qui q'nd'm fuit filius Jacobi de Echyngh'm militis.”

On a monument rather more towards the west, there is a large canopied brass. It represents three figures (engraved in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iii. p. 188; copied also in *S. H. Grimm's Sussex Drawings*), portraying William de Echyngham, who died 20th March, A.D. 1412; Joanna, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Arundel, Lord Maltravers, who died 1st September, A.D. 1404; and Thomas de Echyngham, their son, who died on the 15th Oct., A.D. 1444, as appears by the following inscription:—“Hic jacent Will'mus Echyngh'm miles, D'n's de Echyngh'm, qui obiit xx die mensis Marcij, Anno D'ni Mill'mo. cccc. xij; Et D'na Johanna, Consors sua, que obiit primo die mensis Septembris Anno Domini Mill'mo cccc. quarto. Ac Thomas Echyngh'm miles d'n's eciam de Echyngh'm filius eor' qui obiit xv^o. die Octobr' A^o D'ni M^o cccc^o. xliiij^a. q'r' a'i'abz p'piciet De'. Amen.” The figures of the father and the son are almost precisely similar; the memorial appears by the costume to be of the later date; it is now greatly mutilated, but was thus further described by W. Hayley in a letter to Dr. William Burrell, written in 1776, and among his collections at the British Museum:—

“At the upper part of the stone were five escutcheons, of which there now remain only that of the wife, and half of the second. In the middle one over the woman's head was quarterly 1 and 4 a lion rampant, 2 and 3, fretty of six pieces. On the two outer sides of this was fretty of six, and on the two other, fretty of six impaling the middle one; the shields in full bore the insignia of Stopeham, Maltravers, Knyvett, and Shoyswell.” The knights are represented in plate armour, their hands upraised in prayer, the female in the centre dressed in the costume of the period, their feet resting on lions couchant; and beneath the inscription were four escutcheons, thus described by Hayley:—“The first is wholly lost, as is the canton or quarter of the second, and the bend with its charge of the third. On the escutcheons were, 1st, Fretty of six impaling a bend within a border

ingrailed ; 2nd, Fretty of six impaling two cheverons with a canton or quarter ; 3rd, Fretty of six impaling on a bend three horseshoes ; 4th, Fretty of six impaling three crescents, with a canton quartering three *birds*? perhaps storks or herons."³ This stone has been removed, to admit of the interment beneath it of John Latham, a former rector of the parish.

Against the south wall of the church, between the rails and the chancel door, was a brass of considerable size, erected to the memory of Thomas de Echyngham, son of the last-named. Hayley describes it as a monument now fallen down, and under which is an "altar-tomb." It represented a knight kneeling, his hands raised in prayer, and four escutcheons, "which, together with three of the escutcheons, are lost ; on the remaining one is,—quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a lion rampant between six cross crosslets, O. 2 and 3, azure three leopards' heads jessant fleurs-de-lys O. All that now remains is a small slip of brass, from which this inscription was taken :—"Hic jacet D'n's Thomas Echyngh'm miles, d'n's de Echyngh'm, qui obiit xx^o die mensis Januarij A^o d'ni milli'o, cccc^o, lxxxij^o Cuius Anime p'piciet' deus, Amen."

This Thomas de Echyngham married Margaret, daughter of Reginald West, Lord de la Warr, and, although a person of some consideration, outlived both the political influence and the greatness of his family. In the upper part of the south aisle, which is separated from the rest, and in which I think there was originally an altar dedicated to St. Nicholas, there is a small chancel belonging to the Lord of the Manor of Etchingham, to the left of which, close upon the Haremere pew-door, is a stone, with a brass much injured, representing two female figures of unequal size. These are to the memory of Elizabeth Echyngham, daughter of the Thomas de Echyngham above named, and Agnes, daughter of Robert Oxenbrigg, a family into which the Echynghams married. The former is represented as a young girl, with long dishevelled hair, simply bound around the brow by a fillet ; the figure measures only 12½ inches in length. The figure of Agnes is 4 inches longer than the other, and appears to portray a person of maturer age. Both are represented in three-quarters, and as

³ The description of these arms, and of the painted glass, is taken from W. Hayley's *Sussex Collections*, Add. MS.,

Brit. Mus., Nos. 6353, and Vol. ii. 6344, Plat. 122, F., and 6361.

if looking towards each other. Their dress is the close-fitting ungraceful gown of the times of Edward IV., with furred collar and cuffs. The inscriptions are as follows :—
 “Hic jacet Elizabeth Echyngh'm filia primogenita Thome et Margarete Echyngh'm, q^e obiit terció die decembris, A^o Dⁿⁱ M^o cccc^o ljj.” And,—“Hic jacet Agnes Oxenbrigg filia Rob'ti Oxenbrigg q^e obiit iij^o die augusti A^o Dⁿⁱ M^o. cccc^o, lxxx^o, quor' animabus p'picietur deus, Amen.”

I will now proceed briefly to notice the church in which these memorials are preserved. On descending from Haremere,—originally Haremeld or Haremele,—the ancient seat of the family of that name, of which Milo de Haremele is mentioned in the reign of Henry II., the church of Etchingham appears pleasantly situated in the centre of a basin-shaped valley, formed by the ridges of hills which dip into it on all sides, at a short distance from the Rother. The date of its original erection is not known; that of its restoration has been fixed at 1350. I should conceive it to be rather later. William de Echyngham, by whom it was restored, was only seventeen in that year, and had hardly entered upon the estate, which was then much involved; from the donations he made to Adam de Foxle, parson of Etchingham, in 1362, as well as from its transitional architectural features, I should suggest a later year, probably 1370, as a more accurate date. Rickman describes it as a curious church, partly Decorated, partly Perpendicular. It is of very lofty but irregular elevation, and its plan comprises chancel, nave, two aisles, a square massive central tower, a stair turret towards the north-east, with south porch. The interior is spacious, the nave and aisles appear of rougher workmanship than the chancel; and the work of William de Echyngham, perhaps, was specially directed to the enlargement and decoration of the chancel and of the windows throughout. The east window contains five lights; there are three on the north and south sides of the chancel, of two lights. Those to the north are in part filled in with stone, but in all probability they were originally uniform with the others; and these, as well as the west window, and those of the aisles, were decorated by William de Echyngham with stained glass, of which scarcely a vestige now remains. In 1784, Grimm made elaborate drawings of them, and they would well repay the attention of the Archaeologist as displaying

some of the most interesting early instances of quartering arms, in England. The centre of each window was plain; the upper and the lower compartments bore the arms of Edward III., with those of his family and principal nobility, thus disposed, according to the letters of W. Hayley to Dr. William Burrell, written in 1776 and 1778—

East window—Edward, Prince of Wales, Edward III.;
John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster;
John, Duke of Brittany.

1. N. window—Shoyswell.

2. N. window—Holland, Earl of Kent; Ralph Stafford,
Earl of Stafford.

3. N. window—Warren, Earl of Surrey; Vere, Earl of
Oxford.

1. S. window—Echyngnam; Edmund, Earl of Cambridge.

2. S. window—Montacute, Earl of Salisbury; Courtenay,
Earl of Devon; Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel; Mortimer, Earl of March.

3. S. window—Ufford, Earl of Suffolk; Beauchamp, Earl of
Warwick; Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

W. Hayley conjectures that these arms were put up in 1376.

The west window, and those of the aisles, contained in 1778 remains of the arms of Echyngnam, Shoyswell, Northwode, Dalingrugge, &c.

The arrangement of the altar deserves attention. The steps occupy the middle of the chancel, but on the north and south sides, extending beyond these, are two projections, paved with red and yellow tiles. The north projection "has no apparent use,—that to the south serves as a platform to the sedilia." The *Ecclesiologist*, August, 1846, describes these tiles as of an uncommon description: they are stated to be *blue*, with devices in yellow, principally consisting of complicated stars. I could obtain none sufficiently perfect to enable me to ascertain the device or colour: they are figured in Parker's Glossary, (Plate 198, no. 22, edition of 1850). The colour appeared to me to indicate no trace of blue, but the tiles are much worn and obscured by dirt and extreme damp. Immediately to the west of the sedilia, there exist the mutilated remains of what appeared to me an altar-tomb, which Hayley also has so described. The writer I

have quoted is of opinion, "that it is a stone table which may have served as a credence, but which, it has been not ill remarked, may well be supposed a receptacle for the *pains bénis*." I feel some hesitation in accepting this description, and, as the point is deserving of attention, will venture to state the reasons. It appears to me, this "altar-tomb," or credence, is beyond the projection described, and below the altar rails. The credence, according to the authorities cited by Mr. Clarke (*Archæologia*, vol. xi., page 355), could never have been so placed. "The credence was formerly used as a repository for the sacred vessels during the mass, and owes its origin to a similar appendage *about the altar*, from time immemorial, for it was very early the custom to have a table or small altar on each side the larger." This agrees with the description of Ducange. Richelet describes it thus: "Credence, petit buffet à main droite, au bout de l'autel, et un peu au dessus, ou l'on met les burettes." These cruets contained the wine and water for consecration at the altar, the body was ordered to be made of crystal, glass, or some transparent substance, to enable the celebrant to distinguish the wine and water. De Vert describes the credence as—"sorte de petite table ou l'on met tout ce qui sert au sacrifice et aux cérémonies de l'autel; à Lyon elle est de pierre, à Beauvais c'est un véritable buffet de bois." They were placed on the Epistle, sometimes on the Gospel, side of the altar.—From these descriptions, I doubt whether this could be considered as a credence. I direct attention to the point, as deserving of further investigation by others who may visit this church, and are conversant with matters of this nature. The credence, I should suppose, occupied a place nearer the altar than the stone table or altar-tomb at Etchingham could ever have done.

The word, whether derived from the Italian or German, equally indicates the purpose for which the credence was used. *Credenzen*, possibly from the Italian *credenzare*, is still used in Germany to express the duties of the person who serves the wine; the credence was placed close to the principal table at festivals of the rich, whence it was early introduced into the ceremonial of the Church. To how late a period this custom was continued, I am uncertain.

At the end of the chancel there are eighteen carved oak stalls, three in each return, nine on each side; they rest on

stone basements, pierced with quatrefoils. The screen has been much defaced: this and the reading-desks are well carved, in trefoiled apertures or quatrefoiled panelling. The misereres also are well executed.

The remainder of the church hardly requires to be described: it is encumbered with unsightly pews, and disfigured by whitewash; but the windows deserve particular attention. The west window is much defaced; and throughout the church the stained glass, of which so much remained in 1776, and eight years later, in 1784, when Grimm made his Sussex drawings, has since been completely removed, and few visitants are aware of its having existed. This act of wanton spoliation was completed in 1815, when, by permission, it is understood, of the parish authorities, the glass was sold or given to a resident in the neighbourhood. I do not think it was ever so complete as W. Hayley suspects, but rather conjecture, that some intended coats of arms were left, as well as the chantry on the north-east side, unfinished at the founder's death. The accurate description of what did remain in 1776 and 1784, contrasted with the present fragments, is sufficient to prove the injury which has been done to the church by the removal of these interesting examples of armorial decoration.

Church monuments are for every reason to be respected. They are the memorials of great families, of times of historical interest; they preserve indications of manners, costume, and of religious ceremonial. They are valuable illustrations of the progress and the condition of the arts, in architecture, sculpture, and architectural decoration, in each successive century; and, were there no other reason, no mind well cultured would wantonly destroy, on any pretext, what the piety of a preceding age had raised, either for the becoming embellishment due to a place consecrated to the worship of God, or out of respect to that feeling, common to all ages and creeds, which induces us to raise monuments "which may revive the affections of the living by recalling the memory of the dead."

The foreign character of the decorative tracery of Etchingam church well deserves the attention of the archaeologist. I am informed that it is general in this part of Sussex, of which examples may be seen in Winchelsea church, now under repair. To what influence this is owing, I am unaware. Many conjectures may be hazarded, but it would require

very accurate examination of the churches, and a close inquiry into local or conditional causes, to establish the fact. It may be hoped that the interesting subject of inquiry, prosecuted by one of the local Secretaries of the Institute in Sussex, the Rev. Arthur Hussey, whose work will shortly be published, may throw valuable light upon questions of this nature, in regard to the ancient ecclesiastical remains in the south-eastern district of England.⁴

SPENCER HALL.

NOTES UPON A MUMMY OF THE AGE OF THE
XXVI. EGYPTIAN DYNASTY.

HAVING been asked by the Earl of Londesborough to deliver a lecture on the occasion of opening a mummy, obtained by Mr. Arden in sepulchres of Gournah, the results of the examination were of so interesting a character, that I have thought a brief notice would prove acceptable to many readers of the Journal. On the 10th of June, after giving a short *précis* on the general subject of embalming and mummies, I proceeded, assisted by several gentlemen, to unroll the body in question. Mr. Arden, Dr. Lee, Mr. Bonomi, Mr. Powel, and Mr. Forster, R. N., particularly assisted in the operation. The mummy was encased in what is technically called a "cartonage," consisting of several folds of linen glued together by some viscous substance, and then covered with a remarkably smooth and thin layer of stucco, on which had been neatly painted certain religious subjects. At the foot was a board of sycomore wood, which had been attached to the cartonage by two wooden pegs obliquely driven through it. The outside was coloured yellow. The cartonage itself was moulded in the shape of the mummied body before, and with a flat upright plinth behind, the base terminating in a square pedestal, like a statue, and which calls to mind the setting upright of the bodies in order to perform the funeral masses. In the present case the cartonage was remarkably thick, and composed of at least 20 layers of linen, measuring about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick. The whole measured

⁴ "Comparative Hist. of the Churches in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, with Notes on their Architecture, Sepulchral Memorials, &c." to be published by subscription.

One vol. 8vo. London. J. Russell Smith. This useful work, the result of long investigation, is now in the press.

5 feet 6 inches long, but the mummy was much shorter. The upper half of the cartonage had undoubtedly been painted with some of the usual subjects; but this had been then gilded, and after that coated with bitumen, so that on first inspection the body resembled a huge chrysalis. I only know another instance of this nature, which is the mummy of a certain *Khonsaufanch*, priest of Amenophis I., in the collections of the British Museum (No. 6682), which is literally glued down to the chest of the coffin by the bitumen which has been poured over the cartonage, gilded, but showing through the gold the original fresco painting. In the present instance no painting was here visible. Those behind were, however, partially spared, and down each side, extending from the shoulders to the pedestal, were two perpendicular lines of hieroglyphics. Neither of these was perfect; but enough remained to show that they were the usual formulæ,¹ containing the name, titles, and genealogy of a female named *Auch-sen-hesi* (she who lives by Isis)—entitled *hur mut? en Amen*, chief mother (?)² of Amen, daughter of a divine, or as we should say, "reverend father (*atf neter*) of the god Amen," whose name was obliterated; but among whose titles also occurred that of *her sa*, "at the third side," turn, or "rank," which I have not seen earlier than Shishak I., but which often occurs under the Ptolemies.³ From this I was induced to consider that its age was from about 1000-700 B.C., judging from the general style and appearance. There also remained in one of these lines . . . *nas anch*, probably *Jot-Amen-as-anch*, the name of her mother. It is evident from all these facts, that the lady was of a good Theban family, of the sacerdotal order. It was supposed by some that the cartonage exhibited this peculiar appearance from having been employed a second time; but when examined, the mummy lay intact, and the outer coating had not been

¹ I allude to the common formula commencing "the king (*suten*) offers," or "it is offered (*su ta hep*)," to the sepulchral divinities. On one tablet (No. 215, Brit. Mus.) this is called *ur su ta hep*, "to make an all hail!" On certain monuments, such as a shrine to hold a figure (Brit. Mus., No. 471), this is preceded by an address, "Oh, all ye who live on earth, (*o anchu neb apu ta*), all scribes, all priests, all mourners (*heb*), all spondists, who cross by this statue, as ye love and obey the gods of your country, say ye,

"It is offered," &c. I could cite many other instances.

² This sacerdotal corps at Thebes seems to have consisted of fathers (*atf*), mothers (*mut*), wives (*hem*), concubines (*am*), of the god Amemra, who formed a particular order, and are all mentioned on different monuments. The institution did not require celibacy.

³ Champollion, *Monumens Egyptiens*, t. iv., Pl. cccxlix. Cf.; Prisse, *Mon. Eg.*, Pl. xxv., 2; Sharpe, *Eg. Inscr.*, Pl. iii., 4; Pl. xxvii. xlviii., 1, 2.

disturbed. It was necessary to neatly saw this cartonage in two pieces, in a right line passing down the nose, and between the feet in front, and down the back behind, by which means no serious injury was done either to the painting or to the portions of inscriptions that remained. At the back was a figure of the *Tat* or Osiris *Tattu*—the god being represented as the *Tat*, or so-called Nilometer, with a face and two arms, one at each side.⁴ The top was surmounted by the cap of Osiris, in his character of judge of Hades—consisting of the cap and two tall plumes placed on the horns of a goat. At the right side was Isis wearing a throne on her head, kneeling and deploring, and two of the four genii of the dead—Amset and Hapi. The titles at this side designated the lady—*Anch-sen-hesi*, “the lady of a noble house,” or “the noble house.” This subject of Osiris *Tattu* is not uncommon at the backs of mummies, but the mystical meaning of it is not known, and without doubt the figures of Nephthys and the two other genii were concealed in the cartonage. Having removed this outer covering or shell, we proceeded to examine the mummy which was then exposed, bandaged with great neatness in linen of a very dark brown colour, and much smaller than the cartonage, so much so that it had a thick coating of stucco to make it fit to this at the head. After removing a few layers of bandages, consisting chiefly of narrow and short slips, we arrived at a second cartonage, but of a nature quite dissimilar to the first, presenting externally a reddish brown colour, like iron rust, and with globules or crystals of a fine gum and other substances disposed all over it. As it was clearly impossible to pull off this cartonage, an incision was made through it all round the body, passing round at the arms, and this revealed straps of leather of the breadth of an inch, terminating at their ends in a chevron of between two and three inches broad, passing round the neck, crossing at the breast, their ends being placed at the sides. They were about a line in thickness, stained of a yellow colour behind and of a pale red in front, and the ends had been embossed either with the name of a monarch or the figure of one offering to a god, but they were very dry, brittle, and illegible. This

⁴ Perhaps *tattu* means the earth. The deceased, as Osiris, is laid upon it, overshadowed by Menpe or Nupe, the firmament, has Isis and Nephthys, the eastern

and western horizon, at his head and feet; and the four genii, the cardinal points, around him.

was the more to be regretted, as they would have decided the age of the mummy. After this the bandages consisted of a series of layers neatly applied, with some exceedingly coarse ones used as pads to fill up the vacant spaces—after which the body was protected by another cartonnage of layers of linen joined with gums, similar to the preceding, but not quite so thick, and on removing this, by an incision made all round the side of the mummy, there was found between the bandages beneath, a papyrus with vignettes and writing in the hieratic character, all in black ink, wrapt round the legs, two or three times.

The character of the papyrus was fine, the colour white, the texture good, the drawing careful, and the script remarkable for that neat squareness seen in documents about the Ptolemaic and Bubastite period, more conventional and not so bold as the earlier handwritings.⁵

The vignettes that remained, represented a figure of the god Ra, hawk-headed, and wearing the uræated disk, seated on a throne, apparently in one of those judgment scenes which occur on papyri of this epoch,—such as will be seen in the last plate but one of Denon's work. Two figures, females, one called *Shai*, "length,"—the other *Nebtshai*, "the mistress of length,"—evidently, from their names, some of the Hours which tow the Boat of the Sun in the papyri which represent the solar processions through the heavens, and which are solar litanies, called *Ta sha em sha*, "the book of being in the Place of Gates," or "Firmament," seemed part of a second papyrus.

Of the text, too little was unfolded to make out, except such phrases as *jet an Neb t en a*, "said the lady of the house," a proof that the mummy was that, which it professed to be, of a female. Continuing to unroll the bandages, the body was found in a condition so exceedingly brittle, owing to the bitumen and other drugs having penetrated the cancellated structure of the bones, that the head came off close from below the cerebellum. The brain had been removed through the nostrils, and the whole of the inside of the skull plugged with linen cloth. The head was not entirely denuded of its bandages, as I shall have occasion to mention. The whole of the bandages were exceedingly charred, but as the

⁵ See the Papyri of Osorkon, priest of Amen, son of Sheshak, high priest of Amen, grandson of a king named Osorkon, 22nd

Dynasty. Denon, Voyage, Pl. 137, 138; Cf. also *Ibid.*, 136, 137.

unrolling continued, they became blacker and still more so close to the body, where they were reduced to a mass of tinder. When the body, or actual flesh, was exposed, it presented one black bituminous mass, having been prepared by the pitchy process, and resembled a fossil to be eliminated by the use of the chisel and the knife. The general pose of the body was that of being laid at full length, the legs close together, and the hands brought down to the groin, which they covered as if for decency. In looking for the flank incision at the left side, which we found, it was discovered high up and under the arm, and it was carefully sealed or closed with a tin plate measuring four inches long by three inches wide. On the outside of this was incised, in outline, the symbolical left eye. The object of the placing of this eye over the flank incision is alluded to in the 140th chapter of the Ritual⁶ called "The Book of what is to be done on the 30th of Mecheir, when the eye is full." The rubric of this chapter states that it refers to an eye of refined (?) tin (*chesbet mamaka*), the lid or section of which is washed with gold, and to a second eye of brass or jasper. Certain offerings had to be made before it, in order that the deceased might pass into the Boat of the Sun like the other gods.

It will be seen that the whole of these amulets had reference to the condition of the deceased in her future state. Across the lower part of the breast was a thin strip of tin, about four inches long and an inch broad, on which was also engraved, in outline, the scarabæus flying with expanded wings from beneath the elytra, and holding the signet-emblem of the circle or horizon of the sun between its hind legs. This was a substitute for the scarabæus of carved stone gilded, ordered to be placed on the heart according to the rubrical directions of the 30th chapter.⁷

In opening the stomach, which was so hardened by the bitumen that it required the use of a chisel and fine saw, the interior was found filled with clotted bituminous masses, on detaching one of which a piece of red wax, brilliant and fresh, was found inside. On removing it from the bituminous coating with which it was surrounded, it exhibited the head and shoulders and part of the body of Hapi, the second of

⁶ Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*, Taf. lvii. In the Ritual of *Nebamun*, in the British Museum, one of the forty speeches of

Horus to Osiris is, that he has "filled the Eye of Horus with oil."

⁷ Lepsius, *Todtenbuch*, Taf. xvi.

the four genii of the dead, who presided over the north, and to whose care the small intestines have been found to be confided. It was impossible at this period to continue a minute examination of the contents of the stomach; but it was evident that the entrails had been repacked in small packets, and carefully restored through the flank incision again into the body.

Our next attention was directed to the hands, which exhibited a peculiar claw-like appearance, as if they had been enveloped in gloves or linen wraps; and, on removing one, and cutting through the thick coating of bitumen, in order to see whether any rings remained on the fingers, they were discovered to be provided with silver gloves, each finger being encased in a tube, or finger stall, of silver reaching to the palm of the hand.* This was perhaps one of the most interesting discoveries made, as it proves that the custom of securing the nails in this manner against the chance of being torn off or injured when the body was skinned, existed as early as the XXVI. dynasty, and that the use of restoring the entrails in separate packets, each containing a wax genius of the Ament, is of the same age. Under one of the left arms was discovered a rude figure made of barley and clay mixed, wrapped up in bandages of linen, like a mummy.

Our labours had finished for the occasion, and the mummy, with its contents, was consigned to the box in which it had been brought, and reserved for a future examination.

On the 21st of June, Mr. Arden, Mr. Bonomi, and myself, in company with Mr. Croker, and Mr. Arden, junior, continued our investigations into the mummy at Mr. Arden's house. No new objects of any kind were discovered at the first inspection, but a more careful examination of the contents of the stomach brought to light the remaining packages of the thoracic and abdominal viscera. These were so saturated with asphaltum that they adhered with great tenacity to the pleura, for they had been thrust into the thorax, and it required the aid of a chisel to detach them. In one of these masses, which resembled a cylindrical bag, was found the genius of the East, *Kebhsenuf*, the fourth of the series, to whom is usually consigned the liver; and in another, the mass of which was broken in two although not opened,

* A finger secured in this manner exists in the British Museum, No. 6782.

was another genius, Tuatmutf.⁹ The fragments of the genius Amset were not found; they probably existed in another mass, which was removed, but reserved for future scientific examination. A mass resembling the heart was also discovered, but no other objects or idols. Upon denuding the skull of its bandages, the profile of the lady was exposed, and exhibited the usual Egyptian peculiarities—the features delicate, the nose aquiline, the mouth closed, the hair thin, and in short curls,—not black, but of a bright yellow colour, and still adhering to the scalp. The *dura mater* was found very perfect, and a linen plug still remained in the nose. The eyes of the deceased had been removed, and two others, the *tunica albuginea* composed of white wax, and the pupils, formed of obsidian, substituted for them. Along the edges of the lower maxilla was also a substance unctuous, and like wax or adipocere. Some of the teeth remained, but tightly imbedded in bitumen or asphalt. On the whole, the mummy was well preserved, and undoubtedly of a class highly esteemed by the Egyptians themselves, but not presenting a type so human as those of the Greek and Roman periods, when less asphalt was employed, and the texture of the muscular frame better preserved. The examination of this mummy tends, I think, to throw considerable doubt on the hypothesis that *heat* was employed. It is evident that if the whole body had been subjected to sufficient heat to melt the asphalt, it must also have melted the waxen figures of the genii of the dead; while their preservation can only be accounted for by supposing that they were wrapped up with a cold solution of asphalt and some oil, the latter of which has indurated after the slow dessication of two thousand years. On removing some bandages, I accidentally discovered a clue to the age of the mummy; for upon a narrow strip of a fringed cloth about four inches wide, I discovered a line of hieroglyphics traced vertically along the breadth of the bandage, close to the fringe, reading, *suten sa* or *mut Amenartus*—"The Princess," or "Queen Mother Amenartas." It did not appear that this inscription necessarily was placed on the bandage when upon the mummy, because it was close under the second inner cartouge, and written on the surface close

⁹ The reading Siumutof, Smof, Sebmutf, &c. of this genius are all errors. See Dunsen, Egypt, Place, p. 430. On a coffin of one of the concubines (*sua*) of Amen, named Tentahrer, in the Biblio-

thèque Nationale, this name is written *Tuoutmutf*, viz. *t*, the hand; *sa*, the loop; *ta*, the hand holding a gift; *mut*, the vulture; *f*, the cerastes.

to the body of the mummy; at the same time, as it had stained a layer of two or three bandages, the probabilities are that it was at least placed upon the mummy when wet. It was, therefore, an approximate clue to the age of the body, and is highly valuable, as affording a fixed point for the *criteria* of the various peculiarities. As this queen is found with a *prænomen*, it is evident that she must have had an independent rule; and her epoch is placed, either at the end of the XXV. Æthiopian dynasty, or at the commencement of the XXVI. dynasty.¹ As dynasties generally end with the reigns of women or children, it would appear more probable that she belonged to the XXV. Her name exactly resembles that of AMMEPIΣ, with a feminine termination, and the gloss *Αἰθίοψ* "the Æthiopian," to whom Syncellus gives a reign of twelve years, and places at the commencement of the XXVI. dynasty. On certain monuments she is called the daughter of the King Ka-shta,² which adds to the difficulty; for if she is to be received into the XXV. dynasty, that line must be increased by two reigns, and have five kings instead of three,—while, if she is assigned to the XXVI. dynasty, she must have been the second, and not the first queen. The only means of explaining it would be by supposing her father to have been an Æthiopian monarch. But both her name and that of her father are distinctly Egyptian, and do not, like those of the XXV. dynasty, exhibit any Æthiopian peculiarities, although the names of Psammetichus and Nekau, like those of Candace, offer the Æthiopian termination in *ka*. Her reign is placed about 700 B.C. I am well aware how defective these observations are in that portion of the science which it is the province of the surgeon and the chemist to illustrate with the important observations of their respective branches; but as I am likely to have some assistance from specimens and fragments, which Mr. Arden has kindly placed at my disposal, that defect may possibly be supplied; and perhaps, after all, the general facts of anatomy and the analysis of materials are better known than the religious dogmas and mysteries. I have, however, deemed it my duty, while the facts are still fresh in my memory, to record the present imperfect notes.

S. BIRCH.

¹ Bunsen, *Ägyptens Stelle*, Book iii., p. 145, 141, Taf. xi.; *Urkundbuch*, s. 39.

² Prisse, *Revue Archéologique*, 1845,

p. 739—40; *Mon. Eg.*, Pl. xxvii., p. 6, is therein accurately copied; *Coffin*, *Brit. Mus.*, No. 6663.

CLASSIFICATION OF BRONZE ARROW-HEADS.



Fig. 1.

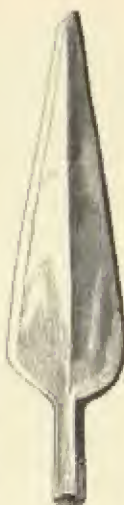


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

Specimens preserved in the British Museum.

REMARKS ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF BRONZE
ARROW HEADS.

ON a former occasion,¹ I ventured to suggest that bronze celts might be classified according to the progressive development evinced in their forms, from a simple wedge-shaped axe to a socketted instrument, more appropriate for the use intended, graceful in its proportions, and often tastefully ornamented. The line of argument there pursued applies with equal fitness to bronze arrow heads; and, as in the former case I adopted the stone or flint celt as the normal type of the bronze implement, so I shall now regard the flint or stone arrow head as the type of those formed of bronze.

So far as I have had opportunity of examining, I think that bronze arrow heads may be divided into five classes.

First, the simple leaf-shaped weapon, without barbs, or the barbing slightly developed; the blade of an equal thickness throughout, and the edges often blunt. The tongue for insertion into the shaft thicker than the blade, sometimes blunt, as if cut off by a blow, or rounded and bulbous, as if the unwrought end of a small bar of bronze, which by hammering had been made to assume the form of an arrow head (Figs. 1 and 2). This weapon would require the shaft to be split to secure it, and all subsequent tying would be insufficient to prevent the head from being driven into the wood of the arrow.

In like manner as in celts of the first class (formerly proposed), this tendency of the weapon to split the shaft was a constant and fatal objection to its use; and accordingly we find the arrow heads of the second class (Fig. 3), in which the tongue for insertion is much longer than in the former example, and is tapered from the blade suddenly in a succession of flattened shoulders or edges, thus offering a succession of flat surfaces, which, when pressed by the shaft (doubtless notched to secure them), offered a considerable resistance to a blow. The blades of this class of arrow head are more delicately shaped than in the former, the barbs are well

¹ See *Archaeological Journal*, vol. iv., p. 1.

marked, and a central raised rib runs along the entire length of the arrow.

This attempt to obviate the splitting of the shaft not being found to answer well, a *stop-ridge* appears to have been introduced, and this peculiar feature would constitute the third class (Fig. 4). This stop-ridge, in the example represented, is a small triangular projection in the blade, at the springing of the barbs, and directly in a line with the tongue of the arrow. Against this the shaft would be pressed, and by this contrivance the subsequent splitting of the shaft would be rendered difficult, if not impossible. This arrow head has a deep groove cut on each alternate side of the blade; what this was for, unless it might be intended to receive *poison*, it is difficult to say.

The contrivance of a stop-ridge, in the formation of arrow heads, may probably have been coeval with the introduction of the stop-ridge in celts of the second class, as proposed in the memoir before cited;² and that this feature is observable in both weapons is certainly curious.



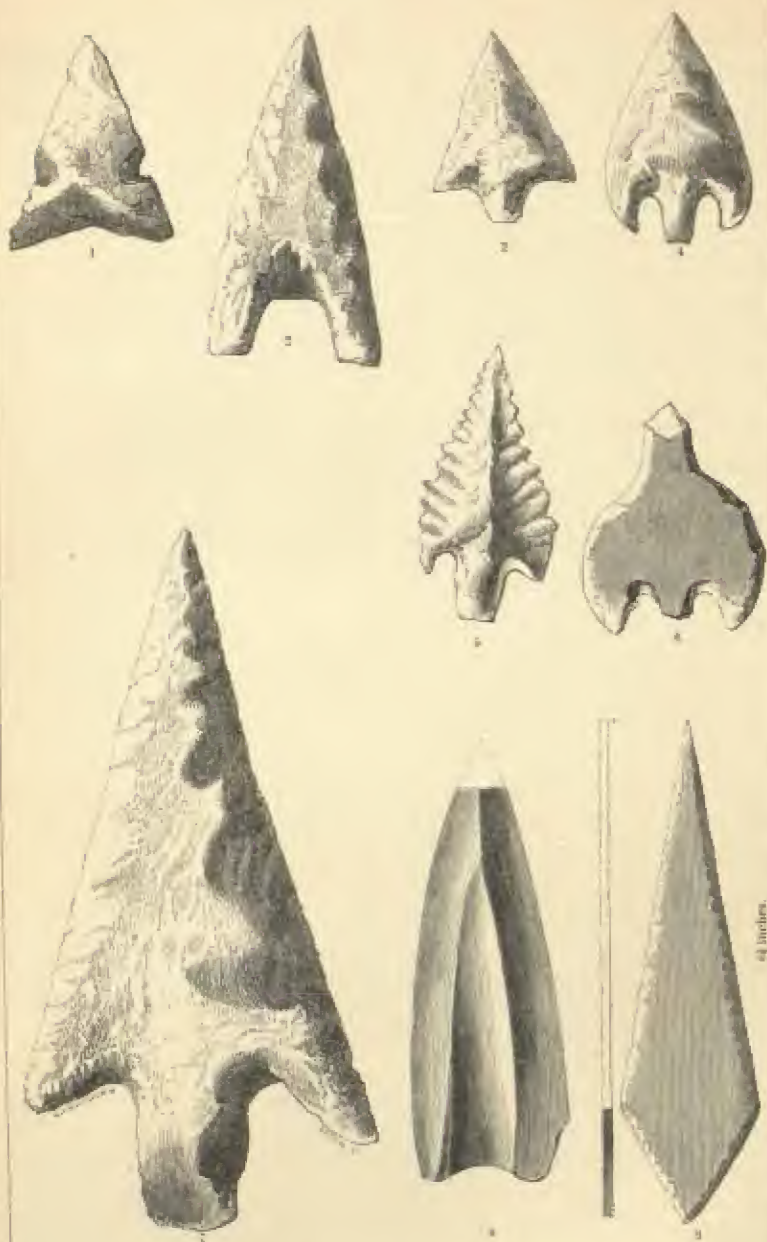
Fig. 8. Bronze arrow-head found near Clonmel, Co. Tipperary. (Orig. size.)

We next come to the fully developed socketted arrow head, forming the fourth class (Figs. 5, 6, 7). These, at first, were very rude, the socket being, as it would appear, uselessly long, as in Figs. 5 and 6; but these defects were no doubt soon obviated; and in Fig. 7 we have a good example of the fully developed, highly wrought, and gracefully formed bronze arrow head.

The fifth class is well represented by that beautiful arrow head (Fig. 8) which, in connection with a socket to receive the shaft, is provided with a single loop at each side, on a line with the blade. The probable use of these loops was to assist in fastening the head to the shaft by tying. When weapons of this type are found of many inches in length and sometimes more than a foot, they would appear to be javelins or hand arrows; and it has been suggested, that these side loops were to receive the end of a string which was coiled loosely in the hands of the thrower; and thus, when the javelin struck the object aimed at, it would

² Archaeological Journal, vol. iv., pp. 2, 4.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANCIENT ARROW-HEADS.



Flint Arrow-heads in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

be recovered and again used. The introduction of a loop in celts of the third class, and in arrow heads of the fifth, as proposed, would argue a similarity of date and origin between them.

In flint arrow heads we find many varieties in form, but from the nature of the material it was necessary that the shaft of the arrow should in every case be split to receive them; and hence, I think, we may safely class them under one head, although the development in their forms may indicate a difference of age.

These suggestions may possibly be modified in some particulars by a more extended examination of specimens of the interesting class of weapons under consideration.

GEO. V. DUNOYER.

NOTICES OF FOREIGN SEPULCHRAL BRASSES,

ESPECIALLY OF A REMARKABLE EXAMPLE AT GHENT.

IN considering the results of the careful investigation of Sepulchral Antiquities, pursued in recent years with singular assiduity, especially in connection with the attractive class of engraved portraiture on metal, we are struck by the very national character of that series of medieval memorials. After an interval of six years, since a concise essay on this branch of archaeological inquiry was brought before the readers of the *Journal*,¹ it is remarkable to observe how many interesting examples of sepulchral brasses previously unknown have been brought to light, and described or illustrated in various attractive publications. The most remote parts of the kingdom have been searched, many hundreds of these curious memorials enumerated, and collections of facsimiles extensively formed, comprising a mass of authentic information fully appreciated by the student of costume or heraldry, the local historian, and the genealogist. Nor has the inquiry been limited to our own country; it has been prosecuted through most parts of Europe; and we regard with surprise the singular fact, that Germany and Italy, countries in which the calcographic art was so early and rapidly developed, have added little to the history of the

¹ Archaeological Journal, vol. i., p. 197.

more rude but effective process, which must be regarded as its prototype, if not as its precursor. The series of monumental brasses, of which even the knowledge is as yet almost limited to the antiquaries of Great Britain, has derived scarcely an example from countries wherein Durer and Marc Antonio handled the burin with such skill and facility.

It is singular, that even in the sister kingdoms scarcely any examples of sepulchral brasses are to be found. Three mural plates exist in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; two of these representing Robert Sutton, 1528, and Galf. Fyche, 1537, Deans of that church, are well engraved in Mason's History of St. Patrick's Cathedral. In Scotland, I believe that a few plates of slight interest are to be seen at Glasgow. The most curious evidence, however, of any sepulchral effigy of metal in North Britain is supplied by Mr. Graham's valuable monograph on Iona, lately published. (Plate 33.) Tradition affirms that the figure was of *silver*; the indent or matrix on the slab alone remains, with the rivet holes, plainly showing the original character of the memorial. It was of large size, and is described as the tomb of Macleod of Macleod. The outline appears to indicate that it was a work of the fourteenth, or possibly of the fifteenth, century.

In France, the tradition even of the existence, scarce half a century since, of a striking variety of sepulchral portraiture engraved on metal, with which the cathedrals and abbey churches were profusely enriched, has perished; and the memorials themselves, with scarcely an exception, were destroyed in the revolutionary crisis of 1790. We are not, indeed, aware that any sepulchral brass has hitherto been noticed in that country, except the interesting mural tablet of one of the Bishops of Amiens, Jean VIII. (deceased in 1456), with a small kneeling effigy, in the cathedral at that city.

At Constance, the English antiquary, on visiting the cathedral, is struck by noticing a single memorial of a kind so familiar to him in the churches of his own country,—the sepulchral brass of Robert Hallum, Bishop of Salisbury, who died during the council held in that city in 1416. On examination, there may seem ground for the conclusion that it had been brought from his native land, and was graven, possibly, by the same hand as the figure of Archbishop Cranley, at New College Chapel, Oxford, and other con-

temporary memorials analogous in the features of their design.²

In Spain, a single monumental brass has been noticed, the effigy of Don Perafan de Ribera, Duke of Alcala, Viceroy of Naples, who died in 1571. He is portrayed in complete armour. This fine memorial was formerly in one of the churches at Seville, recently desecrated; and it has been removed to the chapel of the university in that city.³

In the northern countries of Europe a few brasses have been noticed, but no fac-similes appear as yet to have been brought to England, by which to form a precise notion of their character. Gough mentions the effigies of Hen'igius Molteke, a Danish knight, who died in 1325, and of his two wives; these are canopied brasses; also that of John Brostrdup, Archbishop of Lunden (1597), in the cathedral there. These, and other sepulchral memorials in Denmark, are represented in a work by De Klerenfeld, which I have been unable to find in any library in England.⁴ There are some brasses of fine design at Lubeck, and I have heard that some exist at Bremen.

It is in Flanders, however, that those who study these early productions of the graver have been encouraged to seek for analogous works of art, by the fact that some of the finest monumental plates existing in England appear to be marked by features characteristic of a Flemish origin. It is very probable that several good specimens still remain unnoticed in the Netherlands. A few years since I was informed, that three memorials of striking dimensions and design had been removed from the family chapel in the Château of Cortville, not far from Liège, the saleable contents of which were recklessly dispersed, on the succession of a spendthrift heir. One of them reached this country, and it has fortunately been preserved, in the Museum of Economic Geology, as a specimen of metal work, in the instructive series illustrating the processes of metallurgy. It represents Lodewyc Cortewylle (1504), and his lady (1496), nearly of life-size, and surrounded by rich ornamental accessories. The other two Cortville brasses were described as of finer

² See the representation of this fine brass of the Bishop of Sarum, *Archæologia*, vol. xxx. pl. xix. p. 432.

³ *Manual for the Study of Brasses*; Cat. of the Collections of the Oxford

Archit. Soc., p. 92.

⁴ *Nobilitas Danica*, ex Monumentis; curante T. de Klerenfeld; 13 folio plates. Cited by Gough, *Sep. Mon.* Introd., vol. i., p. 163.

and more elaborate character, one of them being of the fourteenth century. I have been unable to learn whether they still exist; but I am disposed to hope that they may have been the identical brasses subsequently in the possession of Mr. Terbruggen, of Antwerp, by whom, about ten years since, they were sold, as I am informed, to Mr. de Man de Linnick, who had placed them in the private chapel of his château, situated between Brussels and Mons. During a journey in the Netherlands, in 1838, for the special purpose of making search for engraved works of this nature, so as to adduce, if possible, proof of the Flemish origin of the noble sepulchral brasses at Lynn, St. Alban's, and other places in England, I was only able to find certain examples at Bruges, in the cathedral church of St. Salvador, and in the church of St. Pierre. In the chapel of the *Cordonniers*, in the former, six brasses exist, of very large size, but mostly concealed from view by cumbrous confessionals. One of these, the memorial of Martin Van der Capelle, who died in 1452, is a most striking example of military costume. It has recently been made known to the Institute by a facsimile exhibited by Mr. Nesbitt.⁵ In the same church another very large plate may be seen, much defaced, representing two male and one female figure, of the same period, and probably engraved by the same hand, as the brasses at Lynn. The numerous works of a like nature in the church of St. Pierre are likewise of a very interesting nature, well deserving of careful attention. At Ghent, I was unable, during that visit, to find any sepulchral brass, with the exception of a small mural tablet, in the cathedral, representing a man in armour; it is dated 1599, and is enriched with colour. On revisiting that city during the last autumn, I had the good fortune to ascertain the existence of the remarkable brasses, now brought under the notice of the readers of the *Journal*, and, as I believe, hitherto unknown to English antiquaries. For this valuable addition to the series I am indebted to the kindness of M. Félix de Vigne, a talented artist and antiquary, of Ghent, whose publications, illustrative of mediæval costume, manners, and architecture, well deserve to be better known in this country.⁶

⁵ See Report of the May Meeting, in this Volume, p. 189. These curious productions of Flemish art were first noticed

in the Correspondence of Charles Stothard. See his Memoirs, p. 363.

⁶ The curious series of specimens of



Effigy of Willem Wenevaer, slain July 5, 1346

In the Vestibule of the Hospital founded by him at Ghent.

The monumental portraitures, here represented, are now preserved in the vestibule of a charitable institution, or hospital, in the Place St. Pharaïlde, at Ghent, destined for the maintenance of a certain number of poor women, founder's kin, who reside in the establishment. The brasses represent Willem Wenemaer, the benevolent founder, who was slain in 1325, and his wife. They are now affixed to the wall, having been removed from the original tomb, probably when the hospital was rebuilt; and in the adjoining chapel a modern memorial may be seen, of far less appropriate character. Under the figures is the following inscription, of much later date than the period of their execution:—

Memorie vā mer Willem Wenemaer die verslaghē was vā Robbrecht vā Cassel te recklyn den 5^e Iuly A^o 1325, en vā mer vravwe Margriete sbrunē zyne Gheseledede die overleet op onser vravwen avont in September A^o 1352, en hebbē dit hospital met Beede hverlieder goedē ghefōdeert en ghesticht en mer vravwe noch 28 iare tameliek beleet in habyte en meesterschappe naer mer Willems doot voorseit. Bidt over de zielen. 1589.

This inscription may be thus rendered:—

To the memory of William Wenemaer, who was slain by Robert of Cassel, at Recklyn, on July 5, 1325, and of Madam Margaret Sbrunen, his wife, who died on the eve of our Lady, in September, 1352. They founded this hospital, and endowed it with the goods of both; and the said lady survived and exercised the government of it about 28 years after the death of the said William. Pray for their souls. 1589.

The remarkable display of military costume, presented by the curious figure of Willem Wenemaer, demands some detailed description. The peculiarities of the interesting period of transition between defences of mail, and armour of plate, are here strikingly illustrated; and the minute accuracy, with which every detail is expressed, may justify the conclusion that the engraver had under his view an actual suit, probably the identical equipment of the gallant Willem. The gesture and design of the figure strikes the eye as constrained and unnatural. In English monumental effigies of the same age, the peculiarity of local fashion appears in the crossed legs, whilst the ungraceful bend of the person, here

costume, chiefly collected in the Netherlands, and entitled "*Vade-Mecum du peintre, recueil de Costumes*," &c., 2 vols. 4to., and his more recent "*Recherches Historiques sur les Costumes Civils et Militaires des Gildes*," a work of no slight

interest in reference to the gilds and fraternities of our own country, claim especial notice. They may be obtained on application to Mons. De Vigne, Rue Charles-Quint, at Ghent, or through Messrs. Barthes, Great Marlborough Street.

seen, is in conformity with a practice not unfrequently found both in France and Germany. The figures are of the full size of life, the knight measuring in length 6 feet 7 inches. The head is bare, the features strongly marked. We can have little doubt that an actual portrait of the deceased was intended. The body armour is a hauberk of "banded mail," worn over a padded garment, probably the pourpoint, quilted in longitudinal ribs, the stitches being very distinctly marked. The close fitting sleeves of this garment appear under the short sleeves of the hauberk, which extend about midway between the elbow and the wrist; the defence of the hand and arm being, probably, rendered complete by means of long cuffed gauntlets.⁷ This tight quilted sleeve rarely appears in English effigies, but it is frequently seen in foreign monuments, as in the French figures admirably etched by the late Mr. Kerrich.⁸ The skirt of this pourpoint appears beneath that of the hauberk, and falls over the knee. The upper garment is a short-sleeved surcoat, with a vent on either breast, through which pass the chains, appended seemingly to the hauberk, one of them connected with the hilt of the sword, the other with the dagger. This precaution to obviate the risk of dropping the weapon in the heat of conflict, appears less commonly in England than in Flanders or Germany. Occasionally three guard-chains appear, one attached to the helm. A single chain for this purpose is seen on the figure of Sir John de Northwode, *circa* 1330, at Minster (engraved by Stothard), but this brass appears to be of foreign design. Sir Roger de Trumpington (Waller's Brasses) has this helm-guard attached to his girdle.⁹

A roundel is attached by an arming-point at the elbow. It is a customary appendage at this period, of which it is not easy to define the use, but it probably served to protect the bend of the arm.¹ The skirt of the surcoat opens both in front, and at the sides, a prevalent foreign fashion,—whilst in

⁷ The use of such gauntlets is well illustrated by the drawings in Roy. MS. 16, G. vi.

⁸ Compare the effigy of Louis, Comte d'Erreux, 1319, in the *Archæologia*, vol. xviii., pl. xvi.; the original drawings by Mr. Kerrich, preserved in the British Museum, Add. MS., 6728; the figures of Charles, Comte d'Étampes, in Mr. Shaw's "Dresses and Decorations," and that of Gottfried of Arensburg, Hefner, pl. 59.

⁹ An example of the use of chains from the *mammelières* is supplied by the effigy of a Blanchefront at Alvechurch, given by Stothard. One chain is attached to the sword-hilt, the other to the scabbard. The same fashion is shown by the curious effigy of Thomas Giffard at Leckhampton. They appear very often on German effigies. See Hefner's "Trachten."

¹ Compare the brass of Sir John d'Aubernoun, Jun. 1327. (Stothard).

England it appears commonly to be open in front and behind, for the convenience of the mounted warrior. The knees and shins are protected by plate, the shin-pieces being attached by several straps round the calf. It is not easy to determine what kind of protection of the legs and feet is here found under the greaves; it may possibly have been leather, or stockings of stout cloth. There is no appearance of any armour on the feet.

Willem Wenemaer is portrayed holding his drawn sword upraised, and the blade bears an inscription along its entire length,—the following Leonine verse :—

Horrebant . dudum . reprobi . me . cernere nudum.

(Erst while the evil quaked to see me drawn.)

The cross-guard of the hilt is of a singular fashion, which appears in some effigies in Scotland, as is curiously shown by several examples recently given in Mr. Graham's interesting "Antiquities of Iona." Many examples of the inscribed sword-blade might be cited, besides that, most memorable in our history, the brand once wielded by Talbot, and preserved in the Treasury at St. Denis until the Revolution of 1790. The bad Latinity of this legend—SUM TALBOTI M.HII.C.XLIII. PRO VINCERE INIMICO MEO—may perhaps be set down to the inability of the decypherer, whose blundered reading has been perpetuated by Camden,² and attributed to Talbot's "camping Chaplain." The mediæval armourer, however, paid slight heed to the preciseness of clerkly expression in such cases, as we may notice in the legends of Latin and Spanish phrases mixed together on the fine swords of Ferdinand III. and Isabelle la Catholique, in the *Armeria* at Madrid.³ The sword of James IV. of Scotland, slain at Flodden in 1513, of which Sir Charles Young has recently given an interesting notice in the "Archæologia," bears the maker's name, MAESTRO DOMINGO, with a motto, read thus :—ESPOIR CONFORTE LE OVEVAL. (?)⁴ Several other examples of inscribed swords

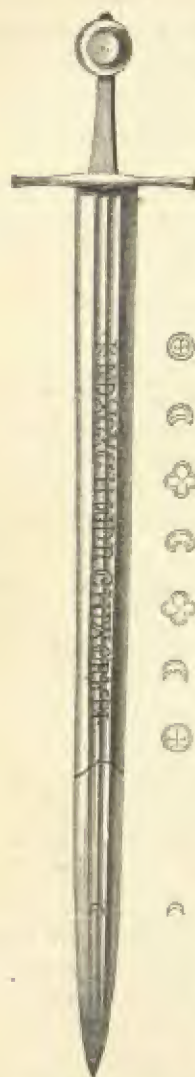
² Camden's Remains, Epitaphs, p. 303, ed. 1637. This legend has been given differently by other authors: "Sum Talboti pro vincere inimicos meos." A large portion of the valuable objects preserved by the Monks at St. Denis were removed, when the abbey was desecrated, to the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. I succeeded, by the kindness of the curators of

the Cabinet des Médailles, in ascertaining, through the earlier inventories, that this interesting relic of Talbot had actually been there deposited. No trace of its existence is however now to be obtained.

³ Jobinal, *Armeria Real*, pls. 14, 16, &c.

⁴ *Archæologia*, vol. xxxiii, pl. xiv., p. 340. Possibly *Oveval* may signify the Gael.

might be cited, such as the fine weapon in the Tower Armory, impressed with an eagle, and the words AVTCARH.



Ancient inscribed sword
found in the Witham.
Length 18 inches.

GLADIVS; several German blades in the Goodrich Court Armory, represented in Skelton's "Illustrations;" the sword of François I. at Paris, on which is written "*Fecit potenciam in brachio suo*;" and the precious relic of Bayard, of which Sir John Boileau is the possessor, engraved with devices and mottos. A curious inscribed sword of the fourteenth century, found in 1826 in the bed of the river Witham, about seven miles below Lincoln, was presented to the Institute by R. Swan, Esq., during the meeting in that city. It is here represented. The characters, hitherto unexplained, and the ornaments on the other side of the blade, are of yellow metal, supposed to be gold, inlaid and hammered into the steel.⁵ At the Cathedral of Zurich there is a curious sculpture, for a note of which I am indebted to Mr. Hewitt. It represents two combatants; their head-pieces with nasals. On the sword of one is the name GYIDO.

The position of Willem Wenemaer's left hand renders the precise form of the shield somewhat questionable; but it certainly has the appearance of being slightly heart-shaped,—a form of rare occurrence, even on the Continent, and of which I have hitherto noticed no example in England. It appears to have escaped the researches of the late M. Allou, no such shield being figured in the series forming the illustrations of his useful monograph on "*Boucliers-écus*."⁶ In illuminated MSS., however, of the thirteenth century it may occasionally be

noticed, usually accompanied by the singular fashion of

⁵ See an account of the discovery of this and other remains in the Witham, Gent. Mag. vol. xvi., part ii., p. 306.

⁶ *Memoires de la Soc. des Antiqu. de France*, N. S. tom. iii., p. 283.



FLEMISH SEPULCHRAL BRASSES.



Effigy of Margareta, Wife of Willem Wancmaer. She died September, 1399.

ailettes, with which likewise such heart-shaped shield was to be seen formerly in the Dominicans church at Ghent, on the sepulchral portraiture of Busere de Bassevelde, who died in 1313.⁷ It will be found in one of the most instructive volumes I have seen, in relation to the curious mixed armour of this period (Brit. Mus. Royal MS. 16, G. VI.), being there also found with ailettes. It may, however, reasonably be conjectured that this form is a conventional mode of representing the convexity of the shield, which, it must be remembered, was rarely flat, and often much bent for the wearer's convenience, as is well shown by Hefner, (XIVth Cent., Pl. 8). The shield worn by Wenemaer is charged with his armorial bearing (billey); the metal is finely cross-hatched, to receive the colours, of which no trace now remains. Above, between the figures, a scutcheon is affixed, probably of the same age as the inscription beneath, charged with the same billey coat of Wenemaer, impaling the arms of his wife, a female bust with the hair dishevelled, a jewel appended to the neck. The effigy of Margriete Wenemaer, who survived her husband twenty-seven years, bears considerable resemblance in its design to sepulchral portraitures of the fourteenth century in England. Her head-dress consists of the kerchief and the barbe, the fashion appropriate to her state of widowhood; the loose upper robe with short sleeves, whilst the under robe had tight sleeves closed by numerous little buttons to the wrist. The dress shown on the sepulchral brasses of Margaret de Camoys (1310),⁸ and Joan Cobham (1320), is similar, with the exception that in those instances the hair and frontlet are shown, and the long skirt of the robe is not gathered up under the arm,—a variety of design which may be noticed in the figures of the lady of Sir John de Creke (c. 1325), Margaret Braunche (1364), at Lynn, and other English memorials.

ALBERT WAY.

⁷ De Vigue, *Vade-mecum*, tom. ii., pl. 39.

⁸ Boutell's *Monumental Brasses*, p. 81.

Original Documents.

REMARKS ON THE CONTRACT FOR BUILDING CATTERICK BRIDGE.

THE following observations on the contract for building a bridge at Catterick, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, dated in 1421-2, have been made, in order to assist towards the explanation of certain obscure passages and obsolete terms occurring in that curious document, which have not been clearly explained in the former part of the Journal.¹

It would have been more satisfactory if reference could be made to plans and sections of the bridge, such as accompanied the printed copy of a contract for building Catterick church, dated in 1412.² The value of original documents of this nature, in reviving and elucidating the terms of art used by our old builders, is too obvious to every student of ancient architecture to need any recommendation of them to his careful perusal. A comparison of Catterick bridge with that over the river Tees at Barnard Castle, which probably had been erected not long before this at Catterick, and to which reference is made in this contract, as to a model which was to be copied with certain modifications, would also, no doubt, have illustrated the terms which now seem so obscure; but, unluckily, the present bridge at Barnard Castle is not the building spoken of in the Catterick contract, —for that bridge was ruined in the insurrection headed by the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland, in 1569, when Barnard Castle was held by Sir George Bowes, of Streatham, for eleven days, against the insurgents, to whom he was at last obliged to give it up. The bridge now standing at Barnard Castle was built in 1596, and has only two arches. Catterick bridge was to have two *pillars*, two *landstathes*, and three *arches*. So far, the description is clear, and needs no comment. It was also to have five courses of *ogeeves*, of the same thickness, and like the *ogeeves* of Barnard Castle bridge. The term here used raises a difficult question. I cannot accept the explanations suggested in page 60, and can only imagine that it refers to the ribs which are commonly found in the arches of the bridges of the middle ages; of which there were to be here five in each of the three arches. But this conjecture is not borne out by the form of the arches of Catterick bridge, which are plain, and have no ribs; nor can we now appeal to the bridge at Barnard Castle for elucidation of this part of the contract. Here it seems necessary to observe, that the English word *ogee* is only used to designate a certain form of moulding, composed of two curved lines,—one convex, the other concave.³ And this word appears to have only come into use amongst our artists since the revival of classic architecture. But the term *ogive* in the French language bears a very different meaning; and we find the most intelligent writers on the Con-

¹ See pp. 56—62, in this volume.

² Published in 4to., 1834, Weale, London; with thirteen plates of Catterick Church, drawn by Anthony Salvin, F.S.A., Architect. Edited by the Rev. James Raine. It is a

curious and valuable work, although the architecture of the church is mean and homely.

³ See Professor Willis' *Architectural Nomenclature*, published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1844. The learned

inent speaking commonly of "*l'architecture Romane, ou à plein-cintre*," and its transition, "*à l'architecture Gothique ou à ogives*." Again, we find "*des arches aiguës, ogives*," with many similar expressions, showing that *ogive* is a general term in French for a pointed arch. Moreover, the frequent use of the plural number in the application of this term leads me to infer that the *ogive*, properly, denotes a curve less than the fourth part of a circle,—a pointed arch being composed of two such curves; whilst the *arche à plein-cintre* contains a semi-circle.* We must bear in mind that the greater number of our old terms of architecture were borrowed from the French language; and so, I believe, was this term in the contract for Catterick bridge. It is true that the want of ribs in the arches of this bridge goes directly against the application of the term to that member; and I can only account for this apparent contradiction by supposing that either the arches have been rebuilt in a different form, as was the case with the bridge at Barnard Castle, or that an alteration was made in the progress of the work,—and the ribs intended by the contract were not formed,—perhaps in order to lessen the charge of construction. The word *Brandereth*, or *Branderathe*, is another term requiring explanation. The two pillars and the two landstathes of the bridge were to have their several *brandereths*. These, whatever might be their form or use, were to be framed of timber, and were to be furnished by the gentlemen who made the contract with the masons, and whom, for the sake of distinction, I shall call the trustees. These parties were to find all the timber, or *tre-werke*, as it is called, that was required for the construction of the bridge. These *brandereths* were evidently considered of great importance to the stability of the masons' work, as the times at which they were to be laid down by the trustees, with the help of the masons, are distinctly specified. The first *brandereth*, for one landstathe, was to be laid before the Invention (or feast of the finding) of the Holy Cross, May 3rd, 1422. The other, for the opposite landstathe, by the Nativity of St. John Baptist, on the 24th of June. The *brandereth* for one pillar was to be laid by the 3rd of May, in the following year, and that for the other pillar by the 24th of June.

The use of coffer-dams in building bridges was unknown, I believe, to the builders of bridges in the middle ages; and the usual practice was to turn the current of water aside, by some means, until the lower portions of masonry were built. In this case, I suppose, the trustees, who covenanted to keep off the water and prevent its annoying the masons, diverted the course of the Swale, a shallow stream in summer time, by temporary weirs; so that the landstathes could be built in the first summer, and the pillars in the second. The *brandereths*, I think, were frames of timber, laid flat, below the bottom courses of stone, in order to strengthen the foundations, and give them an equal pressure on the soil. I have not, indeed, seen the term so employed in any architectural document; but I have heard such a frame, made to support a stack of corn, and set upon large stones to raise it from the ground, in a farm-yard, called a *brandereth*; and that would

author has enlarged upon the brief explanation of this term given in the Glossary to Pugin's Specimens of Gothic Architecture [4to., third edition, 1825, p. 16], but the term deserves a more thorough investigation.

* M. de Caumont, in an essay on the ecclesiastical architecture of Normandy in the

middle ages, printed in the *Memoires de la Soc. des Antiquaires de la Normandie*, 8vo., 1825, made very frequent use of the term *ogive*, applying it to the pointed arch; and subsequent French writers have continued to use it in the same sense.

agree very well with the supposed application of the term to such frames used in the foundations of the bridge.⁵

The "*Alluring ours watir*," I understand as describing the parapet-wall on each side of the bridge. This usage of the term agrees exactly with the contract for building Catterick church; where the same word occurs several times in describing the parapets to the roofs of the choir and aisles of the church.

The word *Alur*, which, like all other old terms, is variously spelt, properly signified an alley, or walking-place, upon the roof or upper part of a building.⁶ But it was also applied to the parapet, or battlement, in front; and was used here to describe the side-walls which guarded the passage over the bridge.

A *luge*⁷ or lodge, for the use of the masons, was to be erected by the trustees, at the bridge. It was to be constructed of wood, to contain four rooms, to be covered, and made reasonably close; and was also to have two *hen-forkes*. These appurtenances to the lodge may have been, as has been suggested (see p. 61, *ante*), lean-to's, or pent-houses, attached to the sides of the lodge. Possibly they may have been two yards, one on each side of the lodge, inclosed with planks, to keep off intruders from interrupting the masons at their work; for all the old artificers were jealous of strangers, and careful to keep their modes of working as private as possible. But if, as I suppose, the lodge served for the masons' dwelling-house, as well as the place for their work, these *hen-forkes* may have been two garrets, constructed in the roof of the lodge, over the four rooms which it was to contain. Such garrets were commonly called *cock-lofts* in old accounts, and the word is still used sometimes in country-districts. At Oxford and Cambridge *cock-lofts* were made in the roofs of several of the old colleges, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., to accommodate the undergraduates, who in earlier times had been content to rest on trucklebeds, in the same chambers with the fellows; as we are told by Anthony à Wood and other historians. The *cock-loft* derived its name from such a loft being commonly the roosting-place for poultry in country houses; *hen-roost*, or *hen-house*, are terms still in use; and the same etymology would apply to the *hen-forkes*.⁸ If this conjecture be right, the *syelles* mentioned in the contract might be intended to describe the *ceilings*, or floors of boards, over the four rooms in the lodge; and the *hen-forkes* would serve for sleeping-places for the apprentices and workmen, whilst the master-masons reposed in some of the rooms below.⁹

⁵ This usage of the word agrees also with the explanation of it given in Lord Monson's MS. of 1483. [See the reference in p. 61 of the Journal.] That MS. was consulted in the compilation of the Glossary to Specimens of Goth. Archit., and is referred to under the designation of MS. M. The publication of this curious Dictionary, with annotations by an able editor, would be very useful and interesting.

⁶ "Upe the alurs of the castles the laydys channe stode
And bybale thys noble game, and
wyche knyghts were god."

Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, vol. i., 192. Edit. Hearne.

These ladies stood upon the roofs of the castles, and looked over the battlements to behold the exercises of the knights, who were tilting and jousting below for their amusement.

⁷ The words lodgings, to lodge, lodgers, &c., are commonly pronounced *ludgings*, to *ludge*, *ludgers*, &c., by uneducated people in some parts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

⁸ In Scotland and the north of England, poultry in general are called *hens*, without attending to the distinction of sexes.

⁹ Sir William Lawson suggests, in reference to the term *hen-forkes*, that it may imply an open-ridged roof, as distinguished from ceiled rooms, the timbers bearing a resemblance to

In the volume of "Memorials of the Rebellion in 1569," published in 1840, 8vo. at page 387, Sir George Bowes, who had commanded the Queen's forces, states, in a petition to her majesty, that "They [the rebels] have utterly defaced my principall house, pullynge downe and carriege awaye the glasse and iron of the wyndowes, and all *syelinge* and doors, and some part of the coverynge, being leade." He also says, in a passage printed at page 101, from one of Sir George's letters, "I am utterly spoylled—my houses fully defaced, by pulling away off the dores, wyndowes, irons off the wyndowes, *sylying*, and all my brewe vessels and other vessels, and chymnees apperteyninge my kytbyn." Another notice occurs at p. 405 of this plundering, which chiefly occurred at Streatlam Castle, Durham, then Sir George Bowes' principal residence. The *syelinge*, or *sylynge*, here said to have been torn out of the rooms, undoubtedly refers to the wainscot panels with which the walls were lined. In the mason's lodge, this term might mean a lining of boards, either above or at the sides of the rooms. The word *ceiling*, which in modern usage refers only to the upper surface of a room, was formerly applied also to the sides. Instances of this usage occur in Gage's History of Hengrave, Suffolk, 4to, 1822, pp. 42, 43; where the learned author has mistaken the nature of a contract for wainscoting the rooms of Hengrave Hall, A.D. 1537.

The *seentrees* were evidently the *centres*, as we are accustomed to call the frames used for supporting arches until the stones have all been fixed in their proper places; and perhaps this old term may not be erroneously formed, though it does not agree with our scientific derivation of the modern word.

The words *aboven* or *aboon*, for above; *aboonsaid* for abovesaid; *fro* or *fra*, instead of from; and several other old-fashioned words in the contract are still in common use in the northern counties. *Fromity* or *frumety*, mentioned in note 7, p. 57, is a better word than *furnity*; which is only one of the many instances in which our good old English speech has been corrupted by modern affectation. *Frumety* derives its name from the wheat (*frumentum*), which is the basis of this favourite dish; one of the "country messes" we have inherited from our ancestors.

E. J. WILSON.

. We were not aware, when this curious contract was communicated by the kindness of Sir William Lawson, that it had been previously printed (in 1829) in that inexhaustible store-house of antiquarian information, the Gentleman's Magazine (Vol. xcix., part i., p. 394). A transcript, we have ascertained, had been given by the late Sir Henry Lawson to Mr. Clarkson, the historian of Richmond, who communicated it to Mr. Urban, under the signature of "Richmondiensis." Being there given without any illustrative comment, and from a transcript very deficient in accuracy, there can be no cause to consider its republication superfluous. It is singular that no subsequent writer on ancient architectural terms, appears to have noticed so curious a document.

the "merrythought, a forked bone in the body of a fowl."—Ash's Dict. As children with narrow chests are familiarly called chicken-breasted, such a forked roofing may

have been termed *hen-forked*, as contrasted with *sheds*, having a lean-to roof, not forked, and called in Northern dialect, *Te-falls*, or *Tee-falls*.—Ed.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

JUNE 7, 1850.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, Bart, V. P., in the Chair.

MR. DECK, of Cambridge, communicated an account of the discovery of some ancient remains of unusual interest on the line of Roman road, forming part of the Ickling Street, from Royston to Caistor, and in the parish of Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.¹ One of the numerous tumuli in that locality having recently been examined, a skeleton of great stature was found, with various relics, considered to be of the Anglo-Saxon age, consisting of weapons and an *umbo* of iron, with a remarkable cylindrical object, formed of wood hooped with ornamental work of brass, analogous to those found at Ash, in Kent, and in Wiltshire. (Douglass, *Nenia*, plate 12; Hoare's *Ancient Wilts*, vol. ii., pl. vi.)

DR. MANTELL remarked, that the skull of the deceased warrior, which is in perfect preservation, appeared to be of singular interest as an example wholly dissimilar to any which he had discovered in the investigation of tumuli, or had seen in collections. Some lateral pressure must have been employed to produce so singular a conformation. He adverted to the value of Dr. Morton's observations on *crania*, as supplying evidence for the discrimination of ancient races; and expressed the hope that this unique specimen might be preserved in some public collection, with the accompanying relics, and rendered accessible to the scientific inquirer. MR. HAWKINS then announced to the meeting, that the long-desired "British Room," exclusively appropriated to the formation of a Series of National Antiquities at the British Museum, had been provided, and that the cases and fittings of this new department were nearly completed. He would take this occasion to invite the assistance of archaeologists in carrying this desirable object into effect, by the presentation of ancient remains, for which a suitable place of deposit had at length been set apart. The members of the Institute, and all English Archaeologists, must warmly appreciate the noble liberality of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, who had generously presented, through the Central Committee of the Institute, one of the most curious collections of remains ever discovered in these islands,—the antiquities found on his Grace's estates at Stanwick. This donation would be honourably recorded as the first that had been made in special encouragement and furtherance of an object of such paramount interest to English antiquaries, as the assemblage of a suitable display of National Remains in the British Museum.

MR. DECK forthwith made the gratifying announcement of his intention to deposit in the "British Room" the entire collection of ancient relics found at Little Wilbraham, and now submitted to the Society; he hoped that they might form an important link in the chain of archaeological evidence about to be scientifically arranged in the new department, the want of which had so long been felt by antiquaries in this country.

A memoir was then read, contributed by the REV. WILLIAM GUNNER, local secretary at Winchester, relative to the recent discovery of a Great Seal of

¹ This Memoir will be given in a future *Journal*.

Edward III., hitherto unnoticed, and supposed to be the seal "E" of the list given by Professor Willis, in his dissertation on the "History of the Great Seals." (*Archaeol. Journal*, vol. ii., p. 37.) It was a seal used during that king's absence from the realm, and the Professor had sought in vain to discover any representation or impression of it. Two impressions were laid before the meeting by Mr. Gunner, which had been brought to light amongst the muniments of Winchester college, and were now exhibited by the kind permission of the Warden. The documents to which these interesting seals were appended, are pardons granted to certain persons, for acquiring land in Meonstoke, Hants, without royal licence. They are attested by Prince Lionel, Guardian of the realm during the absence of Edward, and dated Oct., 21 Edw. III. (A.D. 1347).

R. BORD, Esq., M.D., of Wells, communicated, through F. H. Dickenson, Esq., the following notice of the tomb of Thomas de Beckington, Bishop of Wells, the faithful counsellor of Henry VI., and a great benefactor to the Cathedral church. It is singular that no remains of the vestments were discovered with the remains; it is recorded that, at the consecration of the sepulchral chantry erected by that prelate during his lifetime, he wore the pontifical ornaments, in which he directed that his corpse should ultimately be interred.²

"In the south aisle of the choir of Wells Cathedral is the tomb of Bishop Beckington, who died A.D. 1445. During the repairs, in March, 1850, the tomb was opened; it was about five feet in depth, and about ten feet square, partly arched with the conglomerate stone of the neighbourhood, and in very dry state. It contained one skeleton, much decayed, and a few handfuls of dark mould or dust; the skeleton appeared never to have been disturbed from the position in which it had originally been placed. The remains of the bones were of a dark chocolate colour. The long bones of the extremities, a great part of the spine, the pelvis, skull, and lower jaw were nearly perfect; all the small bones of the hands and feet, the ribs, and cervical vertebrae had mouldered away. The skeleton was that of a tall man. The skull was well formed, with good frontal development, the occipital aspect was also full, the squamous portions of the temporal bones had mouldered away, leaving irregular openings in their situation on each side,—1½ inch diam. The circumference of the skull, above the auditory opening, was 22½ inches. The skull bore evidence of being that of an old person, since the alveolar processes in the lower jaw, and also the greater number of those in the upper jaw, were almost entirely absorbed."

The REV. S. BLOIS TURNER gave an account of some mural paintings recently discovered in the church of St. James, South Elmham, Suffolk, and he exhibited representations of the principal designs. They consisted of the customary figure of St. Christopher, with the infant Jesus on his shoulder, and his hermit-companion coming forth from his house to meet the saint. A cock is depicted perched in the window. The paintings were about 12 feet in length; they were enclosed within an ornamental border, and were placed on each side of a window in the North wall, opposite to the Porch. A third painting, on the left side of the east window, represented the Virgin seated, with the infant Saviour in her arms. Two small angels supported the ends of her very long tresses; her features were expressive, but the rest of the design was rudely executed, and drawn

² Godwin, de Pras, p. 362.

simply in red, the other colours having, possibly, been effaced by time. There were remains of other paintings on the north side of the chancel and over the chancel door, but so faded that the subjects could not be discerned. It is to be regretted that these curious vestiges of ancient art were destroyed almost as soon as they were found, scarcely affording even to antiquaries in the neighbourhood the occasion of examining them, or preserving any accurate representation of their design. Although in too imperfect a condition to be preserved, they would have well merited the notice of the archaeologist, had they been permitted to remain exposed to view for a short time. Traces of inscriptions were visible near the figures of St. Christopher and his companion; one of them, nearly effaced, appeared to have been the favourite distich, painted on the wall opposite the South door at Bibury, Gloucestershire, and in other places.

* *Np'ofori sancti speciem quicunque tuetur
Illo nempe die nullo langore gravetur.**

MR. JOSEPH CLARKE reported a discovery of a similar nature, recently made during the restoration of Beddington Church, Surrey, now in progress under his direction. "I found some early fresco paintings over the Chancel arch, facing the nave; and thinking them of sufficient interest to be submitted to the Institute, I have made copies of them, as far as I was able. Vestiges of a much earlier church have been brought to light; I send a tracing of an Early English shaft and capital, which is remarkable as being octangular, a character generally of a period very much later.² Remains of a former clerestory were also found, and above the level of the former rood-loft was a niche or arch in the North wall, for the purpose of lighting the rood; evidences of its use remain. This was necessarily destroyed in re-building the arches, which were much decayed. I regret that the mural paintings must also be destroyed, as the chancel-arch is about to be rebuilt; and I beg to offer the accompanying tracings of these designs to the Collection of the Institute, in order that a memorial may remain in the best custody to which it could be committed." The execution of these curious paintings is rude, but the designs possess considerable merit, and it has been supposed that they might have been taken from some Italian work of art. One subject exhibits the Flagellation; some vestiges also of a representation of the Saviour bearing the cross remained. The figures are rather smaller than the size of life. Another group represents the Crucifixion, with the two Marys; the expression of death in the countenance of our Lord is remarkable; the head is "bowed" in the last agony, but a diminutive soldier at the foot of the cross is still occupied in driving one of the nails.

THE REV. FRANCIS DYSON presented to the Institute a coloured facsimile drawing of a portion of the painted glass in the East window at Great Malvern Abbey church. It represents the Last Supper. St. John appears reclining against the bosom of our Saviour. Angels above hold scrolls, with the motto often repeated in the windows of this church—"Letabor in misericordia."

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN communicated a notice of two small vessels with covers, of peculiar fashion, having on one side a small handle, adapted for some unknown purpose. The lower portion is of too globular a form to be

² The drawing of this fragment was examined by Mr. Petit and Mr. Parker. Its date was considered to be circa 1150.

well suited for a drinking-cup. One of them is of silver richly gilt, without any mark of fabrication; the date may be about 1500; on the plain cylindrical projection which surmounts the globular cover are engraved the arms of the Rodney family (three eagles displayed), in whose possession it has long been preserved. The dimensions are,—height of cup and cover, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches; diameter of the largest part, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This singular little vessel is now the property of Lady Rodney. The second, recently purchased by Mr. Morgan, is of smaller dimensions, and formed of some foreign wood, mounted with silver gilt: it stands on three silver pomegranates; it closely resembles the other in form and in the fashion of the little handle, recurved upwards, as shown in the annexed representation. Height, cover included, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. On removing the globular cover, a strongly aromatic odour is perceived, which has led to the supposition that these singular vessels may have been intended to contain perfumes. The elegant crested ornament at the top seems to correspond with the flat cylindrical termination of the vessel first described, and there can be no doubt that both were adapted for the same purpose. It deserves notice that pieces of plate, precisely similar in form, appear repeatedly in the curious woodcuts in the edition of Virgil, printed "in ædibus Crespini," at Lyons, 1529. Such a covered vessel, with one ear, is presented by Dido to Æneas, at the banquet, (*Æn.* lib. ii., p. 76); it is the prize won by Acestes at the shooting at the popinjay (lib. v., p. 258), described as "*cratera impressum signis*," once the precious gift of a Thracian king. See also the woodcuts at pp. 316, 425. It appears, likewise, as one of the "*pocula*," in the illustration of the third Eclogue. The Romans used the drinking vessels with one handle, called *capis* or *capula*, in potations around the *cillibantum*; it is possible that these peculiar cups with a single ear may have been appropriate to some practice of pledging, of taking the assay, or other convivial usage, in mediæval times. Mr. Morgan exhibited also a deep dish of latten with ornaments hammered up, the central subject being Adam and Eve. It is remarkable as bearing upon a scroll a date in Arabic numerals, 1487.

THE REV. CHARLES STYDENHAM communicated the following remarks on Hill-country Churches, in the North of Devon.—"There are, perhaps, few parts of England the Ecclesiastical architecture of which is so little known, as the portions of Somersetshire and Devon, bordering on the once royal forest of Exmoor. Thinly populated, and difficult of access to any but the determined pedestrian, this picturesque district has been rarely, if ever, visited by the antiquarian or the ecclesiologist; and yet there is much in the structure of the churches themselves, independently of their wild and romantic situations, to interest all who love to dwell on the taste and feeling of a by-gone age. Although much has been done, in all other parts of this country, to illustrate the remains of Ecclesiastical Architecture, the churches bordering on Exmoor appear as yet to have received little or no notice.

"The character of most of the churches is Decorated; but many exceptions to this style occur, in detail; some of these may carry us back to an age even prior to the Conquest. A remarkable similarity is to be observed in the material of which these churches are built; a rough kind of granite, found in abundance all over the forest of Exmoor, which, when not obscured by the plaster of modern days, harmonises exceedingly well with the surrounding scenery.

" The subject of the present notice is the church of Hawkridge, Somerset. It stands on the extreme edge of Exmoor forest, five miles north-west from Dulverton, on a high ridge of land, on one side of which flows the river Barle, on the other the Duns, or Dines, Brook. Its character is Decorated. It consists only of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end. The general dimensions are as follows:—Length of chancel, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; breadth, 14 feet; length of nave, 35 feet; breadth, $17\frac{1}{2}$ feet; tower, 7 feet by 7. The chancel is lighted by one eastern window of three lights, a small but perfect specimen of the Early Decorated style; the window arch is equilateral. The altar table and rails are poor. The outline of a piscina may be traced through the plaster on the south side, and an aumbry on the north. From the east wall, north of the altar table, project two oak brackets carved with foliage. On the north wall, jutting out about a foot into the chancel, stands an altar tomb, or what bears resemblance to a tomb; but the recess in which it is placed being filled up with modern masonry, it is difficult to ascertain what it really is. There is no chancel screen, the absence of which is an unusual feature in the churches of this neighbourhood. There are no windows on the north side of the nave, but three on the south, and all with square heads of wood moulded; these have evidently been inserted at a much later date than that at the east end. The pews are all of recent date. The font stands at the extreme west end of the nave, against the north wall; its character is Early Norman, circular, but contracted towards the bottom, without ornament of any kind; it appears to have been cut from a solid block of dark river-stone, and is lined with lead; height, 3 feet, diameter, 2 feet. The original base has been destroyed, and a few bricks raise it from the ground. The form of the tower is square, of three stages; the parapet is simply battlemented; from the north-east angle of the parapet rises a square pinnacle; the buttresses are Early Decorated; the floor of the tower is of large square slabs of slate; there are three bells; the greater part of the tower has been rebuilt in the present century, all that remains of the old structure is a Norman doorway on the north side. There is an entrance into the church through the tower, the masonry of which, as well as that of the west window, have no reference to any particular style. The south porch is much of the same character, with the exception of the inner doorway, which is clearly of the same date as the font and doorway in the tower, before mentioned. The mouldings, three in number, are quite plain; but on the dripstone, which is continued to a level with the spring of the arch, occurs the billet ornament. Remains of much ornamental work may be traced on the imposts. This doorway appears to have been at one time external, since the porch is clearly of modern build, and the surface of the interior wall is cut into in three places as if to admit the hinges of a massive door.

" It is difficult to account for the existence of these vestiges of Norman architecture in a church, the general features of which are of much later date, except on the supposition that they are the remains of the original Norman edifice, standing on the same site, and which being in good preservation, were adapted into the later structure. It is clear that Hawkridge was a place of some note in Norman times, and would therefore, in all probability, have a parish church; a spot called Mounceaux Castle, about half-a-mile from Hawkridge, is mentioned in Domesday Book as a place of great strength, and is recorded to have been held at the time of the Conquest, by Alured de Ispania. It afterwards gave name to the family of De Mounceaux,

lords of the Manor of Querum Mounceaux, near the village of Winsford. There is also an old encampment to the west of the church, called Hawkrige Castle. The living of Hawkrige is Rectorial, in the Deanery of Dunster. In 1292, this living, with that of Withypool, the adjoining parish, was valued at 12 marks."

The REV. J. PELHAM DALE, at the Chairman's request, gave a short account of the valuable collections for a "Monasticon" of North Britain, formed by the late General Hutton. From these he had selected some objects of interest, by the kind permission of the Rev. Henry Hutton, the present possessor, consisting of documents, with seals appended, impressions from Scottish seals, of which a very extensive collection had been formed by the General, and specimens of the very interesting drawings, plans, &c., chiefly by his own hand, forming a series of valuable materials for the illustration of monastic antiquities in North Britain. Mr. Dale related the singular manner in which this important collection, which, for many years after the decease of General Hutton in 1827, remained almost forgotten, had been brought to light in consequence of a fire at the Residentiary House, St. Paul's. Allusion is made to the formation of this collection in the brief Memoir of the General, given in the Gentleman's Magazine, Dec., 1827, p. 561. It comprises, with numerous original deeds, twenty-six volumes of transcripts of Chartularies and evidences relating to Scottish monasteries; a voluminous assemblage of correspondence on the same subject; and four portfolios of drawings, in great part representing remains which have subsequently perished. The series of casts from monastic and personal seals, almost wholly Scottish, is highly curious. There are also two volumes of drawings of seals; the entire collections having been the result of indefatigable research, prosecuted under very advantageous circumstances during a long succession of years. Mr. Dale announced that it is the generous intention of the present possessor, the son of the General, to deposit them in some public institution, where they may be best available as sources of valuable information, and where the General's services to history and archaeology may be honourably appreciated.

SIR JOHN BOILEAU, in proposing a vote of cordial thanks to Mr. Hutton, for permitting this interesting collection to be brought before the Institute, as also to Mr. Dale for the gratification which he had kindly procured for the Society, observed that they must regard with lively satisfaction the generous purpose of the possessor to divest himself of those precious heirlooms, for a purpose of such essential public advantage. He hoped that Mr. Hutton's example might stimulate other persons, amongst whose family stores any similar documents might be discovered, to bring them under the notice of Societies, such as the Institute, devoted to the pursuit of historical and antiquarian research.

MR. PATRICK CHALMERS stated, that having been permitted to examine the Hutton Collections, he could fully bear testimony to their value and importance. The singular devotion of General Hutton to the subject of his research was not unknown to Scottish antiquaries; an extensive collection of his correspondence, filling many volumes, exists in the Advocates' library. It was to be regretted that the present discovery had not occurred at an earlier period; the greater part of the Monastic Chartularies had recently been printed by various literary Scottish clubs; but the large assemblage of original deeds, as well as the general collections, and especially the plans and drawings which he had inspected, formed a mass of material of most

essential value. Amongst the casts of seals, likewise—although that subject of research had recently been almost exhausted by the successful labours of Mr. Laing—he had noticed several highly valuable examples.⁴

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Drawings representing two singular bronze relics, recently added to their Museum. One of these is a small cutting instrument, found at Wicken, Cambridgeshire, in the fenland. It appears to bear some resemblance to the bronze *falx*, found in Ireland, of which a specimen has been represented in the *Journal* (vol. ii., p. 186); the sharp edge is in this instance on the *outside* curve only. The length of the blade, independently of the socket, is about 4 in.⁵ This type does not appear to have been noticed, as found in England. The other object is a bronze head of a mace, strongly spiked, of the same class of remains as that found in Wiltshire (*Archæol. Journal*, vol. vi., p. 411); but in this specimen the socket is of greater length, and the spikes are pyramidal, and more massive. Length, 2½ in., diameter of spiked head 2½ in.⁶ The Cambridge Society had already acquired a curious dentated bronze ring, which may be compared with these mace-heads; it has been represented in the *Journal* (vol. vi., p. 181).



Bronze Implement in the Museum of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

By MR. Jabez ALLIES, F.S.A.—Some portions of Anglo-Roman tile, found with coins of Severus and Gallienus, and other remains, at Sidbury Place, near Worcester, in 1834, when a square chamber was brought to light, supposed to have been a hypocaust. Of the vestiges of Roman occupation at Worcester, Mr. Allies will give a detailed account in the forthcoming enlarged edition of his “Antiquities and Folk-lore of Worcester-shire.”⁷ The fragments exhibited presented some unusual peculiarities of fabrication, some of these tiles having been deeply grooved, in a manner

⁴ Mr. Laing has recently completed a very interesting “Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Scottish Seals,” with numerous illustrations. A limited number are printed for sale, and copies of this beautiful volume may be obtained by application to the author, 25, Clyde Street, Edinburgh.

⁵ Mr. O'Donovan speaks of the small bronze *falx* as of frequent occurrence in Ireland. He gives a figure of a double-edged

example, length 6 in.—*Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. i. p. 100.

⁶ See another bronze specimen, found in Ireland, *Dublin Penny Journal*, vol. ii. p. 20; and one found, at Rennes, *Toulmouche, Histoire Archéologique de l'époque Gallo-Romaine de Rennes*. Pl. 3.

⁷ Subscribers are requested to send their names to the author, 31, Halliford Street, Islington, or Mr. Granger, Worcester.

differing from the scoring of common occurrence, serving to retain the mortar firmly: another tile, apparently for roofing, was formed with a knob at top, as a means of attachment. Lyon, in the History of Dover Castle, speaks of wall-tiles in the Roman pharos, formed with hemispherical knobs at the angles, but this contrivance is unusual. Mr. Allies produced also impressions from a small British coin found at the same time, the Rev. exhibiting the horse galloping towards the left.

Sir EVERARD HOME, Bart., communicated, through Mr. Birch, impressions from the inscriptions on three bells in the church of Long Sutton, near Odiham, Hants. They are deserving of notice as unusual examples of the early use of English legends upon bells. The characters were considered by Mr. Westwood to be of the fourteenth, or even of the close of the thirteenth, century: they are capitals, of the forms usually found upon sepulchral monuments of that period. The inscriptions are as follows:—✠ I BELEUE IN GOD THE FATHAR—✠ OUR FATHAR WICH ART IN HEUEN, and ✠ HAL MARI FVL OF GRAS. Under each initial cross are the letters W R, probably indicating the name of the bell-founder. Several of the letters are inverted, the stamps having accidentally been turned in a wrong direction in imprinting the character on the inner surface of the mould, preparatory to casting.*

Mr. ROBSON, Local Secretary at Warrington, communicated a notice of an example of the early use of Arabic numerals, apparently the date 1427, carved in relief on a piece of wood inserted in the lintel of a door at the Talbot Inn, Sankey Street, Warrington. The lower stroke of the Arabic 4 seem to have been cut away, possibly with the intention of making this date appear of a remote antiquity, so that it seems to be 1027.

By Mr. J. NIGHTINGALE.—Several specimens of the elegant decorative tiles, anciently fabricated in Spain, and termed *azulejos*, from the prevalent blue colour in the designs with which they are enriched. Also, an interesting ornament of terra-cotta, from Tangiers.

By Mr. HENRY FARRER.—A remarkable painting by Lucas Cranach, of unusual value as an example of the early productions of the German school, and on account of the historical interest of the subject. It represents a grand *battue* or entertainment given by John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, the friend of Luther, to the Emperor Charles V., after the Diet at Spire, A.D. 1544, at which the Emperor was present with the seven electors, and formed the convention by which they were bound to assist him in his second expedition against Francis I. The Elector of Saxony invited them to his summer palace, on the banks of the Elbe, after the Diet; and this Imperial visit has supplied the subject of this striking work of early German Art. Nearly in front are portrayed the Elector, armed with his cross-bow, the Emperor, his brother Ferdinand, King of the Romans, and other German magnates, occupied in the chase of a large herd of deer, which, hemmed in by retainers, are driven into a piece of water, and shot at in their endeavour to escape by the hunters, who are seen in a thick forest. Amongst the trees are seen the Electress of

* It is obvious that the bell-founder kept at hand a set, or alphabet, of letter-stamps, and that each character was impressed separately upon the mould. As these stamps, unless formed of wood, were little liable to injury in the process, it is probable that

they were handed down with the stock in trade, and might serve several generations of *campanarii*. This consideration is not undeserving of notice, if it be sought to assign dates to church bells by the evidence of legends in old characters upon them.

Saxony, and the ladies of her suite, who also aim their bolts at the deer. In a boat appear the two Cranachs, and on its side is the dragon, the device of the painter, with the date 1545. The propriety with which the artist has here introduced his own portrait appears from the recital of a contemporary chronicler, who states that when the Elector set forth to meet the Emperor, his only companion in the carriage was Lucas Cranach, whom he was wont to call "his faithful friend." This highly curious painting abounds in details admirably illustrative of the manners of the times, the costume and equipment for the chase: the rich dresses, ornaments, and all the accessories are finished with the most delicate pencil. It was purchased from the collection of the Comte de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) and brought to this country from his mansion in America. The companion picture exists in the Royal Gallery at Madrid; this also was formerly in the same collection, and still bears the number of the catalogue, painted on one corner of the canvas.

Mr. Farrer contributed also a curious collection of signet-rings, chiefly from Spain, and a series of choice illuminations, forty in number, from the Crevenna Collection.

By Mr. ROBERT SEDGWICK, of Skipton.—Four engraved brass plates, portions of memorials of the Clifford family, discovered about twenty-five years since, in pulling down the walls of an old house at Thorlby, near Skipton, Yorkshire. They are now in the possession of Mr. Tufton, at Skipton Castle. Mr. Sedgwick stated that at the foot of the tomb of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, in Skipton Church, bearing the inscription given by Dr. Whitaker (*Hist. of Craven*, p. 315, ed. 1806), a slab was placed by the Lady Anne Pembroke, to the memory of Henry, second Earl of Cumberland, very similar to that at the foot of the tomb of her father George, third Earl of Cumberland. This slab fell down in 1844, and another stone was disclosed to view, to which certain brass plates had been originally affixed; the indents or matrices being still apparent, but the plates had been removed. Portions of the plates were amongst the fragments found at Thorlby; they consist of a representation of the Trinity, which had been inserted at the top of the slab, and part of the first figure in the group of sons, which was placed beneath. It is a figure in armour, kneeling; on his tabard are the arms of Clifford, chequy, or and az., a fess gu. charged with an annulet. Under the figure of the Trinity there had been two scrolls, each over a group, that on one side appeared by the indents to have consisted of three male figures, whilst the other portrayed four females. It is, however, difficult to ascertain the number with precision.

Beneath these groups of kneeling figures there had been affixed a plate, doubtless bearing an inscription, and at each corner of the slab a circular ornament had been affixed; these may have been heraldic, but more probably were the Evangelistic symbols. It has been conjectured that this concealed slab, the existence of which appears to have been unknown to Dugdale and Dr. Whitaker,* may have been the original memorial of Henry, second Earl, who died in 1569, and of his second wife, Anne, daughter of Lord Dacres, bearing their portraits, with those of their two sons, George and Francis, successively Earls of Cumberland; and three daughters, Frances, wife of Lord Wharton, and two who died in

* See Dugdale's *Bur.* vol. i. p. 345; Whitaker's *Hist. of Craven*, p. 314, edit. 1805.





Secretta, or piece of armour for the head.
In the Collection of J. Bernhard Smith, Esq.
(Archæol. Journal, Vol. vii., p. 279.)



Covered Cup, of wood, silver mounted. Height, 3 inches.
In the possession of Oswald Morgan, Esq., M.P.
(Archæol. Journal, Vol. vii., p. 279.)

childhood. The other two plates found at Thorby are armorial escutcheons. Over each is placed an Earl's coronet; one of them exhibits the coat of Clifford, with seven quarterings; the other that of Russell, with the like number, being the bearings of Margaret, daughter of the second Earl of Bedford, and wife of George, third Earl of Cumberland.

By Mr. J. BERNHARD SMITH.—A spanner of steel for turning a wheel-lock, combined with a touch-box to contain the fine priming powder, and a turn-screw. In the Goodrich Court Armory there is a similar object, but of rather different fashion, elegantly engraved and gilt, of the time of Elizabeth.¹

Mr. WAY contributed a few notes in reference to the curious skeleton cap of fence, exhibited by Mr. J. Bernhard Smith at the previous meeting (see p. 197). This ingenious head-piece, as is shown by the accompanying representation, consists of four ribs of steel, hinged together on the crown of the head, with smaller intervening bars, every part being so nicely adjusted by means of pivots and hinges, as to be readily folded up in small compass, and, when required, speedily expanded and placed within the cap, forming a most effectual protection to the skull. A single simple fastening, of the kind termed by the French *à baïonnette*, keeps the entire frame firmly in place. This invention appears to be of French construction. There was one in the possession of M. E. Bérat, of Rouen, which he had obtained from the château of Roncherolles, with a small sleeveless shirt of chain-mail. Another such skeleton head-piece, slightly differing in the fastenings, was in the collection of the late M. Langlois, of Rouen. We are not aware that any specimen exists in armories in England. The curious "spider helmet" in the Tower Armory, attributed to the time of Henry IV. of France, seems in some degree of the same class of defences; and on the disuse of plate-armour, various concealed defences were, for a time, continued, such as the skull or small cap of plate in the Meyrick Collection, intended to be sewn into the crown of the carabineer's broad-brimmed hat.² The example, which was exhibited by Mr. Bernhard Smith, seems suited rather as a precaution against a sudden fray or assault in travelling, or nightly adventure, than a defence properly of a warlike nature: such protection was termed by the French, *segrette* or *segrette*; it was occasionally of mail, as appears by Palgrave's "*Eclaircissement de la langue Francoyse*," 1530, where it is found—"Cappe of fence, *segrette de maille*." Cotgrave renders *segrette*, "a thin steel cap, a close iron scull worn under a hat, a cap of fence;" and Florio gives a similar explanation of the Italian term *secreta*. The privy coat of fence, with mail or plate quilted into it, was also termed a "secret." Jamieson cites some curious passages in Scottish writers, illustrative of the use of these concealed kinds of armour, which probably originated in Italy.

By Mr. R. CATON.—Part of a set of circular fruit-trenchers, eight in number, with the original wooden box in which they were kept, upon which, although the ornaments on the lid are effaced, the initials C. R. may still be discerned, proving the use of these quaint objects as late as the reign of Charles I. They are similar in design, and in the colouring of the ornaments, foliage, flowers, to those noticed in a former volume of the *Journal* (see vol. iii., p. 336). The inscriptions are wholly texts of Scripture, each

¹ Skelton's "Illustrations of the Goodrich Court Armory," vol. ii., pl. 125.

² Skelton's Illustrations, vol. i., pl. 43.

trencher presenting various admonitions to exercise certain moral and Christian duties, such as—benevolence to the needy; truthfulness; chastity; patience under persecution, &c. The following, against the prevalent vice of profane language, may serve as a specimen. In the centre,—“Let not thy mouth be accustomed with swearynge, for in yt are many falles.—Ecclesiast. 23.” “Swear not at all. Let your comynycacyon be yee, yee, nay, nay, For what so eu^r ys more thē that cometh of euell.—Mat. 5.” And on a wavy scroll or riband, “A man that vseth much swearynge, shall be fylled wyth wyckednes, and the plague shall neuer go from (his) house.—Ecel. 23.” Mr. Caton exhibited also a curious little volume, comprising a set of small county maps, numbered so as to serve as a pack of cards. The title, on which are the royal arms, and a map of England and Wales, bears the following explanation:—“The 52 Counties of England and Wales, Geographically described in a pack of Cards, whereunto is added y^e Length, Breadth, and Circuit of each County, the Latitude, Scituation, and distance from London of y^e principal Cities, Towns, and Rivers, with other Remarks as plaine and ready for the playing all our English Games, as any of y^e Common Cards.” There is no date, but it is indicated by the court cards, which bear medallion portraits of Charles II. and Catharine of Braganza. These Geographical cards are described in Mr. Chatto’s “Facts and Speculations on the Origin and History of Playing Cards.” (p. 150.)

By Mr. BLAAUW.—The silver clock-watch which belonged to Charles I., by whom it was presented to Mr. (afterwards Sir Thomas) Herbert, on the way to Whitehall, January 30, 1649, just before his execution. This interesting relic is now in the possession of W. Townley Mitford, Esq., by whose kind permission it was exhibited at the meeting. It was constructed by Edward East, of London. The workmanship of the case is very elegant, and is accurately shown in the illustrations accompanying a notice of this watch in the recently published “Sussex Archaeological Collections,” vol. iii., p. 103. (See Notices of Publications, p. 321.)

By Mr. HAWKINS.—A gold medal and chain, presented to Vice-Admiral Penn, in pursuance of a resolution of the Parliament on August 8th, 1653, as a mark of favour, and “a token of acceptance” of the eminent services performed by him against the Dutch. The value of the chain was fixed at 100*l.*; its weight is 40½ oz. Honorary medals and chains were presented at the same time to General Blake, General Monk, and Rear-Admiral Lawson; and medals of minor value to the officers of the fleet. The medal was executed by Thomas Simon, and it is a specimen of his skill, perhaps unrivalled. A detailed account of these decorations is given in the “Numismatic Chronicle,” vol. xiii., p. 95. The medal exhibited had been preserved by the descendants of Vice-Admiral Penn, in the case in which it was originally presented; and was brought before the Institute by the kind permission of Mr. Granville Penn.

By the REV. R. LANE FREER.—An ivory pax, carved in the style of the fourteenth century; and a curious specimen of Oriental enamelled work, a covered cup, stated to have been part of the spoils of Tippoo Saib.

By Mr. PATRICK CHALMERS.—Two curious relics from the East Indies, a horoscope (Tanweez), of a lady of high rank at Hyderabad, at whose decease it was presented to Sir Charles Hopkinson, who commanded the artillery at that place: and an object of elaborate workmanship, a golden polyhedron, with sixteen sides, each side bearing an Arabic numeral in relief. It was not stated whether it might have been destined for some

process of Divination, or used like the die in a game of chance. It was formerly in the treasury of Tippoo Saib. The Indian horoscopes are always formed of silver; they are calculated immediately after birth, and forthwith put on, being never removed from the person until after death.

Annual Meeting, 1850.

HELD AT OXFORD, JUNE 18TH to 25TH.

THE ancient city of Oxford having been selected as the scene of the Annual Assembly of the Institute, with the patronage of the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, it appeared desirable that the proceedings should commence immediately after the festivities of the Commemoration. The inaugural meeting took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, on Tuesday, June 18. Shortly after twelve, the MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON, President Elect, entered the theatre, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor and other distinguished members of the Society. The Provost of Oriel then announced to the assembly that he had that morning received from the President, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, who had promised to become his guest during the meeting, the intimation that it had proved impracticable for him to quit home on the present occasion; with the assurance of his regret to be unable, through causes of domestic anxiety, to keep his engagement, and formally resign the Presidential chair to his Noble successor.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, Patron of the meeting, then rose and observed, that the duty appeared to devolve upon himself to present to them their new President. In inviting the Noble Marquis to take the Chair, he felt no ordinary gratification, having witnessed the proceedings of the Society under his auspices, at the meeting in Winchester, and being assured that many present would share with himself the grateful remembrance of the ability and kind consideration with which the Marquis of Northampton had conducted the interesting proceedings on that occasion. He adverted to the distinguished part which he had so ably sustained as President of another and very influential Society. He would take this occasion to offer to the Institute the assurance of most cordial welcome in the University, and of his high sense of the importance of such societies and such meetings, as that he now addressed, in encouraging an increased esteem for the memorials and monuments of the past, and cherishing the desire for their preservation.

THE MARQUIS of NORTHAMPTON took the Chair: he expressed his thanks for the kindness and warm reception with which he had been repeatedly welcomed on such occasions, twice also previously in Oxford. He must hail such welcome with especial gratification, as shown by the members of that ancient University towards the son of another Alma Mater; and as a striking assurance of that kindred friendliness and unanimity of purpose between the two Universities, so essential to the welfare of both. It would be an idle intrusion to advance any argument in favour of the claims of antiquarian studies, in a University which had been for centuries devoted to kindred pursuits. He rejoiced to feel assured that the Institute had become so established in the good opinion of the antiquaries of their country, that it were needless to speak in commendation of their purpose, or of the results which had attended their

proceedings. He must heartily regret the unavoidable absence of his predecessor in office, his address on a similar occasion, at their last annual meeting, would long be remembered. He had then set before them all the bright examples and eminent persons that Wiltshire had produced. Were he, his successor, to follow that precedent, it would be no easy duty to testify respect and show due honour to the memory of those whose learning and piety had been cherished amidst the scenes of that ancient city in which the Society had now assembled.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then proposed a vote of thanks to the President of the previous year, whose cordial welcome had given to their meeting at Salisbury a charm which the Institute must long recall with grateful remembrance. The motion, seconded by ANDREW LAWSON, Esq., was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT then called upon Mr. CHARLES NEWTON to deliver his address on the Study of Archaeology. At the termination of a discourse which was received with deep interest and gratification, and of the merits of which it was impossible to give any adequate notion within the limits of this report, the Rev. VAUGHAN THOMAS expressed the satisfaction which he felt in testifying the pleasure he had derived from the able disquisition delivered by Mr. Newton;—from the powerful arguments and lucid arrangement with which he had treated so important and extensive a subject. To some it might be matter of surprise, that so wide a range was comprised within the scope of archaeology; wide however as it is, without attempting to contract the limits of that ample range, he would suggest that they should not confine themselves to the consideration of its comprehensiveness. In his view the great end and express purpose of archaeology consisted in minute investigation and inquiry; to verify facts moral or material; to elicit evidence serving to enlighten the obscurity of past history, and guide them in present emergency. Archaeology seemed to take its place with minute philosophical inquiries; and as the agriculturist recognised his obligation to chemistry, the physician to minute anatomy, the miner to the detailed inquiries of the geologist, thus also the historian must admit his obligation to that careful discrimination of facts, which properly fell within the province of archaeology. It was the exposition of the importance of such facts, and the elucidation of the nature and value of the several sources of archaeological evidence, which gave to Mr. Newton's address so essential an interest; and he begged to move the cordial thanks of the assembly on this occasion.

Mr. HALLAM rose to second this vote to Mr. Newton. The historian, he observed, must heartily admit the importance and value of archaeological investigation, without which his productions were little superior to those of the writer of romance. He could not refrain from expressing his admiration of the profound and luminous views which pervaded the discourse they had heard. It was a masterly sketch; and, as in an outline by the hand of a great master, they might distinctly see that the power was not deficient to fill up and carry out the design. He felt great pleasure in expressing the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Newton, having known him for several years in connexion with that vast national depository, which is not less remarkable for the treasures it contains than for the intelligence, zeal, and courtesy of its officers. No slight commendation was due to Mr. Newton, who had so well employed the advantages which his position at the British Museum had afforded him. He would only add the expression of his

sincere hope that the proceedings of the meeting, so auspiciously commenced, might be of a character not less gratifying than on previous occasions; and prove such as might do honour both to the Institute, and to the great University which had hailed them with so cordial and generous a welcome.

The PRESIDENT, having put the motion, assured Mr. Newton that he felt it a most agreeable duty to convey to him the unanimous thanks of the audience for his admirable address; and expressed the hope that he might long continue to render valuable service to archaeology, both in his co-operation with the Institute, and his zealous exertions at the British Museum.

The meeting then adjourned; and ample occupation for the remainder of the day was afforded by the numerous objects accessible to visitors, with the attractions of the Museum, now opened at the Taylor Building, by the kind permission of the Curators. Also the collection of drawings, plans, fac-similes of brasses, &c., with the striking series of designs representing, on the same scale as the originals, the remarkable tessellated pavements discovered at Cirencester, since the previous meeting of the Institute. These valuable drawings, the fruits of the assiduity and skill of Mr. Cox, of that town, were most kindly contributed by Professor Buckman and Mr. Newmarch, and formed a very attractive feature of the series displayed in the Divinity School.

The evening meeting was held at the Town Hall, by the obliging permission of the Mayor and Corporation, and it was numerously attended. The Principal of Brasenose, Dr. HARRINGTON, read a memoir on the history and architecture of St. Mary's Church; fully illustrated by documents relating to the rebuilding of the structure in the reign of Henry VII., and completed in 1492. The pinnacles of the spire, which had suffered considerable change, after a storm which greatly injured the tower early in the seventeenth century, are about to be renewed; and the long discussion relating to this important feature of the University Church had recently rendered it a subject of unusual interest. Dr. Harrington gave also some interesting particulars relative to the old house of Convocation, attached to the north side of the church; in the chamber over this building the first public library had been deposited. After some observation by Mr. Freeman, a vote of thanks to Dr. Harrington was passed unanimously, and the company withdrew to a *conversazione* in the Council Chamber.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

At ten o'clock the Meetings of Sections commenced simultaneously. The Historical Section assembled in the Convocation House, Mr. HALLAM presiding. The following communications were read:—

Memoir on the site of the memorable battle of Ashdown, the *Æscadune* of the Saxon Chronicle, between Ethelred, supported by Alfred his brother, and the Danes, who were signally defeated, A.D. 871. Communicated by W. NELSON CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L., and read by the REV. H. O. COXE.

Remarks on the Rent-Roll of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham, 26 and 27 Hen. VI., with notices of that peer and other members of the house of Stafford. By JAMES HEYWOOD MARKLAND, Esq., D.C.L.

The REV. CHARLES HARTSHORSE read a Memoir on the Castle and the

"Provisions" of Oxford, exacted by the Barons from Henry III. in 1258. His observations were illustrated by a large ground-plan of the castle, and he entered fully into the peculiarities and date of its erection. No castle is mentioned at Oxford in Domesday Book; the mound is, however, probably of Saxon times. The Empress Maud was besieged here in 1142 by Stephen; and the portion traditionally called Maud's Chapel is supposed by Mr. Hartshorne to have been a crypt under the hall. It is of early Norman character, and highly curious. He brought forward numerous extracts from public records: his remarks were accompanied also by notices of the chief Parliaments and Councils held at Oxford.

WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esq., read a Memoir on Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, Lord Chancellor in the times of Edward III. He was a zealous collector of books, and bequeathed his library to Durham College, in Oxford.

EDWIN GUEST, Esq., gave a discourse on the Earthworks which formed the boundaries of the Belgic settlements in Britain, and on those made after the treaty of Mons Badonicus. His interesting observations were in continuation of his views brought before the Institute at the Salisbury Meeting. Mr. Guest considers the territory of the first Belgic settlers in the Vale of the Stour, to have been bounded by Combe Bank and Bokerly Dyke, Vindogladia being their capital. When they pushed their conquests towards Salisbury, the Old Ditch became their boundary, and Old Sarum their capital. Their latest boundary was Wansdike. Mr. Guest propounded an important conjecture on the age of Stonehenge, which he supposes may have been constructed by the Belgæ, under Divitiacus, about the year 100 A.C. The Grimsdyke, South of Salisbury, and the ditch North of Old Sarum, he believes are not Belgic works, but boundaries traced by the Welch after the treaty of the Mons Badonicus.

The Architectural Section met, by the kind permission of the Architectural Society, in their great room in Holywell, DR. HARRINGTON, President of the Section, in the chair.

A paper was read by MR. E. A. FREEMAN on "The Architecture of Dorchester Abbey Church." The documentary history and architectural detail of the building having been exhausted in the volume published by Mr. Addington, the subject naturally divided itself into three parts: 1st. General criticism on the building as a whole; 2nd. Architectural history of the fabric; 3rd. A notice of the recent restoration. Leaving the second to form the subject of a *viva voce* lecture on the spot on the ensuing day, Mr. Freeman proceeded to comment on the peculiar character of the building; being that of a small church developed to conventional proportions, without at all acquiring the character of a minster. In this respect it may be compared with Llandaff Cathedral, and still more closely with Monkton Priory, near Pembroke. Both at Llandaff and Dorchester, the peculiar arrangements seem to be owing to a much smaller building having received successive enlargements till it attained its present size, without any complete rebuilding from the ground. He also pointed out how remarkably these arrangements, which detract from the beauty of the church as a whole, have given scope for the introduction of numerous individual features of great magnificence. He then gave some account of the restorations effected between 1845 and 1848, during which time a careful repair of the presbytery was effected, regretting that so small a portion could be

effected, from want of funds, and that the work had now been standing still for two years.

The REV. JAMES CLUTTERBUCK read a memoir on the construction of timber houses and cottages existing near Long Wittenham, in Berkshire.

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq., communicated a detailed account of the Manor-House and "Fish-House," at Mere, Somersetshire, a curious example of domestic architecture. It was erected by the Abbot of Glastonbury in the fourteenth century. The paper was illustrated by several excellent drawings, representing the details of the two houses and the Church of Mere.

The Section of Early and Medieval Antiquities met in the Writing-school,—W. W. WYNN, Esq., President of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, presiding.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., read a very interesting account of a remarkable collection of gold ornaments, recently purchased from the cabinet of Mr. Brumell by the Trustees of the British Museum. They were found some years since in the county of Durham, with a large hoard of Roman coins; and their special interest consists in their connexion with the worship of the *Dea Matres*. Mr. Hawkins laid before the Meeting faithful representations of these singular relics, drawn for the occasion by Mr. Fairholt. They will be engraved for publication in the *Journal*.

G. DU NOYER, Esq., of Dublin, communicated a paper on the classification of bronze arrow-heads (printed in this volume, p. 281), being a sequel to his memoir on the classification of bronze celts, read at the Norwich Meeting.¹

A curious unpublished account was then read, written by the late Dr. Nott, and communicated to the President of Corpus Christi College, being a relation of the opening of the tomb of Bishop Fox, founder of that College. His remains were accidentally brought to light, in Winchester Cathedral, Jan. 28, 1820.

The REV. H. O. COXE gave an interesting notice of a Book of Prayers, once the property of Jane Wriothesley, Countess of Southampton, now preserved in the Bodleian. It contains the autographs of several distinguished personages, her friends, including Margaret Douglas, granddaughter of Henry VII., Mary, Queen of England (when Princess), Katherine Parr, and others.

In the afternoon, amongst various attractions, by the liberal permission of the several Colleges, the various objects of interest, especially the plate and relics connected with their founders, were displayed in the College Halls for the gratification of visitors. The salt-cellar of Archbishop Chichele; the founder's jewels and antique plate at All Souls; the salt-cellars, spoons, and cups of Bishop Fox, at Corpus, with the exquisite gold chalice, paten, and chargers; and especially the superb crosier of that prelate, preserved in the chapel, excited great admiration. At Queen's College, a fine drinking-vessel, mounted with gold, with various rich specimens of plate, and a silver horn, for calling the members of the College together, were displayed; and numerous visitors were attracted to the Library, and collections presented by the late Mr. Mason. At Baliol College, the Treasury was opened to a small party, who enjoyed an unusual gratification in examining the charters and remarkable series of impressions of ancient seals.

At six o'clock the public dinner took place at the Town Hall, the Noble

¹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. iv., pp. 1, 327.

PRESIDENT in the chair. About three hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were present. A few toasts were proposed, according to usual custom, and responded to by the Vice-Chancellor, the President, the Worshipful the Mayor, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., the Principal of Brasenose, the Warden of New College, the Rector of Exeter, Mr. Hallam, and the Rev. Edward Hill. The healths of two distinguished visitors there present, Professor Waagen and M. Passavant, were also received with much enthusiasm.

The company proceeded at an early hour to Exeter College, to enjoy the brilliant hospitalities to which they had been most kindly invited by the Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL, in his capacity of President of the Oxford Architectural Society. Nearly seven hundred persons shared in the entertainment there prepared with singular taste. The gardens were illuminated, the hall adorned with unique effect for their reception, harmonious sounds filled the crowded quadrangle, and nothing was overlooked to enhance the gratification of the numerous visitors, or evince the cordiality of the welcome with which the Institute was honoured on this occasion.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

At nine o'clock a numerous party set forth on an excursion to Ewelme and Dorchester, under the direction of the Rev. E. Hill, whose well-concerted arrangements had insured their gratification and convenience. They reached Ewelme, the more remote object of the day, about eleven, and were received by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. Jacobson, Regius Professor of Divinity, who with great kindness attended them to the church, the hospital, known by its original name of "God's House," its curious cloisters, and the endowed school. Mr. J. H. Parker directed their attention to the peculiar features of these buildings, erected, about 1440, by the Duchess of Suffolk, widow of Reginald de la Pole, and daughter of Sir Thomas Chaucer. He pointed out the curious details of moulded brick-work, the richly carved timber-work, the interesting tombs of the foundress and Sir Thomas Chaucer. The Mastership of the Hospital is now attached to the Regius Professorship of Medicine, and the Rectory to that of Divinity. Dr. Jacobson invited his visitors, with a very hospitable welcome, to repair to the Rectory garden, where a collation had been prepared for them under the shade of a spreading acacia. On their return towards Dorchester, a few archaeologists repaired to the "Dyke Hills," where an excavation had been made (by the obliging permission of Mr. Latham, the proprietor), and some Roman pottery, with other ancient relics, disinterred.

At Dorchester, the Members were kindly received by the Vicar. Mr. Freeman delivered his discourse on the church, and guided the visitors to the various points of interest. He showed that the original structure was of the Transitional Norman period (about 1180), and was nearly of the same extent as the existing fabric; but it was almost wholly rebuilt about a century later, and an eastern bay, or presbytery, added about 1360. A discussion ensued, in which Sir Charles Anderson, Mr. Petit, Mr. Penrose, Mr. Parker, and other members, evinced the lively interest excited by their visit to this fine architectural monument. The Rev. John Barrow, of Queen's College, offered some interesting remarks on the sepulchral effigies, brasses, painted glass, the "Jesse window," and other curious details. The restoration of the fabric had been partially carried out; and a few contributions were offered

by the visitors in aid of this work, for which funds are insufficiently supplied. Some of the party visited the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Birinus, recently erected, and examined the ancient painted glass, stated to have been removed from Dorchester Abbey. They inspected also a curious chasuble, with a rich orfraz (attributed to the early part of the fourteenth century), the property of Mr. Davy, a farmer, by whose family it had been preserved since the Reformation. The members then proceeded to visit the Carfax Conduit, removed in 1787 by the Earl of Harecourt, and preserved in the park at Nuneham. They examined the allegorical figures with which it is ornamented, and of which a contemporary description had lately been discovered. Some of the party stopped at Sandford, to examine the architectural features of the church, and a remarkable relic of ancient sculpture, representing the Assumption of the Virgin.

In the evening the Society re-assembled at the Town Hall, when a communication was made from DANIEL WILSON, Esq., Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in reference to the law of "Treasure Trove," and the prejudicial hindrance to archaeological science by the operation of that feudal right. He stated that strenuous endeavours had been made in Scotland to call attention to the injurious results of the existing law, and he forwarded a circular issued by the officers of the Crown, showing that they are desirous of affording every facility in their power to promote archaeological research, and to carry out the existing law in the most liberal spirit. Amongst Scottish antiquaries a general desire subsists to see the Danish law adopted as a model. In that country, the finder receives from the Crown the full value, or even in some cases more than the value, of precious objects discovered. But the State exacts that all such remains (of the precious metals) shall be given up to be preserved in the Public Museums, under certain penalties in case of concealment. The owner of the soil receives the value only in cases when the discovery has been made under his directions. The finder receives payment without any delay, a regulation which has proved most efficacious, and scarcely any relics of gold or silver have for many years, as it is stated, been lost to the National Museum. Mr. Wilson advocated warmly the beneficial results which a similar system would insure in our own country, although, at first view, it might appear arbitrary and injurious to the rights of the lord of the soil; and he pointed out the evils which had arisen from the deficiency of a liberal spirit in the promoters of public collections, whilst in private hands many precious relics, links in the archaeological series, are lost to science, and are rarely to be traced after the lifetime of the finders or first possessor.

A warm discussion ensued in reference to this important question, and great diversity of opinion prevailed: it was finally agreed that the consideration of the arguments forcibly advanced by Mr. Wilson should be recommended to the committee of the Institute. The proceedings closed with a discourse, delivered by Mr. C. WINSTON on the art of glass painting, and on the valuable specimens of ancient glass existing at Oxford.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

The different Sections resumed their meetings at an early hour.

In the Historical Section a memoir was read by Mr. JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A., on the descent of the Earldom of Oxford.

SIR THOMAS PHILLIPPS, Bart., communicated notices of Walter Map, Archdeacon of Oxford, with some interesting observations in relation to two other Oxfordshire writers, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Alexander de Swerford.

THE REV. VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D., contributed memorials of Sir Robert Dudley, son of the Earl of Leicester.

A memoir on the History of Exeter Castle, by the REV. GEORGE OLIVER, D.D., was then read. [Printed in this volume of the *Journal*, p. 128.]

In the Architectural Section, JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A., communicated biographical notices of John Carter, and displayed a very interesting series of his valuable architectural drawings, comprising the collection illustrative of Wells Cathedral, executed by him for the Society of Antiquaries of London, and entrusted to him by the kind permission of their Council for exhibition on this occasion.

THE REV. JOHN LOUIS PETIT read a memoir on Sherborne Church, Dorset, illustrated by a striking display of drawings. This fine example of the Perpendicular style is now under repair.

The following communication, prepared for this section, was unavoidably deferred, the author being suddenly called from Oxford by urgent business. —Remarks on the Monumental Remains in the Cathedral Church of Oxford; by MATTHEW H. BLOXAM, Esq.

In the Section of Antiquities, a notice was given by H. W. ACLAND, Esq., M.D., of a rudely traced outline upon stone, brought from Utica, representing a ship, and illustrating in an interesting manner certain expressions occurring in the account of St. Paul's voyage and shipwreck.

EVELYN PHILIP SHIRLEY, Esq., communicated some curious extracts illustrative of ancient manners and household expenses in the sixteenth century, selected from the accounts of the executors of Thomas Fermor, Esq., of Somerton, Oxfordshire.

MANUEL J. JOHNSON, Esq., Radcliffe's Observer, read a dissertation on illuminated MSS., illustrated by examples from his own collection, and other precious volumes preserved in the University.

THE REV. JOHN BARROW communicated a notice of a singular discovery of some earthen vessels, immured in the wall of a church in Oxfordshire, and supposed to have served in the preparation of the oblys, or wafer for the mass.

HENRY MACLAUCHLAN, Esq., communicated a memoir on the remains of the great Roman city of Silchester, with a detailed report of his survey of the site and adjacent works, roads, and lines of entrenchment. He had undertaken this important work for the gratification of the members on the present occasion, and prepared a plan specially for this meeting, being the first accurate representation of these remarkable remains. It was laid before the meeting; and a special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. MacLauchlan for these valuable services.²

PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, of Cirencester College, gave a dissertation on the substances employed in forming the *tessellæ* of the mosaic pavements discovered at Cirencester, and on their chromatic arrangement.

Two other short papers were received, one by a learned foreign archaeologist, MR. MUSCH, on the correct reading of certain Runic inscriptions in

² This plan has been lithographed with the greatest care, under Mr. MacLauchlan's directions, and may be purchased on application at the apartments of the Institute.

the Isle of Man ; the other by the late DR. BROMET, on the remains of an ancient chariot, of bronze, preserved in the Museum at Toulouse.

At twelve o'clock a large assemblage congregated in the theatre, and PROFESSOR WILLIS gave an admirable lecture on the history of Oxford Cathedral, originally the Church of the Priory of St. Frideswide. He commenced by referring to a MS. in the Bodleian relating to the miracles of St. Frideswide, which records the translation of her relics to the new work at the time when the Parliament was assembled in Oxford, in 1180 ; and relates the miraculous vision, eight years previously, when the light issuing from the relics of the saint was seen shining above the tower of the cathedral, proving that the tower was completed in 1172. He proceeded to show that the whole fabric is of this period, although of a somewhat unusual design, and that the popular notion of its being partly a Saxon building, enlarged and raised by the Normans, is without foundation. He illustrated this by various proofs ; the most conclusive of which was by opening an aperture in the roof of the aisle, and showing that behind the two light openings, supposed to have been the Saxon clerestory, there is a single arch inclosing the two, according to the usual arrangement of a Norman triforium. These openings, moreover, had never been glazed, nor grooved to receive glass. The chapel on the north side of the choir, usually called the Lady Chapel, is of the early part of the thirteenth century, and was probably that into which the relics of St. Frideswide were again translated, in 1289. The rich piece of stone, and wood paneling, of the end of the fifteenth century, usually called the Shrine of St. Frideswide, he believed not to have been a shrine, but the watching chamber by the side of the shrine. The beautiful chapel adjoining to this, commonly called the Latin Chapel, he considered to belong to the early part of the fourteenth century, and too early to have been the work of Lady Montacute, who died in 1355, and whose tomb is placed between this and the chapel before mentioned. She founded a rich chantry in this church. The Chapter House he considered a very beautiful work of the first half of the fifteenth century ; and expressed his great regret at its present state, it being divided into two chambers by a solid wall. He then proceeded to describe the alterations made by Wolsey, who intended to convert this church into the chapel of his new college, and to have built a large church also, which he actually commenced. The vaulting of the choir is an admirable specimen of the work of that period, and very ingeniously incorporated into the Norman work. Wolsey also shortened the Nave, by about one half its length,—the original West end extended as far as the outer wall of the Canons' houses in the great quadrangle.

The Professor's eloquent discourse was most enthusiastically received. At its conclusion, the Principal of Brasenose (Dr. Harington) expressed the thanks of the meeting for this instructive dissertation, and their warm appreciation of Professor Willis' valuable services to the cause of archaeology, adverting also to his exertions in preparing the new edition of the "Glossary of Architecture." This was warmly seconded by the Noble President and by the Rev. W. Sewall, President of the Oxford Architectural Society. At two o'clock the audience attended the learned Professor in the cathedral, when he pointed out on the spot the peculiarities he had before described. He was accompanied by about three hundred persons in this interesting demonstration.

At the Evening Meeting at the Town Hall a very interesting discourse

was delivered by GIDEON H. MANTELL, Esq., LL.D., on the Remains of Man and Works of Art buried in Rocks and Strata, as illustrative of the connection between Archaeology and Geology. It was illustrated by various drawings and specimens of a striking character.

JOHN THURNAM, Esq., M.D., then read a memoir on the results of recent investigations of tumuli in Yorkshire, known as "The Danes' Graves," excavated by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club.

SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

At ten o'clock a numerous party took their departure, by special train, on an excursion to the ancient Roman city of Silchester, which the Society had been unable to visit during the former meeting at Winchester. They alighted at a short distance from the Mortimer station, and under the able guidance of the Rev. E. Hill, repaired to the site, easily attainable from that place. The visitors, upwards of one hundred in number, were very courteously received by Mr. BARTON, the occupier of the farm, with whose obliging permission the expedition had been arranged. After a hospitable welcome at the Manor House, and the inspection of numerous antiquities, coins, &c., collected by Mr. Barton, the party dispersed to examine the most striking features—the amphitheatre, gates, lines of streets, to which their attention was directed by the Rev. W. GUNNER. They also examined the vast earth-works existing in the neighbourhood. Many visitors resorted to the church, in which is preserved a curious tomb and effigy of a lady, probably the foundress of a chantry; they noticed also the fine chancel screen, and some very early monumental slabs, placed on the remains of the Roman wall, now inclosing the churchyard.²

The travellers reached Oxford shortly after four; and in the evening a brilliant *soirée* was given at the Botanic Gardens by the Professor of Botany, DR. DAUBENT.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

The proceedings of this day were of a mixed character; a considerable party proceeded to Uffington, whilst the sectional business was resumed, and the following papers were read:—

In the Historical Section, the Rev. VAUGHAN THOMAS, B.D., communicated an account of the line of nightly march taken by Charles I., June 3, 1644, in his escape from Oxford, between the Parliamentary forces posted at Ensham and Woodstock.

In the Architectural Section, three memoirs were read:—

Extracts from the Building Accounts of Wadham College, commencing in 1610; by the Rev. JOHN GRIFFITHS, M.A.

Architectural Notices of Abingdon Abbey, its history and its existing remains; by Miss SPENLOVE, illustrated by Mr. A. Palmer.

Historical Memoir on the Jacobean-Gothic Style prevalent in Oxford; by Mr. ORLANDO JEWITT.

Many persons devoted this day to expeditions to Blenheim, Nuneham, and other objects. The chief excursion was that arranged by special train from Didcot to Uffingham, where the party were welcomed by MARTIN

² One of these has a head carved in a deep recess, resembling the slab at Gilling. *Archæol. Journ.* vol. v., p. 69. The other has two heads, over a cross flory.

ATKINS, Esq., of Kingston Lisle, who accompanied them to the church, a fine structure of the thirteenth century, the chief peculiarities of which were explained and pointed out by MR. PETIT. They examined also the church of Woolstone, and its curious leaden font; the earth-work, called Hardwell Camp, occupied, as tradition affirms, by Ethelred, before the battle of Ashdown; Wayland Smith's Cave, and the extensive works of Uffington Castle. The interest of their visit to these remarkable sites was much enhanced by the observations offered by the Rev. JOHN WILSON, who kindly pointed out the surrounding objects of this locality, rich in historical associations; he explained the peculiar construction of the works at Uffington; from which may be viewed the scene of the battle of Ashdown, the "Dragon's Hill," the Seven Barrows, the Ridgeway, and Alfred's Castle. Mr. Wilson's interesting remarks were rendered the more satisfactory by the aid of a series of valuable plans, which he had caused to be prepared with great care by Mr. MacLachlan, and which were examined and verified on the spot. The party then visited the White Horse, cut in the turf on the side of the hill. They were there met by a gentleman of the neighbourhood, who made a singular proposition, from which the archaeologists present unanimously dissented,—to render the figure durable, by paving it with white stone. The notion was readily abandoned, and the rustic ceremony of "Scouring the White Horse" will, it may be hoped, continue uninterrupted.

The visitors having inspected the remarkable block of Sarsden, called the "Blowing-stone," repaired to the mansion of Mr. Atkins, whose kind hospitality formed a very agreeable close to this excursion. They returned by the church of Sparsholt, with its curious tombs. Here again the vicar, Dr. Nelson, had provided hospitable entertainment, which they were unable to accept; and proceeding to Wantage, after a visit to its church and the memorials of the Fitzwarrens, the train was in readiness to convey them to Oxford.

A numerous party also proceeded in the direction of Wheatley and Cuddesdon, and visited various objects in that direction; they were hospitably received at Cuddesdon Palace by the Bishop of Oxford, who accompanied them to the church, which formed the subject of an interesting discourse by Professor Willis. They were then conducted to the remains of the Roman villa and hypocaust, adjacent to the palace, and excavated by the Bishop's directions, as detailed in a former volume of the Journal.

In the evening, the Institute and a large assembly of visitors were invited by the Mayor to a brilliant *conversazione*, given at the Town Hall. Numerous valuable works of art were displayed; an amateur concert of ancient music, under the direction of Mr. Corfe, added greatly to the gratification of the evening; whilst in the Council Chamber the guests were greeted with the well-replenished "grace-cup" of the corporation, and with other demonstrations of civic hospitality. The arrangements of this entertainment were carried out with the greatest taste and effect by Mr. R. J. SPIERS, and proved a very gratifying termination of the hospitalities of the week.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

Previously to the concluding meeting, the Architectural Section assembled, Dr. HANINGTON presiding, when the following communications were read:—

Remarks on the Complete Gothic and After-Gothic Styles in Germany, by the REV. W. WHEWELL, D.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. This valuable memoir is printed in this volume (see p. 217).

Observations on certain peculiarities of Continental Churches, as to their form and arrangement, by A. MILWARD, Esq.

The curious Charters belonging to the city, commencing with those of King John and Henry III., were exhibited in the Council Chamber, and some explanatory observations offered, by the Town Clerk, G. P. HESTER, Esq., a gentleman intimately conversant with every documentary evidence tending to illustrate the history of his native city. They comprise also many matters of importance as connected with the affairs of the University and the foundation of colleges.

Shortly after twelve, a large assembly again met in the Theatre, where the concluding GENERAL MEETING took place.

The PRESIDENT opened the proceedings by calling upon the Secretaries to submit the Annual Reports of the Central Committee and of the Auditors (see p. 198), which were read by Mr. TUCKER, and, on the motion of the President, adopted unanimously.

The list of the members of the Committee retiring in annual course, and of persons nominated to fill the vacancies, was then submitted to the meeting, and adopted, as follows:—

Members selected to retire:—The Dean of Westminster, *Vice-President*; Peter Cunningham, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Deane; Philip Hardwick, Esq.; Sir F. Madden; Charles Manby, Esq.; Digby Wyatt, Esq. The following gentlemen being elected to supply the vacancies:—the Hon. Richard C. Neville, *Vice-President*;—John Auldjo, Esq., F.R.S.; W. Wynne Ffoulkes, Esq.; Thomas W. King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald; Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq.; Alexander Nesbitt, Esq.; Rev. Stephen J. Rigaud, M.A.

The following gentlemen were also elected as Auditors:—Charles Desborough Bedford, Esq.; George Vulliamy, Esq.

The PRESIDENT then called the attention of the Meeting to the selection of the place of assembly for the ensuing year. The Central Committee had received from the Mayor and Corporation of Lichfield, and from the Diocesan Architectural Society, a cordial invitation to that cathedral town, with the assurance of the ready disposition of influential persons in the vicinity, and county of Stafford, to render support and assistance. It was, however, understood that the coming year might be less suitable than a later occasion for such a meeting. Peterborough had been proposed, and they had received assurances of the co-operation of the Northamptonshire Architectural Society, and of many zealous friends in that county. He would call upon the Secretary to read the gratifying requisition received from the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle to hold a meeting on the banks of the Tyne, in 1852, with the fullest promise of influential support, and of the cordial co-operation of the archaeologists of North Britain. The desire had been also expressed in a very friendly manner that the Institute might visit St. Albans. They had every assurance of welcome at Chichester, with the aid of the energetic Society of Sussex archaeologists. A letter had been that day received from the noble President of the St. Albans Architectural Society, the Earl of Verulam, with the assurance of his sanction and encouragement, in the event of their assembly being held in that place. A strong desire had, however, been expressed that their next meeting should be held in one of the cathedral cities of the West; and

the Committee would recommend Bristol, as presenting numerous attractions, with great facilities for visiting the interesting sites in South Wales, Chepstow, Tintern, and Caerleon, with the antiquities there recently brought to light, and the Museum established by an active local Society under the auspices of Sir Digby Mackworth.

JOHN BRITTON, Esq. begged to express his warm interest in the proposition to visit Bristol, a locality replete with ancient remains, the claims of which upon the antiquary he had long appreciated. The noble architectural monuments in that city, the Cathedral of Wells, and numerous vestiges of every period, combined to render the place proposed singularly eligible for the objects of the Institute; and he had received frequent intimation of the desire that they should assemble at Bristol, on an early occasion.

It was unanimously resolved to hold the meeting of the following year at Bristol.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR then rose, and observed that the business of the occasion being closed, the gratifying duty devolved upon himself to convey their thanks to their President. He alluded to the kindness with which the Marquis had hastened home from an interesting foreign tour, that they might not be disappointed of the advantage and gratification of his presence. In common with all the members of the University, he felt the highest satisfaction that the noble President of the Institute had on this occasion permitted them to enrol, as a member of that University, one who was so distinguished a member of the University of Cambridge, and whose life had been devoted to the advancement of science and literature.

SIR CHARLES ANDERSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Vice-Chancellor, who had so cordially promoted their success by his patronage, and with the kindest consideration secured every desired facility for their advantage.

J. H. MARKLAND, Esq., then proposed their acknowledgment to the heads of houses, the proctors, and other distinguished members of the University, from which they had received so friendly a welcome. They must gratefully esteem the sanction thus given to the pursuits of British archaeologists by that ancient University. He alluded to the enlightened advance of science since the days of Anthony Wood and Hearne, who little thought of times when the noble and the learned would here be found taking a prominent part in a society instituted for the preservation of national antiquities.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., expressed a suitable tribute to the warm encouragement which they had enjoyed from the Mayor and the Municipal authorities.

The MAYOR returned his thanks, with the assurance of the gratification which in common with his fellow citizens he had derived from the visit of the Institute, and the opportunity of adding in any degree to the cordial reception with which the Society had been met in that ancient city.

A resolution was proposed by the REV. J. HAMILTON GRAY to return thanks to the Curators of Public Institutions, especially of the Bodleian Library, the Ashmolean Museum, the Taylor Building, in which the Institute had been permitted to form so attractive a museum, to the Presidents, also, of the Ashmolean and Architectural Societies.—The compliment was acknowledged in very gratifying terms by the REV. R. GRESWELL, President of the Ashmolean Society.

The REV. J. L. PETT then claimed a grateful testimony to the kindness of the Rev. William Sewell, whose reception of the Institute within the

walls of Exeter College was without any parallel amongst the gratifying hospitalities with which they had been favoured on similar occasions. He made honourable mention of the kind entertainments which had cheered them in their excursions,—at Ewelme, at Silchester, and amidst the striking historical associations which had recalled the times of Alfred, and the prowess of their forefathers on the Berkshire heights.—The Rev. WILLIAM SEWELL returned thanks, expressing with much feeling his friendly interest in the visit of the Institute to the University, his desire to contribute to their agreeable reception, and the hope that many might carry away on this occasion the impression that, with the hearty purpose of promoting the advancement of science, the University devoted itself and its resources to those purposes of a deep and lasting import, which alone entitled it to be regarded as a national institution.

The BISHOP OF OXFORD having entered the theatre, addressed the meeting on the invitation of the President, and having expressed regret that his duties and engagements had deprived him of the pleasure of earlier participation in their proceedings, he desired to contribute his testimony to the utility of such meetings;—to the advantages connected with the extension of enlightened views of antiquity which must thence accrue. He spoke in the highest terms of the pleasure and instruction afforded by Professor Willis, both in his elucidation of the history of the Cathedral, and also during the examination of Cuddesdon Church on the previous day. He felt assured that all present would respond to the proposition he desired to make, and give to the Professor their warmest thanks.

The thanks of the meeting were then moved by the PROVOST OF ORIEL to the contributors of memoirs;—by the RECTOR OF EXETER, to the numerous contributors to the museum, the varied contents and instructive arrangement of which had proved so attractive;—by the Rev. BADEN POWELL, Professor of Geometry, to the Presidents and officers of the sections;—and by MR. CHARLES TUCKER, to the Local Committee, their worshipful Chairman the Mayor, to the Local Secretaries of the Institute in the University, the Rev. John Wilson, the Rev. Henry Coxe, and the Rev. William Dyke, and to the Manager of Excursions, the Rev. Edward Hill, whose admirable arrangements had rendered that important feature of their proceedings signally successful.—MR. HILL, in acknowledging the compliment, moved a closing vote to the Officers of the Institute, and the meeting then separated.

THE List of Contributors to the Fund for defraying the Local Expenses, comprised the names of many influential friends of the Institute,—the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, the Members for the University and the City of Oxford, with other gentlemen, whose cordial aid and encouragement was given to the proceedings of the Society. The total amount raised was 122*l.* 6*s.*

The Central Committee have also the gratification to acknowledge the following Donations received on this occasion:—The Hon. James Talbot, 5*l.*; Sir John Boileau, Bart., 5*l.*; J. Morrison, Esq., 5*l.*; William Salt, Esq., 5*l.*; Rev. Joseph Hunter, 1*l.*; Edward Blore, Esq., 1*l.*; Albert Way, Esq., 5*l.*; Frederic Ouvry, Esq., 5*l.*; Rev. T. F. Lee, 1*l.* 1*s.*

ALARM-WATCH, PRESENTED BY CHARLES I. TO THOMAS HERBERT.



In the possession of William Townley Mitford, Esq

(From the Sussex Archaeological Collections Vol. III.)

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS; Illustrating the History and Antiquities of the County. Published by the Sussex Archaeological Society. Vol. III. London, J. RUSSELL SMITH. 1859. 8vo.

It is with satisfaction that we invite the attention of the members of the Institute to the transactions of the kindred Society of Sussex, on the completion of a third volume of their Collections. The extensive part of Southern England, to which their labours are devoted, may be regarded as especially claiming the attention of antiquaries, on account of the deficiency of any complete county history, and of the varied subjects of interest, hitherto untouched, which the locality presents. The volumes produced under the auspices of the Society have abundantly shown that it is needful only to break up the soil, in order to bring speedily to light forgotten treasures of the past.

In the volume before us fresh evidence is given both of the varied archaeological resources of the county of Sussex, and of the intelligent energy with which the interest of its antiquities has been appreciated.

In the transactions of the Society an agreeable variety of subject prevails. It deserves notice, that in the illustration of ancient remains of an architectural kind, the technical details of construction, to which frequently too exclusive attention has been devoted, are happily counterbalanced by interesting memorials of an historical nature. Documentary evidences, in connexion both with general and personal history, have been diligently investigated; but matters of this description, which to many readers appear tedious and unattractive, are mingled with the more pleasant fruits of archaeological labour, notices illustrative of the state of society, of peculiar local customs, of the daily life of former times.

The collections under review are thus varied, with due consideration to the diversity of tastes, which must prevail in societies of this nature, in whose ranks also so many archaeologists of the gentler sex are enrolled. The volume opens with some curious notices of the ancient feudal castle of Knepp, once the resort of the sovereign, and whose history recalls the memorable struggle between King John and his bold barons. The documents relating to this stronghold of the Braoses were collected by Mr. Sharpe, the learned translator of William of Malmesbury, and are here contributed by Sir Charles Burrell, Bart., a name so intimately associated with Sussex archaeology.¹ Of another feudal fortress, remote from the county, but closely connected with the history of its ancient nobles, Mr.

¹ We must venture to differ from the learned Secretary of the Society, to whom we are indebted, we believe, for the notes illustrative of this Memoir. In the curious entries relating to the chase, in which John took such delight, the term *bernarii* is sup-

posed to be synonymous with *berroarii*, a term retained in the modern Italian *shirvi*. We think it must be distinct. The Berniers were originally the *berniers*, vassals who paid the *breuage*, *brenagium*, a feudal claim exacted for the provender of the lord's

Lower has given an agreeable notice; it is the Norman castle of Bellencombe, the early residence of the De Warennes, situated on the banks of the Varenne, from which they derived their name. It was there that Mr. Lower obtained the relic attributed to that family, a bronze wyvern, the monster which was their badge. It was kindly contributed by him, with other Sussex curiosities, to the museum formed at Oxford during the late meeting of the Institute.

The account of the ancient manse at West Dean, by Mr. Cooper, brings under our notice a curious example of the period of transition from the castellated fortalice, to a more cheerful and commodious order of domestic arrangements; and it is a rare instance of a dwelling, attributed to the fourteenth century, still almost unimpaired and habitable. Mr. Blaauw has selected from the Tower Records some appropriate documents of a class rarely available to the antiquary. They are letters of Ralph de Nevill, Bishop of Chichester, Chancellor of Henry III., and comprise, amongst other matters, the earliest familiar details, perhaps, as Mr. Blaauw remarks, relating to the management of landed estates; thus serving to illustrate the agriculture and condition of Sussex in the thirteenth century. To the same indefatigable antiquary we owe the valuable memoir on the Cluniac Priory, at Lewes, accompanied by a complete plan of the vestiges brought to light in 1845, during the formation of the railway, and comprising, with memorials of the Priory and the history of the establishment, many interesting observations on monastic matters in general. Numerous relics of interest have from time to time been disinterred on the site, inde-



Gold ring found at Lewes Priory.

pendently of the remarkable recent discoveries, to which we have adverted. Mr. Blaauw has kindly enabled us to lay before our readers the representation of an interesting enamelled ring, found amongst the ruins, and now the property of Mr. J. Parsons. It is conjectured to have been a new

hounds; and in after times the *brennarii* (See Ducange *in v.*) or *berniers* were attendants who had actually charge of the dogs, and are named in the Household Ordinances of Henry II., the list of liveries, Wardrobe Book, i. Edw. I. p. 317, &c. Their functions appear in the "Master of Game," Cott. MS.

Vesp. B. xii. f. 89. In the petition of the master of the buckhounds, t. Hen. VI., 1449, his officials appear to have been the "Yoman venutrer, and yomen Berners." Rot. Parl. It need scarcely be observed that from this term a distinguished noble family received their name.

year's gift, being inscribed—*en bon an*. It exhibits the patron saints of the Priory, the Virgin, St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Pancras. The same motto occurs on the fine ring found in the tomb of Bishop Stanbery, at Hereford (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxi. p. 249); it is found on a ring, with a figure of St. Christopher, found at Attleborough, Norfolk, now in Mr. Fitch's cabinet; on one discovered near Leicester (*Gent. Mag.*, June, 1796); on one found in the chapel at Petworth, and formerly in the possession of the Earl of Egremont; and on the fine ring found in the Thames, sold at Strawberry Hill, with the impress of a castle.²

Our limits will permit only a brief mention of the account of certain primeval vestiges on the South Downs, by the Rev. E. Turner, the remarkable hill-fortresses, especially Cisbury, and the curious circular pits adjoining to it, supposed to be the remains of British habitations. The notices, by the Rev. M. Tierney, of recent discoveries in the Collegiate Chapel at Arundel, and of the interments of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, are of considerable interest. Mr. Lower has supplied notes on the wills preserved at Lewes and Chichester, illustrative of the customs and state of society in the county in past times; and the Society is indebted to the same zealous archaeologist for observations on certain curious heraldic details connected with two distinguished Sussex houses, the Pelhams and the De la Warrs; as also for some additions to his valuable Memoir (given in a previous volume) on the important local manufacture, the Iron Works of Sussex. Mr. Figg has taken up a neglected and interesting subject of inquiry—manorial customs and services; and he has added to the illustrations of the volume several examples of decorative pavement tiles, of local interest. Amongst the objects of curiosity, produced for the gratification of the Society, the silver alarm-watch of Charles I., usually placed at his bedside, here claims especial notice, particularly since, through the kindness of the possessor, W. Townley Mitford, Esq., the members of the Institute have been permitted to examine this precious relic, exhibited at one of the meetings in London. We are much indebted to the Sussex Society for enabling us to give the accompanying representations, which enrich their recently published volume. The ill-fated monarch presented this watch, as he was going to the place of execution, to Thomas Herbert, his attached attendant. It is repeatedly mentioned in the memoirs of the two last years of the reign of Charles I. by Sir Thomas Herbert, from which



Seal of Sir John Pelham, A.D. 1460, with the eagle as a crest, and badge of the hockley.

Pence E. Chick.
(1469)

Mr. Mitford cites several very interesting passages. The workmanship of this watch is highly elegant. The maker was Edward East, of London. We cannot conclude this brief notice of so agreeable a volume, without alluding



Alarm-watch of Charles I. (Two-thirds of orig. size.)

to the entertaining Journal of Mr. Burrell, of Ockenden, with its graphic accompaniments. Our thanks are due to Mr. Blencowe for bringing forth this singular picture of the former domestic habits of the country gentlemen in his county; and although the period may be scarcely within the pale of archaeology, the perusal of these extracts will give a notion of manners and household economy in good old times, which must render them not the least acceptable of the varied contributions to this pleasing volume.

EMBLEMS OF SAINTS: BY WHICH THEY ARE DISTINGUISHED IN WORKS OF ART. By the Rev. F. C. HUSEBETH. London, Burns, 1850, 12mo.

THE deficiency of any well arranged manual of ancient conventional usage, in that department of Christian symbolism which relates to the representation of Saints, has been often felt by the English antiquary. We were indebted to the Rev. Richard Hart, one of the Local Secretaries of the Institute in Norfolk, for a very useful outline of this curious subject; through the kindness of Mr. Dawson Turner we were enabled to give, at the very commencement of this Journal, a concise list of the chief emblems, with their appropriations according to the rules of Hagiotypic art.¹ Much, however, has subsequently been effected in the elucidation of this subject, especially by the archaeologists of Germany and France; and, with an increased desire to comprehend accurately all the details of medieval art

¹ *Archæol. Journal*, vol. I. p. 54.

especially those of a national character, it had become indispensable to bring within the reach of archaeologists in England the valuable researches of their learned fellow-labourers on the Continent, combined with the results of careful and extended inquiries at home. The eastern counties of England are still singularly rich in examples of this nature, of which many were liberally contributed, at the Meeting of the Institute in Norwich, from the precious collections formed by Mr. Dawson Turner. The learned author of the interesting work now before us, was also amongst those whose kindness on that occasion cannot be forgotten; we were indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Husenbeth for information and valuable suggestions, as also for contributions to the museum then formed,—of unusual interest in the illustration of Christian art.

The manual now commended to notice, commences with the converse of the list by Mr. Hart, formerly presented to the readers of the Journal: the first part comprises the catalogue of Saints, with their Emblems, the authorities being in almost every case given, demonstrating the great labour in research of which this useful little volume is the fruit. In the second part the Emblems are placed first, in alphabetical arrangement, thus affording every desired facility for reference, with the means of consulting original authorities; an advantage which will be duly appreciated by the artist. It is striking to remark how large a proportion of curious examples have been supplied from the rood-screens and painted glass, yet existing in the churches of Norfolk and Suffolk. A curious list of Patrons of Arts and Professions is appended, a subject of interest in connexion with ancient pageants as well as productions of medieval design; this is followed by a like catalogue of Patrons of Counties and Cities, and a synoptical comparison of the Roman, with the old English and the French calendars. These are chiefly given from the curious works of Von Radowitz and Dr. Alt, produced in Germany, and hitherto little known in our country.

In examining this valuable aid to the study of Christian Iconography, the inquiry is naturally suggested, to what extent may we trace any prescriptive or conventional usage, observed by ancient artists of the Latin creed, analogous to that rule of conformity to established types, which prevailed in the Greek church. As regards the latter, we possess a most curious guide in the ancient hand-book lately published by Paul Durand.² The learned secretary of the "Comité historique des Arts et Monuments," M. Didron, appears to reject the notion that the artists of Europe were guided by any traditional rule; and their freedom from the constraint under which the painters of the East were held, is declared by Durand, in the "*Rationale*." We are not prepared to affirm that any laws of representation, even largely modified by local usage, can be traced in our own, or other countries of Europe; but it is highly probable that certain prevalent types may be observable in early examples of Iconography, and that their classification might throw a valuable light upon the History of Art in general, as developed in these Islands. In the prosecution of every research of such a nature the comprehensive hand-book, for which we are indebted to Mr. Husenbeth, must prove of singular value and utility.

² Manuel d'Iconographie Chrétienne Grecque et Latine; traduit par le Dr. Paul Durand. Paris, 1845, 8vo.

Miscellaneous Notices.

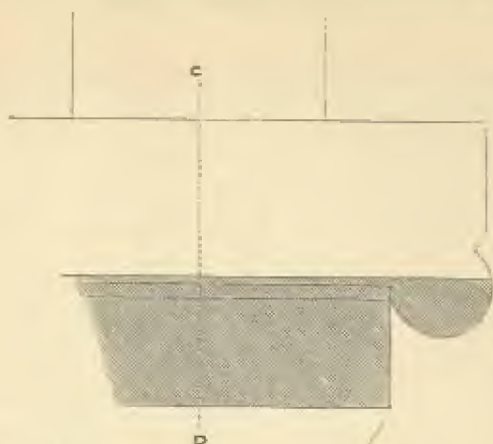
SINCE the publication of the last *Journal*, several local meetings of kindred societies have taken place, with results which must materially tend to the promotion of archaeological science. The Cambrian Association held their fourth annual assembly at Dolgellley, commencing on August 26th, under the Presidency of W. W. WYNNE, Esq.; and the varied communications, the collections of antiquities exhibited, as also the investigation of local remains, and general proceedings of the week, were of a very interesting character. The Sussex Archaeological Society held their anniversary at Hurstmonceux, the VEN. ARCHDEACON HARE presiding; and several valuable contributions towards local history were received. The satisfactory announcement was made that arrangements had been concluded for a lease of Lewes Castle, for the purpose of forming a county museum in that very appropriate site. The West Suffolk Archaeological Institute assembled at Sudbury, a locality of considerable antiquarian interest. A full report of the joint meeting of the Architectural Societies of Northampton and Lincolnshire, at Stamford, has been published there; it comprises some valuable Ecclesiological notices by the Rev. G. A. Peole, with a dissertation on the curious subject of "Low-side Windows," by the Rev. F. P. Lowe, which claims attention.¹ The anniversary of the Caerleon Antiquarian Association, on July 17th, under the auspices of Sir Digby Mackworth, was sustained with much interest; and the results of Mr. Lee's efforts, in concert with the archaeologists of Monmouthshire, are of a very promising character. The museum at *Isea* forms an important feature of their proceedings. The Archaeological Society of Somersetshire held their annual meeting at Wells, on September 17th, the Lord Bishop of the diocese presiding. The archaeologists of Norfolk have held their annual Congress, most successfully, at Lynn, under the auspices of SIR JOHN BOILEAU, their President; and ample attractions were afforded by that ancient town, with an excursion to Castle Rising, an object of such singular interest amongst the historical sites of East Anglia. The September meeting of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society was of a very gratifying character, and evinced the rapid growth of an intelligent taste for antiquarian investigation, to which the publication of the Transactions of the Society, now advantageously commenced, must essentially conduce. We have the pleasure to announce, that the first Part of this interesting record has just been issued to the members of the Society.² We regret to be unable to report fully the valuable results of these efforts in various parts of the kingdom, to which we have thus briefly adverted.

We must reserve for a future occasion notices of several valuable works, — the attractive volume on "*Corinium*," by Mr. Newmarch and Professor Buckman, completed simultaneously with the Monograph on Richborough and Reculver, by Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Fairholt; — Mr. Laing's "Catalogue of Scottish Seals," an undertaking of singular interest; — Mr. Freeman's "*Llandaff Cathedral*," with other fruits of archaeological research, recently completed, or in preparation.

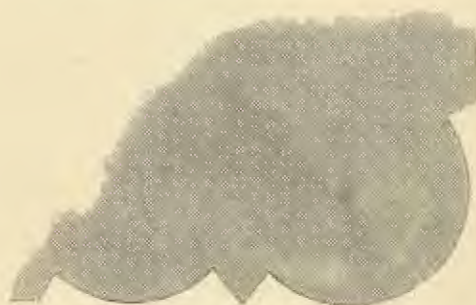
¹ Stamford, S. Sharp: Simpkin, London.

² The secretaries of the Kilkenny Society, Rev. J. Graves and Mr. Prim, have under-

taken the Architectural History of the Cathedral of St. Canice. It is published, by subscription, by Hodges and Smith, Dublin.



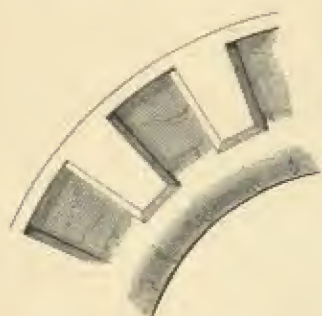
Elevation of Impost Moulding, S. W. angle of Tower



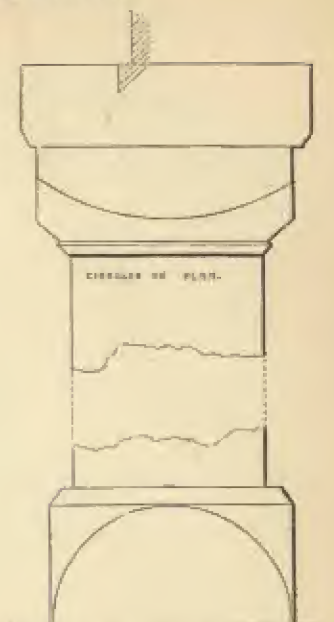
Plan of Chancel Arch, showing the perforation



ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.



Details of S. Side of Tower



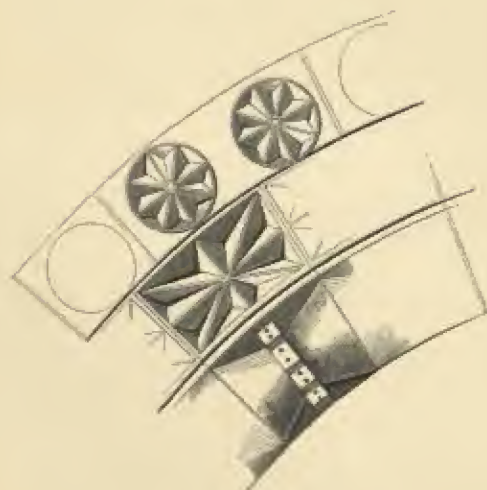
Elevation of Centre Column, Belfry



Section



Section of Abacus



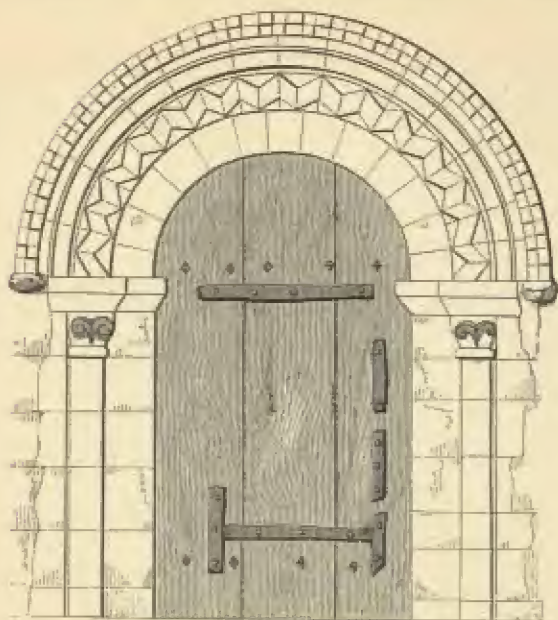
Elevation at A. B. Belfry Window



Section of Side Arch at C. D.



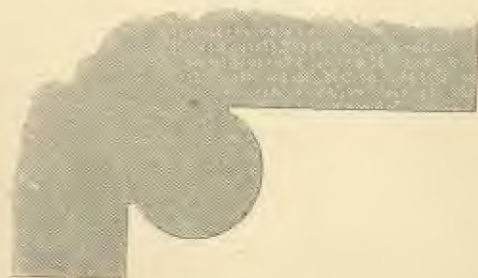
ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.



North Doorway.



Section of Arch Moulding.

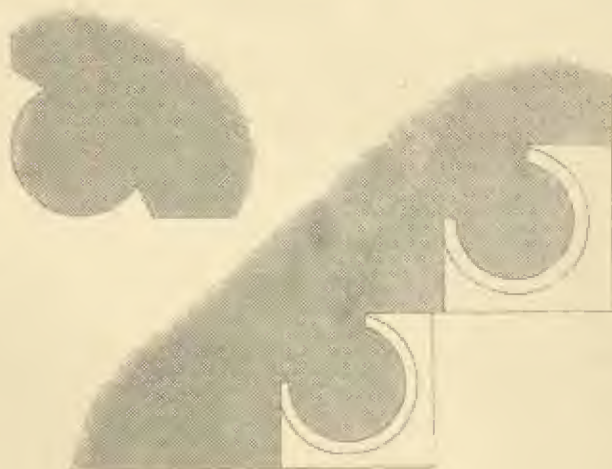


Section of Jamb.

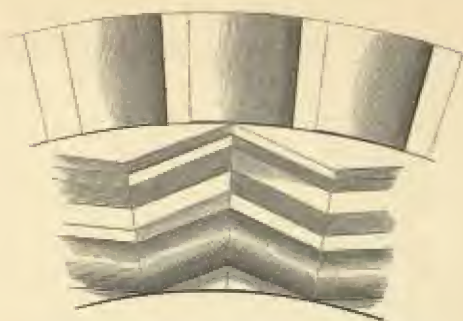
ST. MARY'S CHURCH, GILLINGHAM NORFOLK.



Elevation of Belfry Window



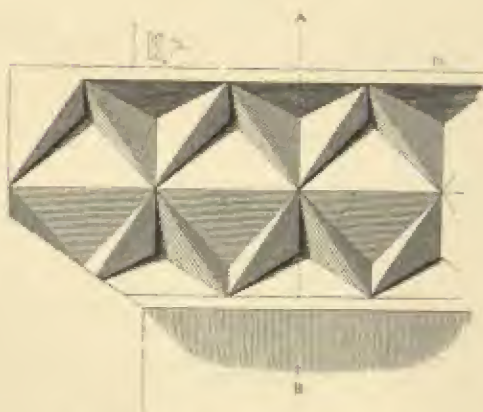
Plan of Jambes of Belfry Opening



Elevation of Arch Mouldings, Beltry Window

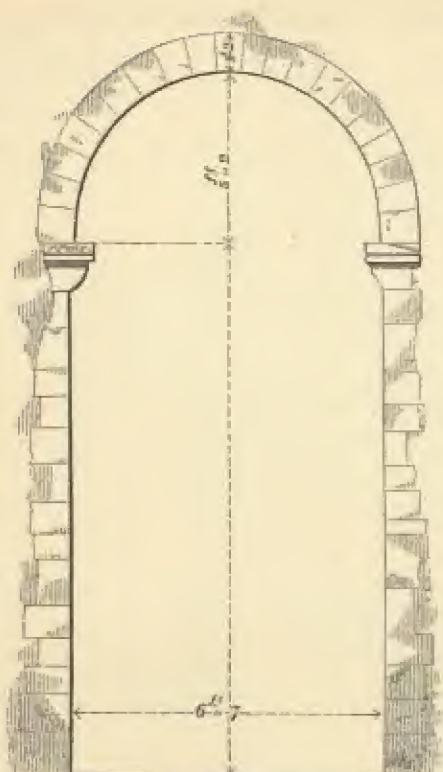


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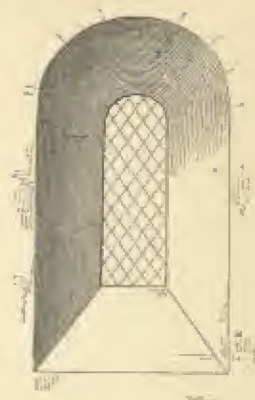


Elevation of Abacus, East Arch of Tower

ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.

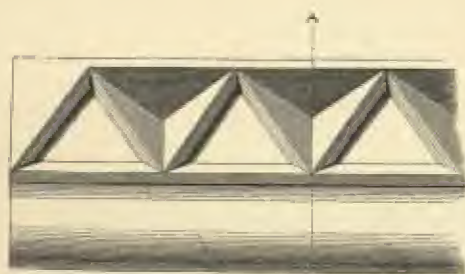


West Arch of Tower.



PLAN.

Window 8. of Tower.



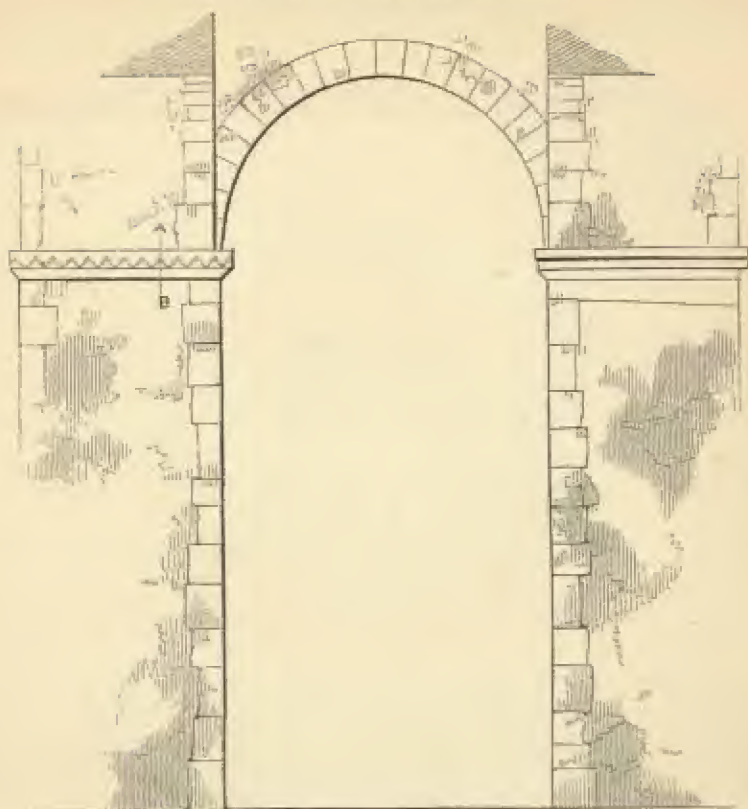
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Impost Mouldings

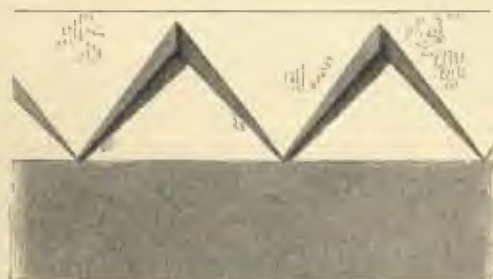


Section of Impost Mouldings

ST. MARY'S, GILLINGHAM, NORFOLK.



Elevation of S Support of Tower



Elevation of Abacus.



and

Section at A B



The Archaeological Journal.

DECEMBER, 1850.

ON THE REMAINS OF MAN, AND WORKS OF ART IMBEDDED IN ROCKS AND STRATA,

AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONNEXION BETWEEN ARCHÆOLOGY AND GEOLOGY.

BY GIDEON ALGERNON MANTELL, ESQ., LL.D., F.R.S.,

Vice-President of the Sussex Archaeological Society, &c.

(Read at the Oxford Meeting, June 21, 1850.)

THE beautiful, though quaintly expressed, idea of Sir Thomas Browne, that "*Time conferreth a dignity upon the most trifling thing that resisteth his power,*" is suggestive of the connexion existing between Archæology and Geology ; for as the antiquary, from a fragment of pottery, or a mutilated statue, or a defaced coin,—objects intrinsically valueless, but hallowed by the lapse of ages,—is enabled to determine the degree of civilization attained by a people whose origin and early history are lost in remote antiquity ; so the geologist, from the examination of a pebble, or a bone, or a shell, may ascertain the condition of our planet, and the nature of its inhabitants, in periods long antecedent to all human history or tradition. And as the archæologist is often perplexed in his endeavours to decypher an ancient manuscript, from the original characters having been partially obliterated by later superscriptions ; in like manner the geologist is frequently embarrassed while attempting to interpret the natural records of the physical history of the globe, from the obscurity occasioned by the successive mutations which the surface of the earth has undergone.

The investigation of the past is alike the object of both ; but the antiquary limits his inquiries to the remains of man and his works, for the purpose of tracing the development of the human mind, in the various phases of society, from

the dawn of civilization, and through the historic ages, down to the present time : his speculations, therefore, comprise but a comparatively brief period—the few thousand years that have elapsed since the creation of man and the animals which are his contemporaries. The geologist, on the other hand, directs his views to the character and causes of the changes, that have taken place throughout the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature ; from the period when “the earth was without form and void,” through the innumerable ages chronicled by the relics of the races of animals and plants which have successively appeared, and flourished awhile, and become extinct : his investigations also embrace the consideration of the physical revolutions which have swept over the earth’s surface during the human epoch, and of those that are still in progress.

In the ancient sedimentary rocks, the remains of the animals and plants which inhabited the land, the rivers, and the seas, when those strata were deposited, occur in such abundance and variety, that the naturalist can readily determine the characters of the terrestrial and marine faunas and floras which prevailed in those remote eras. The elementary principles of geology are now so generally disseminated, that I take it for granted every intelligent person is aware that all the rocks and strata composing the dry land were originally in a softened or fluid state, either from the effects of water or from exposure to a high temperature ;—that the strata are accumulations of mud, sand, or other detritus, the sedimentary deposits of streams, rivers, and seas, combined with the durable remains of animals and plants which lived either on the land or in the water ;—that these beds of organic and inorganic materials have been consolidated by chemical and mechanical agency, and subsequently been elevated from beneath the waters, at various periods, by those physical forces which are constantly in action in the profound depths of the earth, and of which the earthquake and the volcano are the paroxysmal effects ;—and that such transmutations of the sea and of the land are perpetually taking place.

Throughout the entire series of the secondary and tertiary formations, though the most recent of the latter contain relics of species now existing, no traces of the human race have been discovered. It is only in the deltas, estuaries,

and alluvial and turbary deposits, of comparatively modern times,—in the detritus accumulating in the beds of the present seas,—in the recent tracts of limestone forming on the sea-shores,—and beneath the cooled lava currents erupted from volcanoes still in action,—that the remains of man and works of art have hitherto been found imbedded.

The contrast presented by the contents of modern deposits with those of the earlier formations, is thus eloquently enunciated by Sir Humphrey Davy in his interesting work, "*The last Days of a Philosopher*:"—"Were the consolidated depositions of sand and mud, now forming in the depths of the ocean, to be elevated above the waters and become dry land, how entirely different would they be in their characters from any that have preceded them! Their chief features would be the works of man—hewn stones, and statues of bronze and marble, and instruments of iron; and human remains would be more common than those of animals on the greatest part of the surface. The columns of Pæstum or of Agrigentum, and the bridges of iron and granite of the Thames, would offer a striking contrast to the bones of the crocodiles and colossal saurians, in the older rocks; or even to those of the mammoth or elephant in the diluvial strata. And whoever reflects on this subject, must be convinced that the present order of things, and the comparatively recent existence of man as the master of the globe, are as certain as the destruction of a different order, and the extinction of numerous animal forms, of which no living types now remain on the surface of our planet."

It is these modern deposits that constitute the fields of research which the antiquary and the geologist may explore with mutual advantage; for they abound in objects of the highest importance, relating to the interesting problem as to the contemporaneous existence of the human race, and certain species and genera of animals now only known by their fossil remains.

The idea that a concise view of the present state of our knowledge as to the occurrence of the relics of man and works of art in the mineral kingdom, might be acceptable to this learned society, first suggested itself to my mind from a perusal of the treatise of M. Boucher de Perthes, entitled, "*Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes*;" in which the author has deteriorated the value of his antiquarian labours

by vague and erroneous conclusions, which but a slight acquaintance with the elements of geology would have enabled him to avoid ; for the mineralogist will perceive at a glance that the so-called antediluvian works of art, figured and described by M. Boucher de Perthes, are nothing more than accidental forms of pebbles and stones, similar to those that occur in strata of immense antiquity, and which can never have been fashioned by the hand of man.

In this essay I propose to consider,—

Firstly,—The conditions under which the relics of man and his works may become imbedded and preserved in the strata now in progress of formation ;

Secondly,—The occurrence of human bones, and instruments, and coins, in deposits of modern date ;

Thirdly,—The presence of similar remains in more ancient sediments, associated with those of extinct animals ; and

Lastly,—The probability of discovering indications of the existence of the human race in the earlier tertiary formations.

1.—*On the Imbedding of Human Remains in the Strata now in Progress of Formation.*

Notwithstanding the feeling of respect for the remains of the dead which appears to have prevailed in all ages, and that has given rise to the various modes of interment adopted by different nations from the earliest periods, and thus consigned the countless skeletons of successive generations to the grave, and mingled their dust with the superficial soil,—yet, incalculable numbers of human remains must have been at all times engulfed in the beds of lakes, and rivers, and seas, by ordinary casualties. And as the bones of man differ in no respect in their structure and chemical composition from those of mammalia, they must undergo the same changes when subjected to like physical conditions ; hence the skeletons of men and animals deposited in the same stratum will be found in a similar state of mineralization. Fossil human bones, therefore, may occur in an earthy or a porous state, like those of mammalia imbedded in loose sand or earth ; or of a dark brown colour, from an impregnation of iron, and retaining a large proportion of animal matter, as are those of the Moa, Irish Elk, and Mastodon, found in morasses and turbary deposits ; or they may be permeated by carbonate of lime and have the medullary cavities lined with spar, like

the bones of *Carnivora* found beneath the stalactitic floors of caverns ; or petrified by solutions of iron or other minerals, as are the remains of the extinct quadrupeds in many of the tertiary limestones, and those of the colossal reptiles in the Wealden deposits. They may also be invested with stalactite if buried in fissures or caves of limestone ; or with travertine if exposed to the action of streams highly charged with carbonate of lime, like the so-called petrifying springs of Derbyshire ; or impacted in ferruginous conglomerate, if deposited with implements of iron, or in a soil charged with chalybeate waters ; and these effects may be produced in the course of a very brief period ;—a few years, or even months, will often suffice for the formation of a compact, durable mass, in which bones, pottery, and coins, and other substances may be imbedded.

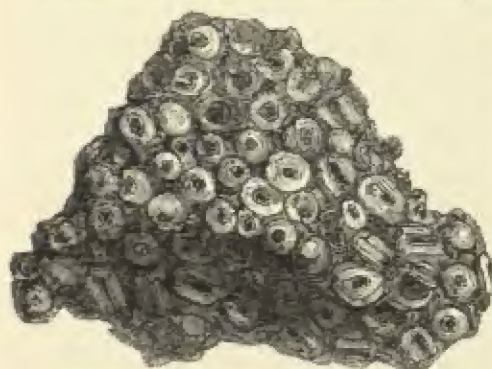
Although instances of such productions must be familiar to every antiquary, it may be instructive to notice a few examples that have come under my own observation, because they serve to illustrate the nature and origin of certain specimens, which have been regarded by authors of deserved celebrity as genuine petrifications, of immense antiquity. Thus the eminent mineralogist, Kirwan, quotes from Schneider's "Topog. Min."—"that one hundred and twenty-six silver coins were found enclosed in flints at Grinœ, in Denmark, and an iron nail in a flint at Potsdam."¹ The first edition of Mr. Bakewell's *Introduction to Geology*,² contains the following circumstantial narrative by Mr. Knight Spencer. "In 1791, two hundred yards north of the ramparts of Hamburgh, in a sandy soil, M. Liesky, of that city, picked up a flint, and, knocking it against another, broke it in two ; in the centre of the fracture he observed an ancient brass pin ; and on picking up the other half, he found the corresponding mould of the pin so laid bare. He presented them to Thomas Blacker, Esq., in whose possession they now are, and who has shown them to the writer of this letter." In the "Gentleman's Magazine," and other periodicals, there are notices of similar discoveries of keys, nails, coins, &c. in flints and blocks of solid stone.

During my early attempts to investigate the geological structure of the South-East of England, I one day received a note from a South-Down farmer, informing me of the

¹ Phillips's *Mineralogy*, 2nd edit., Article *Flint*, p. 12. ² Published in 1813, p. 338.

discovery of a large iron nail in the centre of a flint which he had accidentally broken. I immediately rode a distance of some twenty miles to inspect this "wonderful curiosity," and was not a little surprised to find my correspondent's statement apparently borne out; for he placed in my hands a large rolled stone, closely resembling externally the usual flint boulders of the ploughed lands of chalk districts, and which had been split down the middle; on one side was imbedded a large iron nail, and deeply impressed on the opposite surface the corresponding mould. A slight inspection detected the nature of this specimen: it was not a flint, but an aggregation of fine siliceous sand that had been converted into compact sandstone by a solution of iron derived from the nail, which had served as a nucleus to the sand that had gradually accumulated around it. The facts described by Kirwan and Knight doubtless admit of the same explanation; the narrators having mistaken a sandstone of modern formation for a genuine flint nodule. When residing at Brighton, I obtained many specimens of recent ironstone from the fishermen, who dredged them up from the British Channel. Cannon-balls, horse-shoes, nails, chains, fragments of bolts, bars, anchors, &c., formed the nuclei of these masses; some of which were exceedingly interesting from the variety of shells, zoophytes, and other marine productions promiscuously impacted in the same block of stone.³

I have here a specimen which has puzzled many a geologist.



Ferruginous Conglomerate of beads and knife-blades.

It is a ferruginous conglomerate of glass beads and sand; it was obtained a few years since from a Dutch vessel, laden with beads, knives, &c., that was stranded off the Sussex coast, near Hastings, about a century ago, and wholly covered by a thick bed of silt

³ The cement of the shell-conglomerate now rapidly forming in the bed of the sea off Brighton is also ferruginous. See *Medals of Creation*, Vol. I., p. 374.

and sand; the cementing material was, of course, derived from the oxidation of the iron or steel knife-blades.

Of the rapidity with which the aggregation and consolidation of loose materials take place at the bottom of the sea, a striking proof was afforded in Capt. Dickenson's gallant and successful operations, by means of a diving-bell, to recover the treasures of a richly-laden vessel,—the "Thetis,"—which was wrecked and sunk, in twenty fathoms water, off Cape Frio, to the east of Rio de Janeiro, in a bay bounded by granite cliffs. The floor of the ocean-bed was found to be composed of micaceous and quartzose sand, consolidated into what may be termed regenerated granite; the superincumbent pressure of the water, aided by the huge materials of the wreck of the frigate, and enormous blocks of granite, which, under the influence of the swell, acted with tremendous momentum, like the steam-hammers of a foundry, in a few weeks compressed the sand, wood, and iron, and the gold and silver coins, into solid masses of rock, which were broken up with difficulty to extract the impacted dollars.

It is unnecessary to adduce other examples of the nature and extent of the deposits which are in progress at the bottom of the present seas; but in passing to the next topic, I would solicit particular attention to the fact, that vast subaqueous accumulations of the relics of man and his works, must have been going on for ages, and imparting a character to the strata of the human epoch, of which no traces whatever are observable in the ancient formations.

II.—*On the Occurrence of the Remains of Man and Works of Art in modern superficial Deposits.*

From the phenomena thus briefly considered, the archæologist will be prepared to meet with the remains of man and his works in deposits which, though but of recent origin in a geological sense, are of immense antiquity in relation to human history and tradition; suggesting the interesting question as to the remoteness of the period to which our present retrospective knowledge of the existence of mankind extends. In this division of the subject, my observations will be restricted to a few illustrations from the historic period.

Coins.—Coins, from their durability, and the facility with which the accomplished numismatist can determine their date, even when the inscription is obliterated, are the most

instructive relics of human art that occur in the mineral kingdom. In the conglomerates accumulated in the beds of streams, lakes, and rivers, and in the masses of ferruginous sandstone dredged up from the sea, coins are not unfrequently enclosed. From the blocks of regenerated granitic stone formed around the sunk treasures of the Thetis, previously mentioned, many thousand dollars were extracted.

The following instance of the preservation of coins in a fluviatile conglomerate, the date of which can be precisely determined, is one of the most interesting examples of this kind with which I am acquainted. In the year 1831, some workmen employed in deepening the river Dove, where it winds round the base of the rock on which stand the mouldering ruins of the once regal castle of Tutbury, and forms the boundary-line that separates Staffordshire from Derbyshire, they observed, among the loose gravel spread over the bed of the stream, many small silver coins; and continuing their labours, discovered, at the depth of ten feet, large masses of a very hard ferruginous conglomerate, which, on being broken, were found to be studded with hundreds of similar pieces of money. On the discovery becoming known in the neighbourhood, scores of peasants hastened to the river, and at one time not less than three hundred persons were engaged in searching for the treasures. But those who were successful had great difficulty in detaching the coins from the stone in which they were impacted; for the money having lain for upwards of five centuries in the bed of the



Silver Coins of Edward I. in Ferruginous Conglomerate, Tutbury.

river, the water had gradually deposited successive layers of sand and gravel, till the heterogeneous mass was converted into a compact rock, of which the coins constituted an integral part.

The coins collected amounted to many thousands. They comprised sterlinglings of the Empire, Brabant, Lorraine, and Hainault; and the Scotch money of Alexander III., John Baliol, and Robert Bruce; and a complete English series of Edward I.

There were likewise examples of all the prelatical coins of Edward I. and II., and of the first and second coinage of Henry III., and of the most early of Edward II. "On the whole," says a contemporary writer, "a finer museum of early English, Scotch, and Irish coins was never before, under any circumstance, opened to the inspection of the antiquary."

The nature of this numismatic conglomerate is seen in this small specimen, which I have fortunately rescued from destruction. It contains two silver coins of Edward I., so exposed as to show part of the effigy and superscription of the obverse.

The history of this accumulation of money, and consequently the age of the conglomerate, is clearly made out. In the reign of Edward II. (A.D. 1322), the forces of the Earl of Lancaster, then in open rebellion, being compelled to retreat from the royal army, crossed the Dove, which at that time was scarcely fordable, and in the haste and panic that prevailed, the military oak-chest, banded with iron, was sunk in the river. On the decay of the wooden chest, the coins it contained became intermingled with the gravel and sand; and the iron bands decomposing, supplied the cement by which the loose materials were converted into a ferruginous breccia, as hard and durable as the ancient conglomerates which contain the teeth and bones of species of animals that have long since been obliterated from the face of the earth.

In the Thames, beneath the superficial mud and silt, a layer of breccia or conglomerate, in which Roman coins and pottery are imbedded, is spread over many parts of the river channel. This concrete is composed of pebbles, sand,



Ferruginous Conglomerate. End of the Thames.

and mud, consolidated by ferruginous infiltration. In this example, for which I am indebted to the liberality of Mr. Roach Smith, there are exposed the half of a denarius of *Severus* or *Caracalla*, and a small brass of *Tetricus*. I have also specimens

containing coins of the Lower Empire, that were collected from the bed of the Thames by Henry Brandreth, Esq., in whose possession I saw gold and silver Roman coins in a mass of conglomerate, dredged up many years since near London Bridge.

Skulls and other parts of the skeletons of domestic animals, as the dog, cat, sheep, have been found in this modern fluviatile deposit, in the same mineralized state as fossil bones in tertiary strata of a similar character.

The beds of all the rivers flowing through the large cities of Europe must contain deposits of this nature, and abound in the remains of man and his works. A Roman skull, thickly invested with travertine, that was dredged up from the Tiber some years since, and is now in the British Museum, is an earnest of the relics which lie buried beneath the yellow waters of that celebrated river. Were the bed of the Tiber effectively explored, there can be no doubt that layers of crystalline limestone and conglomerate abounding in objects of deep interest to the archæologist as works of art, and to the geologist from the physical conditions under which they have been preserved, would be brought to light.

Pottery.—The remains of earthen vessels are even more durable than coins; and fragments of ancient pottery occur, not only mixed with other relics in deposits, but in some places on the shores of the Mediterranean, as the chief constituents of calcareous limestone disposed in regular layers, the artificial materials having been cemented together



Roman Lamp, found near Naples, partially incrustated with spar.

by an infiltration of travertine. Urns, vases, &c., buried in calcareous or argillaceous strata, are often incrustated with tufa, or studded with crystals of carbonate or sulphate of lime, as on this Roman lamp, which was dug up near Naples, by my friend, Sir Woodbine Parish.

Fossil Human Skeletons.—About forty years ago, great interest was excited by the unexpected discovery of several human skeletons, male and female, in hard limestone, on the north-east coast of the Isle of Guadeloupe; and a specimen found on board a French vessel, captured by one of our cruizers, and presented to the British Museum, afforded English naturalists an opportunity of investigating the nature and age of this first known example of the bones of *Man* in a fossil state. An excellent memoir by the eminent mineralogist and geologist, Charles König, Esq., of the British Museum, published in the "Philosophical Transactions for 1814," fully elucidated the nature of these relics.

The annexed sketch, fig. 1, represents this celebrated



Fig. 1 Fossil Human Skeleton, from Guadeloupe, in the British Museum. (The original is 4 feet long.)



Fig. 2. Human Skeleton in Limestone, from Guadeloupe. (The original is 3 feet long.)

fossil; and fig. 2, another and more interesting specimen, which is preserved in the Museum at Paris. In the latter, the skeleton is in a bent position; and part of the lower jaw with teeth, together with a considerable portion of the upper and lower extremities of the left side, are preserved.

These fossil remains were extracted from a sloping bank of limestone, that extends from the base of the steep cliffs of the island to the sea-shore, and is almost wholly submerged at high tides, as shown in the annexed diagram.

This limestone is composed of consolidated sand, and

the detritus of shells and corals of species that inhabit the neighbouring sea. Land-shells, fragments of pottery, stone arrow-heads, carved wooden ornaments, and detached human



PLAN OF THE CLIFF AT GUADALOUPE.

A. Ancient Rocks. B. Modern Limestone in which the human skeletons were imbedded.

bones, are occasionally found therein. The rock is therefore identical in its origin and composition with the calcareous and arenaceous limestones now forming on the seashores of many countries.

As, for example, on the northern coast of Cornwall, where extensive tracts of drifted sand have been converted into sandstone by the slow infiltration of water, charged with calcareous and ferruginous matter.⁴ In intertropical climes, where the waters of the sea are often turbid with the detritus of shells and corals, the sand-drift, thrown up on the strand, undergoes a rapid transmutation of this nature. Along the shores of the Bermudas, limestone is produced by this process of sufficient hardness and durability for the construction of buildings, ere the inclosed shells have lost their colour and polish.⁵

In the Isle of Ascension, which is frequented by turtles for the purpose of depositing their eggs in the loose sand, to be hatched by the heat of the sun, so rapidly does this lapidification take place, that groups of eggs are often found in the consolidated limestone, containing the hatched remains of the chelonian reptiles that had thus been entombed alive.⁶ This conglomerate consists of the water-worn detritus of corals and shells, with fragments of lava and scorise, rendered solid by infiltration of carbonate of lime.

These facts, if duly considered, will enable us to receive without surprise the result of an accurate investigation of all the circumstances relating to the fossil human skeletons of Guadaloupe; namely, that though imbedded in compact rock, and with the bones permeated by crystallized carbonate of lime, they are the relics of some individuals of a tribe of Gallibis, slaughtered by the Caribs, in a conflict that took place near the spot not more than 150 years ago; the

⁴ Wonders of Geology, vol. I, p. 93.

⁵ Ibid., p. 84.

⁶ Ibid., p. 90.

sand of the sea-shore, in which the slain were interred, having subsequently become indurated by the process above described.⁷

Fossil human skeletons have also been found in solid calcareous tufa, near the river Santa, in Peru. Bones belonging to some scores of individuals were discovered in travertine, containing fragments of marine shells, which retained their original colour; yet this bed of stone is covered by a deep vegetable soil, and forms the face of a hill, crowned with brushwood and large trees.

Edifices.—The changes which are continually taking place in the relative level of the land and water from the subsidence of extensive tracts of country at one period, and their subsequent elevation, are phenomena so well known, that I need not dwell upon the subject; and I will therefore only remind the archæologist of the inexhaustible treasures of past ages, which must sooner or later be exposed to view, in the deposits that have been formed during the human epoch.

Nor can it be regarded as improbable, that in the beds of the present seas, the edifices and works of nations, whose history is altogether unknown to existing generations, are entombed and preserved. The exquisite stanzas of Mrs. Hemans, on the hidden "Treasures of the deep," are as true as they are beautiful:—

"What wealth untold,
Far down, and shining through their stillness lies:
They have the starry gems, the burning gold,
Won from a thousand royal argosies.

Yet more—the depths have more—their waves have roll'd
Above the cities of a world gone by:
Sand hath fill'd up the palaces of old,
Sea-weed o'ergrown the halls of revelry."

In connexion with this topic, I would refer to the engulfing of buildings, and even entire cities, by the effects of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions; of which the catastrophe that overwhelmed Stabizæ, Herculaneum, and Pompeii, affords an illustration never to be forgotten; for after the lapse of nearly seventeen centuries, the city of Pompeii was disinterred from its silent tomb, in that marvellous state of conservation, so graphically described by one of our most

⁷ See Wonders of Geology, 6th edit., vol. i., p. 67.

eminent living authors.⁸ "All vivid with undimmed hues—its walls fresh as if painted yesterday—not a tint faded from the rich mosaic of its floors—in its forum the half-finished column, as left by the workman's hands—before the trees in its gardens the sacrificial tripod—in its halls the chest of treasure—in its baths the strigil—in its theatres the counter of admission—in its saloons the furniture and the lamp—in its tricliniæ the fragments of the last feast—in its cubicula the perfume and the rouge of faded beauty—and everywhere the skeletons of those who once moved the springs of that minute but gorgeous machinery of luxury and of life."⁹

III.—*On Human Remains associated with those of extinct Animals in the ancient Alluvial Deposits.*

Although the relics of man and his works have been found in many places associated with the bones of extinct species of animals, yet the circumstances under which such collocations have occurred have generally, upon a rigid examination, failed to establish the synchronism of the human and quadrupedal remains. Assemblages of this nature have been observed in various ossiferous caverns in England, and on the Continent, and in South America. It will suffice for my present purpose to select the following instance, which has lately been communicated to the Geological Society of London, because it presents an epitome of the various facts which bear on this problem.

Every one knows that near Torquay, in Devonshire, there is a chasm or fissure in the limestone strata, named 'Kent's Hole,' which has long been celebrated for the quantities of fossil bones belonging to extinct species of bears, hyenas, lions, tigers, &c., that have from time to time been dug up from its recesses. These remains occur in a bed of reddish sandy loam, which covers the bottom of the chasm, or cavern, to a thickness of twenty feet. The teeth and bones are for the most part in an excellent state of preservation. The principal chasm is 600 feet in length; and there are several lateral fissures of less extent. A bed of hard, solid stalagmite, from one to four feet thick, is spread over the ossiferous loam, and covered with a thin layer of earth, with here and

⁸ Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii."

⁹ An extended review of all the facts relating to the submergence of cities,

edifices, and tracts of country, will be found in Sir Charles Lyell's Principles of Geology.

there patches of charcoal mixed with human bones, and coarse earthen vessels.

On breaking through the sparry floor, the red loam, containing teeth and bones, is brought to view; *and imbedded in it, and at a depth of several feet, and intermingled with remains of extinct bears and carnivora*, there have been discovered several flint knives, arrow and spear-heads, and fragments of pottery. The stone implements are of the kind usually found in early British tumuli, and doubtless belong to the same period; yet here they were unquestionably collocated with fossil bones of immense antiquity, and beneath the impermeable and undisturbed floor of the cavern, which was entire till broken through by the exploration that led to the exhumation of these relics. This discovery gave rise to many curious speculations, because it was supposed to present unequivocal proof that man, and the extinct carnivora, were the contemporary inhabitants of the dry land, at the period when the ossiferous loam was deposited: but the facts described do not appear to me to warrant this inference. Kent's Hole, Banwell Cave, and indeed all the ossiferous caverns I have examined, are mere fissures in limestone rocks that have been filled with drift while submerged in shallow water, and into which the limbs and carcasses of the quadrupeds were floated by currents; for the bones, though broken, are very rarely waterworn, and consequently must have been protected by the muscles and soft parts. Upon the emergence of the land, of which the raised beds of shingle afford proof, the fissures were elevated above the waters, and gradually drained; the formation of stalactites and stalagmites, from the percolation of water through the superincumbent beds of limestone, then commenced, and continued to a late period.

If, when Kent's Hole first became accessible, and while the floor was in a soft or plastic state, and before the formation of the stalactitic covering, some of the wandering British aborigines prowled into the cave, or occasionally sought shelter there, the occurrence of stone instruments, pottery, bones, &c., in the ossiferous loam, may be readily explained; for any hard or heavy substances, even if not buried, would quickly sink beneath the surface to a depth of a few feet, and afterwards become hermetically sealed up, as it were, by the crust of stalagmite that now forms the solid pavement.

Certain caves in Aquitaine contain masses and layers of a stalactitic conglomerate, composed of bones of men and carnivora, and fragments of pottery. The origin and formation of this breccia are attributed by M. Desnoyer to the remains of some of the aboriginal Celtic tribes, who frequented these caves, or were buried there, having become blended with the mud, gravel, and debris of the extinct animals, already entombed; the mass, by a subsequent infiltration of stalagmite, having been converted into a solid aggregate.

From what has been advanced, the archæologist will therefore perceive that the occurrence of the remains of man with those of extinct species of animals, in a deposit that is covered by a thick layer of solid rock, must not be regarded as certain proof that the human bones are of as high antiquity as those of the quadrupeds with which they are associated.

But another source of fallacy as to the presumed high antiquity of human skeletons found in sedimentary deposits, requires a brief comment. It not unfrequently happens that, from the subsidence of tracts of country, or the undermining of cliffs and headlands, or by the falling in of the roofs of caverns, the superficial soil is overwhelmed and buried beneath the strata on which it was originally superimposed. The contents of sepulchral mounds and the remains of domestic animals may thus be engulfed in very ancient deposits, at considerable depths beneath the present terrestrial surface. Such was the case described by Sir Charles Lyell, of part of a human skeleton found imbedded in a ravine on the banks of the Mississippi, with bones of the Mastodon.¹⁰

The following instance, mentioned by Mr. Bakewell, holds out a salutary caution as to the necessity of the most scrupulous investigation of all the circumstances connected with a discovery of this nature.¹ "A thick bed of coal on the estate of the Earl of Moira, in Ashby Wolds, which is covered by strata of ironstone, coal, sandstone, &c., is worked at the depth of 225 yards. In an adjoining locality the same bed was reached at the depth of 97 yards; and in this stratum the skeleton of a man was found *imbedded in the solid coal*, which apparently had never been disturbed." No traces could be

¹⁰ A Second Visit to the United States, vol. ii., p. 196.

¹ Bakewell's Introduction to Geology, 5th edition, p. 21.

perceived that the spot had ever been dug into, or that any trials for coal had been made; but the noble proprietor, at Mr. Bakewell's suggestion, directed passages to be cut in various directions, and at length the indications of a former shaft were discovered, though the coal had not been worked. Into this shaft the man must have fallen, and the body been pressed and imbedded in the loose rubbly coal by a superincumbent column of water, previously to the falling in of the pit.

Human remains imbedded with those of the fossil Elk of Ireland.—Of the extinct terrestrial mammalia of the British Isles, the gigantic Deer, commonly known as the fossil Irish Elk, is one of the most remarkable, from its magnitude and the abundance and excellent state of preservation of its remains. This noble animal was ten feet in height from the ground to the top of its antlers, which are palmated and measure fourteen feet from the extremity of one horn to the other. The bones of the Irish Elk occur in the beds of marl which underlie the peat-bogs, and are generally very perfect, being stained more or less deeply by tannin and iron, and sometimes partially incrustated with pale blue phosphate of iron: even the marrow occasionally remains in the state of a fatty substance, which will burn with a clear lambent flame. Groups of skeletons have been found crowded together in a small space, with the skulls elevated and the antlers thrown back upon the shoulders, as if a herd of deer had fled for shelter, or been driven into a morass and perished on the spot.²

Stone hatchets and fragments of pottery have been found with the bones of this creature, under circumstances that leave no doubt of a contemporaneous deposition. In the county of Cork, the body of a man, in good preservation, the soft parts being converted into adipocire, was exhumed from a marshy soil, beneath a peat-bog eleven feet thick: the body was enveloped in a deer-skin of such large dimensions as to lead to the conclusion that it belonged to the extinct Elk.³

A rib of this animal has been found in which there is a

² Skeletons of Mastodons have been found in the United States in like circumstances; and very recently remains of the colossal struthious birds of New Zealand, the Moa, or Dinornis, have been

discovered by my eldest son, Mr. Walter Mantell, in a morass under similar conditions.

³ Jamieson's Translation of Cuvier's Theory of the Earth.

perforation evidently occasioned by a pointed instrument while the individual was alive; for there is an effusion of callus or new osseous substance, which could only have resulted from a foreign body having remained in the wound for a considerable time; such an effect, indeed, as would be produced by the head of an arrow or a spear.⁴

Human bones have likewise been found associated with the remains of the extinct gigantic wingless birds (the *Moa* or *Dinornis*) of New Zealand, under circumstances that appear to leave no doubt of their having been contemporaneous;⁵ but as the extinction of this family of colossal bipeds, like that of the Dodo, probably took place but a few centuries ago, those remains of man and works of art that are associated with the skeletons of the Irish Elk, may be regarded as by far the most ancient vestiges of the human race hitherto discovered. For although Indian arrow-heads and pottery have been dug up from the alluvial clay containing the bones of Mastodons, in the United States of North America, yet the evidence on this point is not conclusive. The same remark applies to the account of human crania having been found in the ossiferous caves of the Brazils, and with bones of the extinct gigantic Edentata of the Pampas.

IV.—*On the Probability of discovering traces of the Human Race in the ancient Tertiary Formations.*

The facts brought forward in the course of this argument, demonstrate the existence of Man at that remote period when the Irish Elk, and other extinct species and genera of terrestrial mammalia, whose remains occur in the superficial alluvial deposits, inhabited the countries of Europe; and as the Irish Elk was contemporaneous with the Mastodon, Mammoth, and the Carnivora of the caverns, it seems not improbable that sooner or later human remains may be discovered coeval with the bones of those animals. The question therefore naturally arises, whether the evidence at present obtained warrants the inference that traces of man's existence will be found in the far more ancient tertiary formations.

⁴ A species of Ox (*Bos longifrons*) now extinct, was unquestionably an inhabitant of Britain during the Roman period, for its horns and bones have been found in several places associated with Roman remains; as at Colchester in 1849.—Vide Archaeological Journal.

⁵ By Mr. Walter Mantell, of Wellington. See a Memoir on the Fossil Birds of New Zealand, Geological Quarterly Journal, 1849 and 1850; and Pictorial Atlas of Organic Remains, Art. Fossil Birds of New Zealand, 1850.

And here it may be necessary to explain, that the geological term *Tertiary* comprises all the strata that have been deposited subsequently to the last secondary formation, the *Chalk*. The Tertiary systems, therefore, unite the present organic kingdoms of nature with the past; for while the most ancient, the *Eocene* deposits, contain the remains of a few secondary species, they have likewise many of genera now existing, associated with peculiar types.

But notwithstanding the occurrence of bones of living genera of animals—as the dog, fox, pig, sheep, ox, horse, &c.,⁶ in tertiary strata, incomparably more ancient than the deposits containing the Irish Elk, yet no vestiges of man or of his works have been detected.

The proofs adduced of the remarkable characters impressed on the deposits that have been formed since the various races of mankind were distributed over the earth's surface, forbid the supposition that the absence of such vestiges can be attributable to their subsequent obliteration. While, therefore, we may reasonably expect to find fossil human remains in strata of much higher antiquity than those in which they have hitherto been observed, it does not seem probable that traces of man's existence will be met with in the most ancient tertiary formations.

It was for the express purpose of placing this fact in the most striking point of view, that, in a previous part of this discourse, I dwelt somewhat at length on the nature and organic remains of the deposits that have been accumulated during the human epoch. Notwithstanding, therefore, the occurrence in the *Eocene* system of existing genera and species of mammalia—even of that race which approaches nearest to man in its physical organization, the *Quadrumana*, or monkey tribes—I conceive we have no just grounds for assuming that physical evidence will be obtained, by which the existence of the human race, and consequently of the present order of things, may be traced back to that remote era; for I entirely concur in the opinion expressed by Professor Whewell, “that the gradation in form between man and other animals, is but a slight and unimportant feature in contemplating the great subject of man's origin. Even if we had not revelation to guide us, it would be most unphilosophical to attempt to trace back the history of man, without

⁶ See Wonders of Geology, vol. 1., p. 215.

taking into account the most remarkable facts in his nature—the facts of civilization, arts, government, speech, his traditions, his internal wants, his intellectual, moral, and religious constitution. If we will attempt such a retrospect, we must look at all these things as evidence of the origin and end of man's being; and when we do thus comprehend in one view the whole of the argument, it is impossible for us to arrive at an origin homogeneous with the present order of things. On this point the geologist may therefore be well content to close the volume of the earth's physical history, and open that divine record which has for its subject the moral and religious nature of man."⁷

I cannot conclude this imperfect attempt to assist the Archæologist in determining the age and mode of formation of the rocks and strata in which the remains of man and his works may be found imbedded, without adverting to the deeply-regretted absence of a highly-gifted and distinguished member of this Institution,⁸ whose profound geological and archæological knowledge, and impressive eloquence, would have thrown around the subjects that have been submitted to your consideration, an interest and importance I have vainly essayed to impart. In breathing a fervent prayer that one so beloved for the kindness of his heart, and his generous bearing towards every cultivator of science, and so highly respected for his eminent abilities and acquirements, may be speedily restored to his friends, and to the sciences his labours have so greatly advanced, I feel assured that I am expressing the earnest wish of every member of the Archæological Institute.⁹

⁷ Anniversary Address to the Geological Society of London.

⁸ The Dean of Westminster, The Very Rev. Dr. Backland.

⁹ I subjoin the following note, as corroborating the views expressed in the text; it is from an interesting paper by D. Wilson, Esq., entitled, "Inquiry into the Evidence of the existence of Primitive Races in Scotland prior to the Celtic;" communicated to the Ethnological section of the British Association, at Edinburgh, August, 1850:—"In the museum of the University of Edinburgh, there are the remains of a fossil whale, that were dug up in the Blair Drummond Moss, at a distance of seven miles above Stirling Bridge, and fully twenty miles from the nearest point of the river Forth, where by

any possibility a whale could now be stranded; yet along with these relics was found a rude harpoon of deer's horn, proving that the fossil whale pertains to the historic era, and pointing to a period more recent than the first colonization of the British Isles. In the same moss other fossil whales have been found; two of them accompanied with similar indications of the primitive arts of the aborigines. Other discoveries of a like nature justify the conclusion, that at a period nearly as remote as historic chronology will permit us to assume, there must have been a human population spread over the British Isles. Their rude canoes, for the most part formed out of an oaken trunk, have been found in various parts of the country many feet below the accumulated alluvium,

ON THE SUBSTANCES EMPLOYED IN FORMING THE TESSELLÆ
OF THE CIRENCESTER PAVEMENTS, AND ON THEIR CHROMATIC
ARRANGEMENT.

BY JAMES BUCKMAN, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c.

Professor of Botany and Geology, &c.

(Read at the Oxford Meeting, June 21, 1850.)

ALTHOUGH the designs and method of construction of numerous examples of the kind of decoration, known as Tessellated Pavements, have been published from time to time, especially in such works as "Lysons' Roman Antiquities," the "Vetusta Monumenta," "Fowler's Pavements," &c., an examination and classification of the materials, by whose aid these fine works of art have been accomplished, seems still a desideratum.

Under these circumstances, I venture to lay before the Institute the result of my observations upon this subject, in the many examples of mosaic pavements which I have had occasion to examine in Cirencester and its neighbourhood.¹ Tracings of the best of these have been laid before the Society. The choice of materials with which to execute the designs of pavements appears to have been a matter of great importance, and to have been carefully studied, as may be seen from many instances of gradual shading off, observed in the various frets, and in the strong contrasts when bold relief was intended. Besides this, the general design appears to owe its effects not only to the arrangement of the *minor* bits of colouring, but also to the disposal of the masses of colour, so as to produce an harmonious whole. This is admirably shown in the fine pavements discovered in Ciren-

and accompanied with the rude tools of the fabricators, proving them to be the work of the aboriginal races, destitute of metallurgic arts, and supplying their simple wants with imperfect implements of horn and flint."

The reader will find the account of an interesting discovery of a canoe in the alluvial deposits of Dorsetshire, by Sir Charles Lyell, in *Geological Transactions*, vol. ii. p. 67; being one of the earliest contributions of this eminent philosopher to the science, which he has since so greatly

advanced by his genius and labours. In my *Wonders of Geology*, vol. i., p. 64, a similar fact is recorded; and in *Lewes Levels* (p. 61), rude single-trunk canoes and coffins have been found, imbedded at great depths in the blue clay, associated with bones of cetacea, deer, horse, &c.

¹ A full account of discoveries recently made in that locality will be found in the volume recently published, "*Illustrations of the Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester, the site of the ancient Corinium.*" London, G. Bell, 1850.

cester, during the past year;² as in them we have figures and their ornaments wrought with an attention to detail, which is not only highly finished as to the filling up, but presents "a grandeur, dignity of character, and great breadth of treatment," to use the words of Mr. Westmacott, the eminent sculptor, "which strongly reminds us of the finest Greek schools." These are arranged in medallions and surrounded by a framework of the twisted guilloche, in which the colours are remarkably subdued. These again and the designs, as a whole, are surrounded by another guilloche, in which *bright colours* prevail; the whole surrounded by a wide border of a neutral grey, so that we cannot help observing that the brightness and freshness of each medallion is greatly enhanced by the prominence given to it by the grey border; whilst the pavement, as a whole, is admirably brought out by a bright guilloche, which serves the like purpose as a gold frame to a picture; the broader external border relieving the entire pavement, and thus giving it a prominence in the centre of the room, which contributed greatly to its general effect. Thus, while each picture is satisfactory, viewed separately, there seems to be an unity of purpose in the whole design which could only have been brought about by accurate study and refined taste.

The effects here glanced at are the more extraordinary, when we examine the means by which they were attained. Small portions of natural rocks and potsherds, both of various shades of colour, were with few exceptions the only materials used; and these viewed as mere dead elements, when the forms which they animated are broken up, are portions of stone and pottery of all sizes, from an inch square to pieces no larger than a pea, which appear to have been merely chipped off from larger fragments, and to have undergone little, if any, polishing before being used in the mosaic design. The upper surfaces only are smooth, so that there is little doubt a last polish was given to the floor, when the designs were completed.

As these materials consist of natural rocks, pottery and glass, I shall proceed to describe the nature and origin of the different substances which I have observed, according

² A beautiful series of drawings, the result of the skill and industry of Mr. Cox, an artist of Cirencester, were exhibited

to the Institute during the Oxford Meeting, in the Collection formed at the Divinity School.

to the following list, under the heading—Natural and Artificial Tessellæ.

Natural Tessellæ.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|
| 1. White | | Formed of Chalk. |
| 2. Cream-colour | | Hard, fine-grained Freestone,
from the great Oolite. |
| 3. Grey | | The same, altered by heat. |
| 4. Yellow | | Oolite; Oolitic and Wiltshire
pebbles. |
| 5. Chocolate | | Old Red Sandstone, |
| 6. Slate-colour, or black | | Limestone bands of the Lower
Lias. |

Artificial Tessellæ.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----------|------------------------|
| 7. Light red | } | | Formed of Terra Cotta. |
| 8. Dark red | | | |
| 9. Black | | | |
| 10. Transparent ruby | | | Glass. |

1. *The Natural Tessellæ.*

The tessellæ, by this list, will be seen to be derived mostly from the immediate district.

The cream-coloured stones form the groundwork, surrounding the designs, and filling in some of the cords of the borders. This material is a fine-grained *oolitic freestone*, found in the *Great Oolite formation*, around Cirencester, in which it occurs as a bed, about four feet in thickness. It is of a light tint, and does not change colour on exposure. Its appearance in the quarry is so like the other beds of this rock as to have been overlooked; and hence it has been supposed by Lysons, and other authorities, that this particular stone is of foreign origin, and it has by them been named "*Polombino marble*," which indeed it much resembles. Some pieces of this oolitic stone were found mixed with the rubbish in Dyer Street, at Cirencester, and which there is reason to believe had been brought from a neighbouring quarry to make tessellæ of; we may therefore suppose that the different sized fragments were chipped off as a supply was required.

The grey, marked 3, was the most difficult to refer to any known rock, both from its colour and texture. The latter, however, on close inspection, appeared to be exactly that of the cream-colour, which the microscope proved to be the case. The question as to the difference in tint became one of interest, and upon being made a matter of experiment, it

was discovered that on roasting the cream-coloured tessellæ, they assumed the precise grey required. It was further found, that on roasting the cream-coloured stones, which were found about the Dyer Street villa, they changed to the same tint, and the identity of these with stones procured from the Great Oolite of the district, was proved by subjecting portions of this to the action of fire, when they immediately assumed the grey hue; so that these experiments prove the English origin of the cream-colour and grey, both of which were at first suspected to have been derived from a foreign source.

It next became an object of interest to ascertain the principle upon which this change depended, and chemical analysis further proved that the limestone contained *organic matters* and *iron*. Now the organic matter prevents the iron becoming *peroxidised*, which it would do by heat, and so become *red*,—hence the difference in colour of unbaked and baked bricks; and if we roast in like manner any of the other beds of the oolite, which also contain iron, we shall have a red colour produced on account of a difference in their organic contents.

These observations tend to point out the local nature of the stones, and also lead us to infer that the colours of mosaics of this description could only have been harmonised by careful study and experiment.

The yellow colours are also from oolites, those at the Witcomb and Woodchester villas from the inferior oolite, by which they are flanked; the material used at Cirencester from the great oolite bands, upon which the town rests, the colour in all cases being due to the degree of oxidation of the iron contained in the stone.

Occasional bits of a brighter hue, which occur in all Cirencester pavements, are derived from a pebble drift—the spoil of the “Sarsen stone,” a portion of the Tertiary formation (of which Abury stones are examples) which overspreads a great breadth of the table-land of the South Cotswolds of Gloucester and Wilts.

The different bands of the *lias* of the vale of Gloucester have furnished several useful tints from olive green to slate colour, almost amounting to black; these darker colours are also due to the different states of the iron which is abundantly contained in these *liassic claystones*, and for the most part in

the form of *protoxide*. Trees and foliage have been executed in the olive tints, whilst the darker shades take their part in the borders and frets surrounding designs.

2. *The Artificial Tessellæ.*

These consist of red and black pottery, with the exception of the glass, to be presently described. The reds are of several tints, depending much on the nature of the clays, of which they were formed. This might have been the blue clay of different parts of the lias, in which it is known the iron is in a state of *protoxide*, which, on being baked in open kilns, changes to red, by becoming *peroxidised*, as in pottery and other clay fictilia; but the black tessellæ, as also black pottery, as so ably explained by Mr. Artis, though made from the same clay, are the result of a different method of burning; and he has clearly shown that by baking pottery in closed kilns, which he terms "*smother furnaces*," the carbonaceous matter of the fuel is prevented escaping. He would lead us to infer that this black smoke penetrates the ware, and thus colours it; but the real fact is that here again we have *organic matter* preventing the further oxidation of the iron, and besides, heightening the black by entering into combination with that metal.³

The employment of coloured glass in the Cirencester pavements is of rare occurrence; in only one instance has it been observed, and that under such curious circumstances as to deserve attention, if only to show that from the nature of the case it might have been in many instances overlooked.

When the medallion, dedicated to Spring—the "*Flora*" of the Dyer-street pavement—was exposed, a colour presented itself in the head-dress and the bunches of flowers, so different from any other that we had examined—being of a bright verdigris green—that its appearance was quite remarkable; and as the tracings were in progress, our drawing of this figure, like the rest, was rigidly imitated in the colours, as these presented them in the freshness they had when first exposed. When, however, this figure was completed, it struck me as being exceedingly inharmonious in colour and effect; we had here an olive and a verdigris green inter-

³ See Mr. Artis' valuable work on "*Durobrivæ*," Castor in Northamptonshire, and on the remarkable kilns of the Roman potters there discovered.

mixed, thus making very irregular forms ; so that I became convinced that the *verdigris*—for such in reality it is—was the result of some chemical change, and on scraping off a portion from the surface of the tessellæ this proved to be the case ; as when the green coating was removed it was found to conceal a beautifully coloured *ruby glass*. Here, then, the nature of the unsatisfactory colouring was made apparent. On making a new tracing, and putting the bright red—though colour but badly imitates its richness and transparency—the head-dress, a chaplet of flowers, as also the branch held in the hand, were clearly shown to be meant for “ruby gems,” and as such became intelligible, and at the same time struck us as being exceedingly appropriate.

This, perhaps, may serve to show us that in many instances Mosaic pavements may have undergone great changes in colour from decomposition ; so that, whenever we see any of these decorations faulty or unsatisfactory in chromatic arrangement, we should in all instances examine the matter more closely, for it may happen, as in the example before us, that the colouring, as first observed, would render the subject confused, when on copying from amended observations all would become plain and harmonious.

But as these changes depend on chemical action, it behoves us to inquire deeper, and with this conviction I requested my friend and coadjutor, Dr. Augustus Voelcker, Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural College, to undertake a chemical analysis of the only fragment of the glass that could be spared for that purpose ; the result of that inquiry I shall lay briefly before the Society.

The analyses—which were only qualitative, as we had not materials sufficient to determine quantities—resolved themselves into two subjects ; namely, an examination of the green powder on the surface of the glass, and an inquiry into the constituents of the glass itself, which gave the following results :—

1ST. THE GREEN POWDER.

(The soluble part.)

Oxide of lead
Oxide of copper
Lime
Iron (traces of)
Alumina (traces of)

2ND. THE GLASS.

Oxide of lead
Protoxide of copper
Alumina.
Oxide of iron
Potash
Silica.

From this examination the Professor draws the following conclusions, which I give in his own words :—

1st. The external green colour of the glass is due to carbonate of copper.

2nd. The white coating which appeared under the green, chiefly consists of carbonate of lead, or white lead.

3rd. The interior part of the glass, so different in appearance from the exterior, nevertheless contains almost the same elements, but in a different state of combination.

4th. The red colour of the interior part of the glass undoubtedly is produced from protoxide of copper, which is present in considerable quantity, probably in combination with alumina.

5th. The green and white coatings of the glass are the result of a partial decomposition of the glass.

This examination becomes interesting from these facts, not only as showing us the knowledge possessed by the Romans in glass colouring, and therefore being important in an archaeological point of view, but inquiries of this nature are of great importance to the chemist. The art of making ruby glass was lost for a long period, and various have been experiments for recovering it ; and though the method of producing this hue by copper has recently been fully explained by Cooper and Klaproth, it is not too much to say that had analyses of glass of this kind been made by early experimenters, much time and trouble would have been saved, and the comparatively inexpensive method of producing this colour by means of copper, when compared with gold, which has been used since the seventeenth century, would doubtless have superseded that very costly process.

I cannot conclude these remarks, therefore, without stating my conviction that the history of the past may derive much elucidation from modern science, and that the science and art of the present day may in their turn be greatly advanced by a correct examination and a due appreciation of what has been achieved in ancient times. I would also express the hope that antiquaries, whose attention is devoted to the examination of Romano-British remains, may be induced by the foregoing observations to devote a special attention to the nature of the materials employed in the works of decoration or construction, of which so many remarkable examples are almost daily brought to light. The aid of chemical science

has, on the present occasion, been adduced, almost for the first time, in furtherance of such investigations ; and I trust that the interesting results developed by this means may stimulate archaeologists to seek a more intimate acquaintance with the character of ancient remains, and the details of processes in arts or manufactures, which may prove, even in our own times, of no trifling practical advantage.

NOTICE OF A STAMP USED BY A ROMAN OCULIST OR EMPIRIC,
DISCOVERED IN IRELAND.

THE little relic of Roman times, here brought under the notice of the archaeologist, belongs to a class of ancient remains bearing inscriptions, of a singular and interesting character, and to which the attention of various able antiquaries has been addressed. The example, hitherto inedited, and represented by the accompanying woodcuts, may be regarded with especial interest, not merely on account of the rarity of objects of this nature, but as presenting one of the very few vestiges of the Roman period, authenticated as having been found in Ireland.

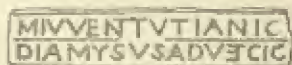
I am not aware that any material facts of more recent discovery have been adduced to controvert the conclusions of Camden in reference to Ireland ;—" *Animum vix inducere possum, ut hanc regionem in Romanorum potestatem ullo tempore concessisse credam.*" Whilst, however, no solid argument may be grounded on the expressions of certain ancient writers, to whom some poetical license may be conceded, such as the allusion of Juvenal, which might seem to imply that the sway of Rome had been extended even beyond the "*littora Juvernæ*," there appears sufficient evidence that intercourse subsisted between the conquerors of Britain and the natives of the adjacent island. Agricola, we are informed, entertained a *regulus* exiled from its shores ; and the statement of Tacitus, that the ports of Ireland were even better known than those of Britain, through the traffic of commerce,¹ would readily account for the casual occurrence in that country of coins or scattered traces of the Roman age.

The discovery of a hoard of Roman coins in the neighbourhood of the Giants' Causeway was communicated to the

¹ Agric. Vita, c. 24.

Society on a previous occasion ; and other notices of a like nature might be cited. It were to be desired that these Roman vestiges might be regarded by Dr. Petrie, or some other erudite antiquary in the sister kingdom, as of sufficient interest to claim a detailed examination. To Mr. Dunoyer, who has so freely placed at our disposal, on former occasions, the results of his valuable investigations, the Institute is now again indebted for the communication of a relic of no ordinary interest. Our thanks are likewise due to its possessor, Dr. Dowsley, of Clonmel, for his courteous permission that it should be submitted to our readers.

The stamp here represented was found in the county of Tipperary, which has produced so many curious remains of all periods. Mr. Dunoyer, with his accustomed zeal on such occasions, sought out the finder, a person named Bane, a sergeant in the Clonmel police, and has given us the following particulars :—"The tablet was discovered about the year 1842, in a dike on the rising ground above the green of the village of Golden Bridge, and in a plot of land four acres in extent, known by the name of 'the Spittle Fields or Lands.' On this may yet be seen some ruins known traditionally as 'the Hospital,' or Infirmary. In the dike where the tablet was found a quantity of human bones have been brought to light. This singular object is very smooth, apparently formed of a piece of hardened fine-grained slate, of a dark green or blue colour, easily scratched with a knife, and the colour then appears of a light grey hue. Golden Bridge is on the river Suire, about a mile above the celebrated abbey of Athassel, founded A.D. 1200 by William de Burgo. At Golden there existed, in 1842, a remarkable circular castle which defended the bridge, but it has since fallen." Mr. Dunoyer adds the conjecture—"Is it possible to suppose that this stamp had been used in mediæval times by some cunning leech who practised the healing art at this Spittle of Golden?"



Roman Oculist's Stamp, found in co. Tipperary.
(Size of original.)

The annexed representation will readily show that this object is one of those curious relics designated by Gough and other

writers as stamps or seals used anciently by oculists (*medici ocularii*) or empirics. They served either to impress upon the *collyrium* and other medicaments, or upon the wrapper in which these nostrums were vended, the description of their virtues with the name of the compounder. The drugs were doubtless moulded in the form of a paste, with white of egg (*ex ovo*) or some adhesive compound, and the tablets being engraved in intaglio, with the letters inverted, as shown in the woodcut, an impression was readily produced. Usually the stone was incised with an inscription on each of the four sides, and it served to stamp as many nostrums distinct in their virtues. On the example now published there is only one inscription, indicating the name of the empiric, with the quality of the remedy,—*MARCI JUVENTII TUTIANI DIAMYSUS AD VETERES CICATRICES*. A little mark at the close of the first line, resembling a minuscule C is somewhat indistinct. If taken as a letter, it *may* signify the word *collyrium*. Juventius and Tutianus are names occurring in inscriptions given by Gruter.

The compound termed *Diamysus* occurs on other stamps of this description; on one, published by Schmidt, in his *Antiquities of Nimeguen*, and by Spon, is read,—*Marci Ulpi Heracleitis diamysus*. "It is" (observes Gough) "a mineral composition, of which see Marcus Empiricus, viii. 72, and Pliny, xxxiv. 12."² Marcellus speaks of *diamysios*, as of virtue "*ad aspritudines oculorum*." *Misy* (probably from μέω *comprimo*) appears to have been a kind of copperas, or Roman vitriol, of a caustic or astringent quality, of which Celsus and Dioscorides, as well as Pliny, have detailed the virtues.³ The latter states emphatically those for which it was formerly esteemed by the *ocularii*. "Extenuat scabritias oculorum inveteratas:—collyriis additur," &c. Marcellus, a native of Bordeaux who lived in the fourth century, in his singular Treatise, "*de Medicamentis Empiricis, Physicis ac Rationabilibus*," speaks of "*collyrium, diamysos quod facit, ad aspritudines oculorum tollendas, et ad lacrymas substringendas*."

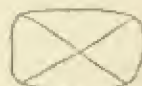
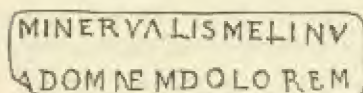
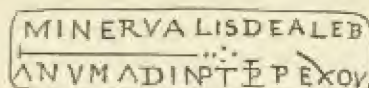
Maffei, in his "*Museum Veronense*," p. 135, mentions another of these stamps, of which the correct reading is probably *Diamisus ad veteres cicatrices*, as upon that found in

² *Archæologia*, vol. ix., p. 229.

³ The term was retained by the medieval alchemists. See Rulandi, *Lexicon Alchemie*, &c., v. *Misy*. They used also the

word "*Dymassien*," i. e. *flos aeris*. Compare Ducauge, *Gloss. Inf. Græcit.*—"*Μέσω, τὸ χαλκωθὲν*, in *Glossis Iatricis MSS. ex Cod. Reg.*"

Ireland. He proposes, however, the explanation—*Dianusus ad vulnera et cicatrices*; the contracted words are nearly identical with those upon Dr. Dowsley's stamp, AD VET CI. (The two first, as also the fourth and fifth letters, are conjoined.) The same remedy, possibly, is indicated by one of four inscriptions on another of these stamps, found in 1731, in the Abbey Yard, Bath, which reads thus,—T. IVNIAN. D . . . VM AD VETERES CICATRICES. The three characters following the D are of singular form, and not readily to be decyphered. Impressions of these inscriptions, as also from two other similar relics, are preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, as described in the printed catalogue, p. 12. Amongst them may be noticed the stamp of hone-stone, or whet-slate, found in 1818, near the Leases garden, at Cirencester, and now in the possession of P. B. Purnell, Esq. It may claim especial mention as having been discovered deposited in a fictile urn; and also as bearing the Christian symbol of an X traversed by a cross, traced on one extremity of the stone. A detailed account of this curious object has been recently given in the valuable work on *Corinium*, produced by Professor Buckman and Mr. Newmarch. By their kindness I am enabled to submit a representation to the reader:—



Oculist's Stamp found at Cirencester. Orig. size.

It may be acceptable to the antiquary to enumerate various "oculists' stamps," hitherto found or noticed in England. Dr. Chishull, in a Numismatic Dissertation (appended to *Antiqu. Asiat. Lond.*, 1728), described one found at Colchester. This notice had been also given in the "*Tesoro Britannico*," 1719, by Haym, to whom it was addressed. In Gough's memoir, in which the "*Tesoro*" apparently is cited, this relic, possibly by an accidental inadvertence, is described as discovered at Gloucester.⁴ It bears two legends, with the

⁴ Mr. C. Roach Smith (*Journal Archæol. Assoc.* vol. iv. p. 280) is disposed to assign this discovery to Gloucester, but

without giving any authority; the notion possibly originated with Gough. The statement as recorded by Dr. Chishull

name, Q. IVL. MVRRIANI. The next discovery appears to have been that made at Bath, already mentioned; this stamp was formerly in the possession of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Bristol (*Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 228). In 1767, Mr. R. Forster exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, a cast of a similar stone bearing two inscriptions: no record of the place of its discovery has been preserved. It is, however, very probable that this may have been the identical specimen found at Colchester, given by Dr. Chishull. In 1772, a stamp was found in excavations near Littleborough, Nottinghamshire, inscribed on three of its sides. A representation of this example, which appears to have been accidentally lost, may be found in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for that year. It was communicated by C. D., from Southwell.⁵ In 1778, the late Francis Douce, Esq., addressed to Mr. Urban a notice of another stamp, in his possession, with four inscriptions (See *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xlviii. pp. 472, 509; and *Archæologia*, vol. ix, p. 227). It is probably now in the "Doucean Museum," at Goodrich Court. Gough produced another, figured with the last in his *Memoir in the Archæologia*: it bore three inscriptions. Impressions of these are preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries.⁶ Gough has described twenty-one of these relics, found in various countries, and it is to be regretted that he has not stated where the two, last mentioned, were found. It has been stated that a stamp of this nature had been found at St. Albans. (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. xlviii. p. 510.)



Impression on a Circular Stamp found at Wroxeter.

A singular relic of this description, but of *circular* form, was found in 1808, near the Old Wall of Wroxeter, Salop. It is remarkable that this unique variety has remained unexplained and unnoticed by writers on this subject. It was first engraved in *Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxxx. p. 617; it was also mentioned in *Beauties of England and Wales*, co. Salop, p. 191; and given by Mr. Hartshorne in his *Salopia Antiqua*, p. 126, as an

(*Tesoro Brit. and Antiqu. Asiat.*) is as follows. "Duss (publicationes) ceræ pulchræ impressas, et a tesseriis archetypis longiusculis more quodam Typographico desumptas, adhuc apud me servo; aliquot ab hinc annis a domino *Luskins Pharmacopola Colcestrensi*, antiquitatem harum studioso, humaniter mihi communicatas.

Hæc igitur ad *Colcestrium Romanum* olim coloniam repertæ," &c. Caylus, however, *Recueil*, t. 1., p. 224, cites Chishull as noticing such a stamp found at *Gloucester*.

⁵ See *Gent. Mag.* vol. xlii. 1772, p. 415; vol. xlviii. 1778, p. 509.

⁶ *Catalogue of Antiquities*, &c. p. 12.

"amuletal seal," with letters incised upon a circular piece of jade, seven-eighths of an inch in diam. and a quarter thick. "It has hitherto (he observes) baffled the endeavours of those who have attempted to explain it." The accompanying wood-cut is taken from the representation in the "Gentleman's Magazine."

Dialibanus, supposed to have been a compound of frankincense, is one of the medicaments named upon the stamp, formerly in Mr. Douce's possession; it probably was identical with the *collyrium dialepidos*, mentioned by Marcellus Empiricus, and occurring on a stamp found in Normandy.⁷ The concluding letters on the Wroxeter stamp obviously indicate the compound *ex ovo*, as on the example from Cirencester; on Mr. Douce's—*lene(mentum) ex ovo*; and on that produced by Gough.

Amongst the antiquities in the British Museum three of these remarkable stamps are preserved. It is believed that they formed part of the Sloane Collection. No record of the place of discovery can be ascertained. They are all formed of a similar substance, a greenish-coloured schist: one of them is the identical specimen exhibited by Gough to the Society of Antiquaries, and figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 227. On another is to be seen a single inscription,—COLLYR. P. CL. OC. The third bears three inscriptions; the name of the Empiric is *Sextus Julius Sedatus*, the remedies being three varieties of *Crocodes*, namely,—DIALEPIDOS—ADDIATHES and PACCIANI. It may be hoped that all these, with other unexplained examples, and one found at Tranent, in North Britain, will be illustrated by the researches of Professor Simpson, of Edinburgh, who is engaged in preparing a dissertation upon the subject. The latest discovery of this nature has been described by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in an interesting Memoir "on a Roman medicine Stamp, &c., found at Kenchester" (*Journal of the British Archæol. Assoc.*, vol. iv., p. 280). It was communicated by Mr. R. Johnson, of Hereford. Mr. Smith appears to have been acquainted with two other examples only, authenticated as found in England. He cites the curious Dissertation by M. Dufour, who remarks, that of fifty-three stamps hitherto described by writers on antiquity, all, with a single exception, have been found in France, Germany, or England; seeming to indicate that

⁷ Gough, from the *Mercure François*, in *Archæol.*, vol. ix., p. 233.

these empirical remedies were less esteemed in Italy than in the more remote provinces. It would be essential to ascertain whether the schist, of which these relics appear mostly, if not invariably, to have been formed, can be traced to any particular locality : and a careful comparison of the personal names of the Empirics might tend to throw a curious light upon the origin of these remedies, and the countries in which they were in vogue.

ALBERT WAY.

Those who may desire further information on this subject, may consult the foreign works cited by Gough (*Archæol.*, vol. ix. p. 227) ; the Dissertations by Professor Walch, Jena, 1763 ; and by Saxius, at Utrecht, 1773, in which last eighteen examples are given. Count Caylus enumerates eleven. In *Gent. Mag.*, vol. xlviii. p. 472, is cited a notice of one at Lyons, by the Père Beraud, a Jesuit. M. d'Anneci published a Dissertation at Paris, in 1816, giving all the examples then known. See also,—*Cinq Cachets inédits de medecins oculistes*; par le Dr. Sichel, Paris, 1845;—*Observations sur les Cachets de medecins oculistes*, par Adolphe Duchalais, Paris, 1846 ; and the curious paper above mentioned, by Charles Dufour, in the *Mémoires de la Soc. des Antiqu. de Picardie*, tome 8. The Memoirs by Professor Simpson, above mentioned, will be given in the *Monthly Medical Journal*.

EFFIGIES OF THE DE SULNEYS, AT NEWTON SOLNEY, DERBYSHIRE.

ON a richly-wooded bank, overhanging the river Trent, stands the little village church of Newton Solney. At a short distance higher up the stream, is the old abbey of Burton ; a little lower down, is the Priory of Repton—Repton, the ancient home of the Mercian monarchs. At the edge of the landscape, in front, is the noble fortress of John of Gaunt, Tutbury Castle, perched on its rock of alabaster ; from whose foot the river Dove comes winding and sparkling through the most luxuriant meadows, to mingle its waters with those of the Trent, close under the walls of the pleasant little church of Newton Solney. North of Trent or South of Trent, you will scarcely find a spot more rich in present abundance or in middle-age memories.

The church itself, though picturesque in its ivied tower, its grey walls, its windows of every style, and its bowery background, has no striking architectural feature, and is as little promising to the archaeological adventurer as can well be



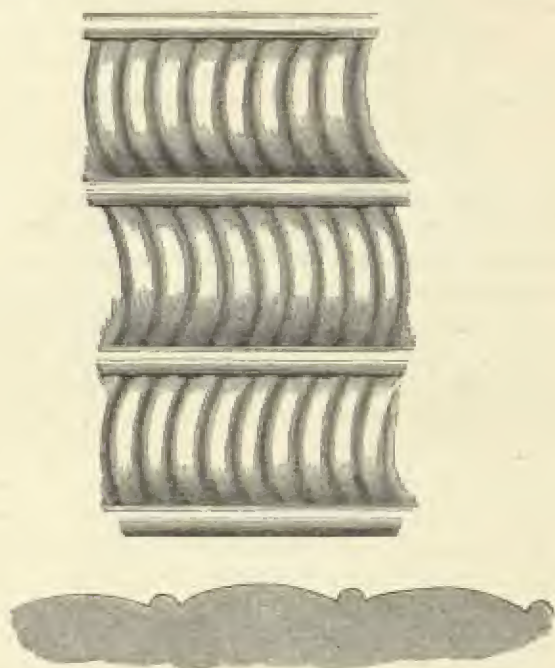
Preserved Effigy in the North aisle. Armour of banded mail.

imagined. It was therefore with no small delight that the writer of this paper found within its walls two unnoticed knightly effigies of the highest interest,—a freestone figure in *banded mail*, adding a fourth to the three already observed in this kingdom; and an alabaster statue, of the fourteenth century, exhibiting the *camail tied down by points to the shoulder*,—the only example hitherto noticed in England.

The figure in banded mail is of the proportion of life, measuring from the feet to the neck (for the head has disappeared) 5 ft. 4½ in. It lies on a flat, tapering slab,—the whole of freestone. Tufts of foliage, of Early-English character, sustain the feet. The design of the figure is sufficiently stiff, but the draping is not without freedom: all the details have been finished with the most minute exactness. For so ancient a sculpture, the effigy is in very good condition; much of it, indeed, as sharp as if it had been carved but yesterday. The monument appears to be of the last quarter of the thirteenth century. The arming consists of hauberk and chausses of banded mail, without the smallest portion of plate in view. The surcoat is without sleeves, and slit up in front only. All vestige of its colour and enrichments has disappeared. A belt, of curious contrivance, girds the surcoat and sustains the sword-sheath. The knightly sword has its cross-piece curved—the curve, as usual, towards the blade; the pommel is cinquefoiled. The shield, slung by its guige across the right shoulder, is slightly bowed, and has been triangular in its outline. No trace of armorial device or tincture can now be found on its surface. The spurs are of a single goad, and each is fastened by one strap only. It will be observed that the mailing appears on the inside of the hauberk as well as the out; and it decreases a little in size towards the extremities of the arms and legs. The annexed cut represents a portion from the upper part of the arm, of its natural size. (See next page.) The profile view has been copied with particular care, in the hope that it may be of use in determining the structure and material of this very puzzling kind of armour. It is scarcely necessary to say that the mailing throughout the figure is rendered in exactly the same manner.

The effigy of our knight, undoubtedly a De Solney, is at present placed in an obscure corner of the north aisle, raised on a very rude substratum of brickwork. It seems highly

desirable that a monument so curious for its costume, so venerable for its antiquity, and so interesting from its association with the ancient lords of the soil, should be restored to that place of honour which no doubt it once occupied within the precincts of the chancel.



Banded mail : arm of the effigy, Newton Solney.

Of the many subjects of perplexity to the student of ancient armour, there is none so puzzling as that of Banded Mail. And yet the representations of it are in the utmost abundance. For a whole century, manuscript illuminations, monumental brasses, painted windows, royal and baronial seals, metal chasings, and sculptures of various kinds, offer us an infinity of examples ; in none of which has hitherto been detected the exact evidence either of its material or its fabric. By many writers it has been described as *pour-pointerie* ; by others this peculiar work has been considered only as a conventional mode of representing the ordinary chain-mail. Mr. Kerrich, whose opinions will always be received with great respect, speaking of the rows of little arcs used to express the latter defence, says : " When there

are lines between the rows, whether *two* or only one, I conceive it means still but the same thing." (Collections in Brit. Mus., Add. MS. 6731, fol. 4.) M. Pottier, in the text to Willemin's "*Monuments Inédits*," does not distinguish the so-called banded mail from the other, but names it simply, "*armure de mailles*." (Vol. I., p. 77.) But it seems difficult to believe that the common chain armour could be intended; so widely different are the two modes of representation, whether in sculpture or in painting. Observe, for example, the details—especially the portion in profile—from the effigy at Newton Solney. And in the following subject, from the "*Romance of Meliadus*" (Add. MS. 12,228, fol. 79), there seems no assignable reason for marking one figure so differently from the rest, unless the armour itself were of a distinct character.



Add. MS. to Brit. Mus. 12,228, f. 79.

That the banded defences under consideration were of pourpointing is still more unlikely; for a pourpointed garment, whether of silk, cloth, or whatever material, would, in painted representations, exhibit those various colours which are so lavishly displayed in the other portions of the knightly attire. Yet a careful examination of many hundred figures in illuminated manuscripts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, has failed in detecting a single instance of positive colour on banded mail, except such as may be referred to the metals. Green, scarlet, crimson, diaper, or ray, never appear. But gold or yellow tincture, silver or white, and

grey of various shades, occur continually. And all these seem to indicate a fabric in which metal plays at least a conspicuous part. The examples, among the vellum paintings, in which the banding is tinted grey or left white, are so numerous, that one can scarcely open a manuscript of the period without finding them. Instances of it in silver may be seen in Cotton MSS., Vitellius, A. xij., and Nero, D. vj.; in Roy. MS., 20, D. 1, and Add. MS. 12,228. On fol. 217, B, of the last-named manuscript, will be found the figure of a knight whose banded mail is gilt. The same kind of armour, in gold colour, appears in the windows of Beer Ferrers Church, Devonshire, and of Fulborn Church, Cambridgeshire. (See Lysons' Devonshire, p. 326, and Kerrich's Collections, 6730, fol. 61, for faithful copies of these examples.) If from the foregoing evidences we derive the belief that the basis of



this fabric was metal, from a monument figured in the superb work of Count Bastard, "*Peintures des Manuscrits*," &c., we gather that the lines of arcs were rings; for the fillet that tightens the coif round the temples is clearly passed through alternate groups of rings, exactly as in the ordinary mail hood.

The figure is from a French bible of the beginning of the 14th century, and occurs in the 7th number of the "*Peintures*." In fairness, we must admit that this example is not altogether inadmissible as an evidence in favour of the theory of common chain-mail. And on that side may be ranged the very curious figure of Offa the First, on folio 7 of the "*Lives of the Two Offas*" (Cott. MS., Nero, D. 1); where the upper part of the warrior's coif is of "banded mail," while the lower portion is marked in the manner usually adopted to express the ordinary chain-mail.

Different from all these is the interpretation offered by M. de Vigne, in his "*Recueil de Costumes du Moyen-Age*." On Plate 56 of that work, he has given a series of sketches, showing the supposed construction of various ancient armours. The banded mail is represented as formed of rows of overlapping rings, sewn down on leather or other similar material—"avec les coutures couvertes de petites bandes de cuir." This notion, however, seems at variance with those ancient monuments, where the inside of the defence exhibits the ring-work as well as the exterior. A more improbable garment, to say the least of it, than a hauberk of leather,

faced with mail, and *lined* with mail, can scarcely be conceived. An example of the hauberk, showing the banding on the inside, is furnished by the knight from Newton Solney. Another is found in the brass of De Creke. (See Craven Ord's Collection in the British Museum; "Waller's Brasses," Part 8; and "Boutell's Brasses," p. 39.) Further instances are seen in the brass at Minster, Isle of Sheppey ("Stothard's Monuments," Plate 54; Boutell, p. 42); in the effigy of Sir John d'Aubernoun (Stothard, Plate 60); and, of a very marked character, in the brass at Ghent, figured at page 287 of this volume.

Sometimes the knight's horse is barded with the banded mail; as in the figure from a manuscript in the Library of Cambrai, given by M. de Vigne, in his "*Recueil de Costumes*," vol. ii., plate 8. In Roy. MS., 20, D. 1, fol. 330, B, are elephants with similar caparisons: on their backs are castles, full of fighting-men.

It has already been mentioned, that three sculptured figures with banded mail have been previously noticed in England. They are at Tewkesbury, at Dodford, Northamptonshire, and at Tollard Royal, Wilts. The first of these is well known from Stothard's beautiful etchings of the figure; and the example is further curious from the hauberk being sculptured as ordinary chain-mail, while the camail alone is of the banded work. In the "*Memoirs*" (p. 125), Stothard, writing of this camail to Mr. Kerrich, says:—"Amongst other curious things I have met with, is a figure which has some remarkable points about it; but, for the discovery of these, I devoted a whole day in clearing away a thick coating of whitewash which concealed them. The mail attached to the helmet was of that kind so frequently represented in drawings, and which you have had doubts whether it was not another way of representing that sort we are already acquainted with. I am sorry that I know no more of its construction now than before I met with it."

The effigy at Dodford is of Purbeck marble, and is figured in "*Baker's Northamptonshire*," vol. i. p. 360. The knight has hauberk, chausses and coif of banded mail. Plates are at the knees and elbows, and the coif is surmounted by a cervellière of plate. The figure at Tollard Royal has not been engraved; but, from some memorandums kindly furnished by a friend, it appears that this knight also is habited

in hauberk, chausses, and hood of banded mail, with a cervellière of plate of similar form to the preceding.

Let it not be objected to the foregoing remarks that the inferences are mostly of a negative character. Next to knowing what a thing is, the most desirable point appears to be—to know what it is not. It seems pretty clear, then, from the absence of varied colours to which we have alluded, that the banded armour is not *pourpointerie* of any kind. And from the presence of the ring-work on the inside of the fabric, as well as the out, it appears not to be of the construction suggested by M. de Vigne. If meant for ordinary chain-mail, it must be confessed that the mediæval artists never hit upon a mode of expressing this material so little resembling the original. It is to the further examination of ancient evidences, or to the discovery of monuments hitherto unobserved by the curious antiquary, that we must look for a satisfactory solution of this knightly mystery. Hot-pressed theories from Paternoster Row, or the *Quai des Augustins*, can do us no good. The secret lies hidden probably in a slip of mouldy parchment, a scrap of broken glass, a fractured paving-quarry, or a morsel of sealing-wax.

The second effigy at Newton Solney, to which we have already alluded as remarkable for the camail tied down upon the shoulders, lies under a pointed mural arch on the north side of the chancel. The proportions are those of a man six feet high; the sculpture is of the highest finish and in fine preservation. The material is alabaster, of which an abundance is found in the neighbourhood; and there seems much probability that this monument may have been produced by one of the "marblers" of the neighbouring town of Burton. In the time of Leland these artists were in force in that town. At Burton, he says, in the "Itinerary," are "many Marbelers working in alabaster." They were still numerous in Camden's time: the place is noticed as "famous for its alabaster works." Stebbing Shaw, the historian of the county, who resided in the neighbouring village of Hartshorne, writes, "How long Burton continued thus famous, we are not informed; but certainly there has been no such manufactory here of late years, though alabaster is still plentiful on the sides of Needwood forest, particularly about Tutbury."¹

The effigy of our knight reposes on an altar tomb of very

¹ Leland, *vij.* 24, ed. of 1744; Gough's *Camden*, *ij.* 377; Shaw's *Staffordshire*, *j.* 13.



Effigy of Elizabeth, Chancel. Dated to Richard II.

plain character. At the head are ministering angels, clad in red copes, their hair gilded : at the feet is a lion. The monument has no inscription. The figure wears the hauberk of chain-mail, seen below the surcoat and on the inside of the upper arm. Chain is again seen at the inside of the knees, and at the instep. Strapped on the upper-arm are plates, articulated at the top for freedom of motion. The vambraces and elbow-pieces are also of plate. The plate gauntlets are of the type so frequently found in the fourteenth century, and of which a real example has lately been discovered, in the excavations of the castle of Tannenberg, in Germany, figured in Hefner and Wolf's *Die Burg Tannenberg und ihre Ausgrabungen*, plate 10, p. 92. The leg-armour of metal or cuir-boulli presents no peculiarity of form or adornment. The sabatyn is curious from the heel being covered with little rectangular plates (riveted probably on leather), while the fore part of the foot is furnished with splints (*see cut*). The spurs have rowels of sixteen points. The jupon has the border *déchiqueté*, so characteristic of this period. The knightly belt is richly ornamented ; on the clasp is the figure of a goat ; and in each lozenge of the girdle is a goat's head, but placed with no regularity, the head sometimes turned to the right, sometimes to the left, and sometimes presenting a front view. The bassinet has camail and camail-band ; the latter is of the old fashion, leaving the staples and cord in view : the lower edge of the camail is at each shoulder fastened by points (*see cut*) ; and it is not unlikely that these points, passing through holes in the surcoat, were attached to the armour beneath. The utility of the contrivance is obvious, and its occurrence in German



examples is not unfrequent.² The sword and dagger of our knight have been broken away, but a portion of the dagger-cord is still found on the right side, looped over the knightly belt. The remains of colour are too slight to give any clear notion of the original illumination.

The figures above-noticed were in the church in Lysons' time. In his "History of Derbyshire," p. cccxxvij, he says, "In the church of Newton Solney are two ancient monuments of the Solney family; one of them, being the effigies of a knight in mail and surcoat, his feet resting on two foliated brackets, with his left hand on his breast, his right hand on his sword, carved in stone, has been *removed from the nave into a lumber-room on the N. side of the chancel*. The other is under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, being the effigies of a knight in plate-armour, with mail gorget, carved in alabaster, with angels supporting his pillow, and a lion at his feet."

Since that period, a third effigy has been discovered, and is now placed at the west end of the south aisle. There can be little doubt that this figure also commemorates a De Sulney. It is armed in the mode of the second half of the thirteenth century, and in its essentials bears a close resemblance to the statue of Crouchback, in Westminster Abbey (Stothard, pl. 42). As in the case of Crouchback, the mailing was, no doubt, expressed by composition; but, from long burial, this impressed paste has entirely disappeared from the Newton figure. The whole surface of the stone, indeed, is much perished, and the lower part of the effigy has suffered great mutilation. Neither colour nor carving gives us the smallest heraldic information.

The family of De Sulney appear to have held this manor of Newton under the Earls of Chester. According to a pedigree in Harl. MS., 1537, fol. 5 b, the succession of knights was as follows: Sir Normannus, Sir Alured, Sir William, Sir Alured,³ and Sir John, who died, *s. p.* about the 15th of Richard II. This pedigree, however, is in error when it makes Margaret and Alice, who carried the property into the families of Longford and Stafford, to be the *nieces* of Sir John. They were clearly the *sisters*, as is proved by an indenture of feoffment among the Chadwick deeds at Mavesyn

² See also the figure of St. George, at Dijon, *Archæologia*, vol. xxv., 572.

³ A pedigree in Egerton MS., 996, fol. 71, mentions this Sir Alfred as living in the times of 30 Edw. III.

Ridware; given in Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. i., 165*; and by a plea roll of the 15th of Richard II., quoted in Nichols' Leicestershire, in a note to the pedigree of "Appleby of Appleby" (vol. iv, pt. 2, p. 442). This last bears record, that Thomas Stafford, miles, and Alice, his wife, were summoned, &c., "ad respondendum Nicholao Longford, chivaler, et Margerie uxori de placito, quare cum iidem Nicholaus et Margeria et Thomas et Alicia, insimul et pro indiviso teneant manerium de Penkeston et Normanton cum pertin' de hereditate que fuit Johannis Sulny, militis, *fratris* predictarum Margerie et Alicie, *cujus heredes ipse sunt*, iidem Thomas et Alicia partitionem inde inter eos faciendo contradicunt, &c."

On comparing the above pedigree and the facts illustrating it, with the costume of the figures in the church, there seems every probability that the effigies commemorate two of the earliest De Sulneys, and the last knight of the name, who died in the reign of Richard II. It might not, perhaps, be too venturesome to assume, that the knight of freestone, in the south aisle, was Sir Norman himself, the founder of his house, and the warrior in banded mail, his son Sir Alfred. And what a lesson for founder and warrior: the founder was buried away for years among the rubbish of the churchyard, and the warrior was "removed from the nave into a lumber-room on the north side of the chancel!"

J. HEWITT.

NOTICE OF DOCUMENTS PRESERVED IN THE RECORD OFFICE, AT MALTA.

AMONGST the archives preserved in the island of Malta there exist numerous documents of more than ordinary value, alike to the historian and the antiquary. During a visit which I paid to this Record-office in the winter of 1848—49, I was struck with their varied character, as also with the interesting evidences, connected with English Annals, preserved in this depository. I am induced to hope that the following brief notice may be acceptable to the readers of the Journal, and serve to invite attention to this very curious and important collection.

Of these, very little is, however, known; for persons

resident on the island are in general very deficient in education, and in anything like an interest for intellectual pleasures or pursuits ; while the winter visitors scarcely remain long enough to become acquainted with the existence of such documents. Under these circumstances it is particularly creditable to the present keeper of the records, Mr. Luigi Vella, that he has, unassisted and without encouragement, drawn up detailed catalogues of all the documents under his care ; and so complete has been the result of his labours, that he is able to turn to abstracts of the various papers, and by means of indices to refer to much information on any particular name or subject. In England, a work of so much labour would have secured encouragement and commendation ; but I fear that the English residents in Malta, even if they were acquainted with what he has done, would requite such researches with indifference, possibly even with ridicule.

It is not in my power to give a full account of the contents of the Record-office, but I believe that I can mention enough to show that there are many very curious and valuable documents there preserved, to which the attention of English antiquaries might be addressed with advantage ; the praiseworthy labours of Mr. Luigi Vella might thus be turned to account, and he might be stimulated to further industry.

The most important series of documents is comprised in six thick volumes of records, chiefly on parchment, consisting of charters from sovereigns and princes, grants of land and other public instruments connected with the Order of St. John, from its first establishment by Pope Pascal II., whose original Bull is in admirable preservation. The greater part of the papers in these six volumes were published at Rome by Padre Paolo, and copies of his work exist in the Public Library and the Secretary's Office. Many, however, have been omitted, and, in Mr. Vella's opinion, without sufficient reason.

A selection of the Bulls of the Popes connected with the Order has also been published.

The following collections have never been published, or even, as it is *believed*, been properly examined.

Two volumes of papers connected with the Island of Malta, before it came into the possession of the Knights, forming a series commencing with the year 1397, and carried down to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

A Book of Privileges of the Maltese, compiled about two hundred years ago.

From these volumes Mr. Vella has drawn up an account of the civil constitution of Notabile, the ancient capital of the island, now denominated *Citta Vecchia*. This constitution was called the "*Università*," and was recognised by the Knights, and its forms kept up for a long period. The Parliament House—a fine building—still exists in the almost deserted city of *Citta Vecchia*. In later times there was an "*Università*" of Vittoriosa, and of Valetta.

There are several volumes of original letters, many of them connected with celebrated names. There are some from the Viceroys of Sicily. About thirty are from sovereigns of England, and among them, several from Henry VIII., with his well-known bold signature. These royal letters principally consist of mere compliments on the accession of the Grand Master; but a few are of more interest, and amongst them is that of which a copy accompanies these observations. Under the date 1725, is one from the Pretender, then at Rome, who appears to have been on good terms with the Grand Master, and writes to request that he would not present to the grand priories of his (the Pretender's) dominions, or appoint coadjutors without first consulting him. On making this request to the Pope, he had been referred to the Grand Master.

There are three letters from Charles II., claiming civilities for his fleet and the admiral, John Narbrough. The latter also appears to have written in a somewhat spirited manner on the occasion of a dispute about a salute to the English flag. On June 10, 1720, the Chevalier Laval writes from London to the Grand Master respecting a representative of the Order at some congress, and also on a dispute about a flag.

There are also a large number of Processes of Nobility, which contain much valuable information respecting the descent and connection of families. Mr. Vella has taken the trouble of making a separate list of references to those papers which contain any allusions to English families, and these might possibly prove of considerable interest.

There is also a volume of the fifteenth century, containing the accounts of the Commanderies. It is a continuation of an older and still more interesting volume, which has by some means found its way into the Public Library; the latter

gives the accounts of the property belonging to the Order in England and Scotland. Unfortunately these accounts are very difficult to decypher. I remember, however, looking over it in company with a Scotch gentleman, who had edited various antiquarian works, and with another gentleman from Northumberland. The Scotchman read the MS. with tolerable facility; my friend from the North repeatedly identified certain allusions with property that he knew, and felt much interest in the book. There is also much that is valuable in the statement of the different prices paid for commodities, labour, &c.

In the volumes of Deeds are many curious specimens of ancient tissues of silk; the red and yellow colours are still bright and in beautiful preservation, although six or seven centuries have passed over them. I have been informed that there are papers belonging to the Order in Sicily, Rome, and Constantinople. Applications have been made at the latter place for copies, but I do not know that any have been received, or are likely to be very anxiously sought for.

The following letter from James II., although some may possibly regard it as not strictly within the limits of archaeological inquiries, may prove, I hope, not without interest to the members of the Institute; and as it brings to light facts, which I have not seen alluded to elsewhere, it may be selected as one of the evidences connected with our own country preserved in this depository, well deserving of publication.

A. MILWARD.

Copy of a Letter from JAMES II. of England to the GRAND MASTER OF THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN at Malta, July 13, 1689.

[*Duplicata.*]

Mon Cousin,—Nous avons recu avec une satisfaction extraordinaire votre obligeante lettre du 4 d'Avril, dans laquelle outre l'estime et la bonté que vous temoignes pour notre jeune fils¹ James, nous observons avec plaisir la passion et le zèle que vous avez de nous servir et² gratifier en ce rencontre; c'est pourquoi nous nous sentons obligés par toutes les raisons de justice, aussy bien que par notre inclination particulière, de vous en marquer nos reconnoissances. Ce que nous faisons icy avec toute la sincerité d'un cœur zélé pour le bien de la Religion, et particulièrement pour la gloire de votre ordre illustre, qui en est un si puissant appuy, et à l'agrandissement du quel nous nous ferons toujours un plaisir singulier de contribuer dans toutes les occasions; Et, afin que notre fils puisse estre un

¹ Or possibly *filz*?

² Indistinct in the MS. The reading appears by the context to be *Et*.

sujet digne de servir Dieu et sa Sainte Eglise, dans la dignité que vous voulez bien luy accorder de Grand Prieur d'Angleterre, nous ne luy laissons point perdre de temps, car actuellement il fait une campagne assez rude et dangereuse contre nos sujets rebelles³ qui sont en mesme temps tous ennemis de la Religion, et à ce que rien n'y manque, le Bref que notre Saint Pere a eu la bonté de nous accorder sur ce sujet est envoyé. Au reste pour le succès de nos affaires nous nous recommandons aux prières et aux vœux de tout votre ordre, et prions ausay Dieu qu'il vous ait en sa sainte garde.

Donné en notre Cour, au chateau de Dublin, le 13^{mes} de Juillet, 1689.

[Votre affectionné Cousin,
JACQUES R.]

The subscription within brackets appears to be the autograph of James.

³ The penultimate *r* in this word is rather indistinct in the MS.

MONUMENTAL PORTRAITURE OF WISSELUUS DE SMALEBURG, AT BOSTON,
LINCOLNSHIRE. (See page 54.)

The exact position in which this remarkable specimen of this class of sepulchral effigies was discovered, is stated in a short letter, dated Dec. 7, 1795, and addressed to Mr. Urban by "Lincolniensis" (*Gent. Mag.*, vol. lxx., part II., p. 995).

The writer states that a tombstone, with the inscription, *Hic jacet Wisselus, &c.* (as before given) was dug up on August 28 of that year, in a pasture adjoining to "the Hussey Tower Pasture," at Boston, belonging to Thomas Fydell, Esq. The slab lay at the depth of about eight inches beneath the surface.

By an inadvertent oversight, the curious inscribed sword, from the river Witham, Lincolnshire, presented to the Institute by the obliging keeper of the archives of the see of Lincoln, R. Swan, Esq., was given as measuring only 18 inches in length. (See page 290.) The entire length of this remarkable weapon is 3 feet 2 inches, the length of the blade is 2 feet 8 inches; the blade is of more than ordinary width, the broadest part measuring nearly 2½ inches.

We hope that some of our readers, versed in the decyphering of middle-age enigmas, may supply the interpretation, hitherto unattempted, of the characters upon this fine sword. They are represented with the greatest possible accuracy by the woodcut, given as above. Commencing from the hilt they appear to read thus:—the M, the G following it, and the A are inverted. ✠ NDXOXGHMDNGHDXORAI ✠

Original Documents.

WINCHESTER IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.

THE following Inquest, which Mr. Hunter kindly brought under my notice some years ago, was found among the Miscellaneous Exchequer Records of the Queen's Remembrancer's Office. The contents may be of some value to a future historian of the city of Winchester.

VEREDICTUM XII JURATORUM WINTON.

Dicunt quod tempore Henrici regis, patris domini Edwardi qui nunc est, Willielmus de Ralige tunc Winton episcopus appropriavit sibi medietatem vici extra portam borealem Winton et medietatem vici extra portam occidentalem Winton, quæ solebant esse in manibus ejusdem H. regis et predecessorum suorum et pertinentes civitati suæ prædictæ, et per quos (*quod?*) tenentes medietatem dictorum vicorum a tempore illo subtraxerunt et seperarunt ab omnibus honoribus dictum regem et civitatem prædictam contingentibus; unde per illam appropriationem magna utensilia in quibus operantur burelli et chalones in magna parte in illam libertatem sic appropriatam se subtrahunt: Et quod quodlibet tale utensile debet domino regi quinque solidos per annum in illa libertate infra quinque leucas circa Winton: Et similiter quodlibet utensile in quibus operantur duplici chalones xii denarios per annum; et in quibus operantur singuli chalones vi den. per ann.: Et quia in illâ libertate sic appropriatâ nichil solvunt, eo quod ballivi Winton non habent ingressum in illam libertatem ad restrictiones faciendas sicut prius facere consueverunt, ferè omnes operarii burellorum et chalonus a civitate se subtrahunt et ibi manent, et omnes alii tenentes domini episcopi adeò liberi sunt sicut alii de gildâ mercatoriâ ad emendum et vendendum omnimodas mercandisas ad magnum damnum civitatis prædictæ.

Item cum coronatores civitatis Winton veniant ab (*ad?*) abbatiam de Hyda, et vellent videre quendum mortuum, scilicet bernarium¹ domini regis, et eum facere officium, prædictus abbas et sui non permiserunt; set dominum W. de Suttone, coronatorem totius comitatus, fecerunt venire per quamdam posternam, quæ seducit ad Bertonam quæ est in hundredo de Mucheledevere, ad prædictum officium faciendum, in præjudiciu libertatis prædictæ.

Item Abbas de Hyda appropriavit sibi totam abbatiam et curiam suam quæ pertinet est civitati in precinctu libertatis ejusdem ad appropriandum (*appruandum?*) hundred² sua (*suum?*) de Mucheledevere; ita quod coronatores nec ballivi civitatis prædictæ possunt facere suum officium de felonibus et malefactoribus sicut solent et debent. Et quamplures tenentes domini regis sectam domino regi debentes et alia honora et servitia facientes.²

¹ Bernarius here means one of the king's dog-feeders. See Hearne's *Liber Niger*, vol. i., p. 337. Ducange *roc. Brennarii*. Ejust. Gloss. Franc. *roc. Bernier*. So called from the *bran* used for that purpose. Hearne, who is rarely happy in etymological conjectures, supposes him to be the king's *bear-ward*.

² The sentence beginning "Et quamplures," &c., is either part of the preceding sentence, and ought not to be separated from it, or is an imperfect sentence without any verb. The following word, here written "Dictus," is open to doubt in the original MS.

Dictus abbas loca et tenementa illa sibi appropriavit et prædicta penes se inclusit per murum, ad damnum et detrimentum, etc.

Item dicunt quod quedam magna domus in Winton quæ vocatur vetus monetrium, ubi nunc stat draperia civitatis ejusdem, fuit aliquando in manibus antecessorum domini regis. Et cum Normannia deforceretur domino regi Johani, quidam Walterus de Pavely, tunc Major civitatis Rotomagensis, fideliter adherens prædicto domino regi ut ligio domino suo, fuit totaliter destructus et a regno regis Francie exulatus: per quod prædictus dominus rex Johannes contulit eandem domum prædicto Waltero pro damnis et jacturis quas pro ipso sustinuit. Idem vero Walterus obiit absque hærede de corpore suo, per quod dicta domus per mortem ejusdem Walteri fuit escæta iterum domini regis, et sic stetit per multum tempus vacua et ferè ruinosa usque ad mortem domini regis prædicti. Unde dominus H. rex fecit eam extendere ad certum valorem per sacramentum legalium virorum; et fuit extensa ad sex libras et tradita civibus Winton pro prædicto redditu. Postea cum firma civitatis deterioraretur (*sic*) per appropriationem predicti suburbii, per quod cives ejusdem civitatis noluerunt nec potuerunt eandem firmam tenere, idem dominus H. rex assignavit prædictas sex libras eidem firmæ una cum aliis redditibus, terragiis, et aliis rebus quæ habuit in manu suâ in civitate eadem. Processu vero temporis quidam Nicholaus Koppinger, tunc Major Winton, nitebatur expellere tenentes dictæ domus et remove draperiam in alium locum, promisit domino regi 1x solidos per ann. ultra prædictas vi libras. Et cum dominus rex videret quod non posset (*sic*) tenentes expellere absque injuria³ eidem faciendâ, non concessit prædicto Nicholao quod postulavit. Tamen prædicti sexaginta solidi per eundem Nicholaum sic promissi solvuntur ad scaecariam domini regis quolibet anno per manus ballivorum Winton; unde dicta domus reddit per annum ix^{li}; scil. vi^{li} firmæ civitatis, et 1x^{sol} ad scaecariam prædictam.

Item dicunt quod magna domus, quam Rogerus Dalerun modo tenet, solebat esse in manibus antecessorum domini regis, et tradita fuit eodem tempore cuidam Ricardo Brian pro 1. solidis quos vicecomes Suth'ton qui pro tempore fuerit modo recipit, set nesciunt si habeat warentum, etc.

Item dicunt quod quedam magna domus cum pertinentiis, in quâ venduntur panni linei in Winton, solebat esse in manibus antecessorum domini regis, donec dominus rex Johannes eandem domum cum libertatibus, consuetudinibus, et aliis pertinentiis suis dedit Willielmo cissori suo pro servitio suo reddendo inde domino regi et hæredibus suis unum peliceum de griso per annum. Postea vero Willielmus filius dicti Willielmi feofavit de dictâ domo Hugonem de Stoke. Et hæredes Hugonis de Stoke feofaverunt Will. de Dunstaple, qui nunc tenet.

Item dicunt quod quedam terra extra portam occidentalem Winton quæ vocatur *le Mures*, in qua sita est quedam domus et quoddam columbare, quæ⁴ solebat esse in manibus antecessorum domini regis; et quod dominus rex Johannes, qui frequenter et multum morabatur in castro Winton, eandem terram sibi comparavit et domum ibidem construxit ad mutandum aucipites (*sic*) suos, et eam tenuit et inde seiscitus obiit. Et dominus Henricus rex fuit etiam seiscitus, quousque eandem terram tradidit cum pertinentiis suis de suâ merâ voluntate Reginaldo filio Petri qui eam nunc tenet, set utrum inde habeat warentum, vel non, ignorant.

Item de tall[iis] contra diversos vic' unam proponunt contra Philipppum

³ " Injuriam " in orig.

⁴ The *que* seems superfluous.

de Homile continentem xl sol.^s (The jury also find nine other tallies of various debtors, amongst them are tres tallias de auro Regⁱ, xi^{li} xiii^{sol.})

Item de redditibus pertinentibus ad firmam Wintonⁱ: Dicunt de draperiâ per ann. vi^{li}. De redditibus fullonum x^{li}. De redditu assiso de Langable:—

Extra portam occident.

[Here follows a long list of names of persons paying for Langable various sums from 1*d.* to 2*s.* 8*d.* for their respective tenements.]

Summa, xix^s ij^d

Galpestret. [Names and sums follow.]

Summa, xij^s v^d

Snythelingestret. [Names, &c, follow.]

Summa, ii^s iiiij^d

Brudenestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, ix^s iiiij^d

Shortenestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, viij^s v^d

Alwarestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, v^s ij^d

Munstretestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, xi^s vij^d

Shuldwortestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, iv^s i^d

Wonegerestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, ii^s vi^d

Tannerestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, vij^s vi^d

Buckestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, xvi^d

Garestret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, ix^s x^d ob.

Goldstret. [Names, &c.]

Summa, viij^s ii^d

Memorandum quod domus, ubi Cokerellus Judeus mansit, debet de langabulo per ann. ij^s, qui per multum tempus per ballivos Wintonⁱ non fuerunt levati.

In Mangno vico.

[The names under this head are numerous; among others are the following:]

De monachis Sancti Barnabæ, xvijij^d

De terra monachorum Sancti Swithini. ij^s

De abbatiâ Sanctæ Mariæ, x^d

De novem terris vacuis retro draperiam, iiii^s vi^d

Summa, xxxix^s ij^d

Item de consuetudinibus villæ prædictæ:—

De consuetud^e burellorum et chalonum per ann., ix^s

De consuetud^e portarum a festo S. Michis usque festum S. Egidii cum feriis S. Barnabæ et S. Swithini, iijij^d

De consuetud^e pesagiū per idem tempus, xl^s

^s Vic^e is the usual abbreviation of *viccomes* and its cases.

De consuetud' piscium per idem tempus, iiii^{li}

De consuetudinariis et minutis consuetudinibus per prædictum tempus, lx^s

De placitis et pirquisitis per idem tempus, c^s

Summa, xxi^{li}

Item ab In crastino exaltationis S. Crucis usque festum S. Mich'is ut in pesagio lane et consuetudine intrantium et exeuntium, et placitis et perquisitis, et de consuetudine portarum, et aliis permissionibus mercatorum, et escaetis, l. marc. Summa, l. marc.

Et sciendum est quod antequam P. de Rupibus appropriavit sibi suburbium Winton, omnes et singuli suburbanii, qui operabantur burellos, solebant reddere pro utensili suo v. solidos per ann. Et quilibet operator chalonum in quo operabantur magni chalones, xii. den. Et quilibet operantes parvos chalones, vi. den.

Summa summarum, lxxviij^{li} iiii^s x^d

Nomina, xii. juratorum:

Will. le Specir.

Adam Povere.

Ric. de Stogbridge.

Joh. Russel.

Joh. Moraunt.

Joh. le Cras.

Hugo de Fulfoud.

Andr'. Beaublet.

Will. Strut.

Will. de Ocely.

Walt. de Kaperigge.

Tho. le Paumer.

Assuming the finding of the jury to be true, we obtain from it some curious information.

It charges William de Raley, or Ralige (bishop of Winchester between the years 1243 and 1249), with having appropriated parts of the suburb near the north and west gates of the City of Winchester, formerly in the hands of the crown and parcel of the city. The latter part of the record attributes this encroachment to the preceding bishop, Peter de Rupibus. Perhaps the usurpation continued under both prelates. The alleged appropriation is of the moiety of a "vicus" without each of the two gates. In documents of this sort, and at this date, *vicus* usually means what we now call a *street*; and this must be its import here, as it certainly is in the subsequent list of streets. The bishop, no doubt, claimed them as part of the Soke Liberty; all the lands of the See within or immediately circumjacent about the walls having immemorially composed the manor and franchise of that name.

It states that every "utensile," or loom, within the liberty, and within the circuit of five leagues round, in which clothes, called *burrells*, were woven, paid 5s. per an. to the king; and that every weaver of *double chalons*, paid 1s. per an., and of *single chalons*, 6d. per an.

That by including these suburban districts within the episcopal liberty the weavers were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the city bailiffs, and thereby escaped the above payments and other charges due to the king and the city; and that they had accordingly left the city, and settled in the more favoured suburbs. The chalones seem to have been blankets or coverlets (Prompt. Parvularum, ad voc., and the note of Mr. Way, *ibid.*), whence the surname of Chaloner. The burillers were a branch of the

woollen cloth-workers or weavers, well known in the early history of the London companies. (Herbert, vol. i. p. 25—27 ; vol. ii. p. 645.)

That the Abbot of Hyde claimed to include the whole suburban precinct of the abbey within his hundred of Mitcheldever, and thereby to exclude the city coroner from exercising his office therein, and to exempt various tenants of the king from their suit and services of right due to the crown.

That the great drapery hall, called the Old Mint, had been formerly in the hands of the crown, and was granted by King John to Walter de Pavely, ex-mayor of Rouen, to indemnify him for the losses he had suffered by his faithful adherence to the King of England and consequent expulsion from Normandy. That after the death of Walter it remained vacant for many years, till it was demised to the citizens by King Henry III. at the appraised value of six pounds per annum. That on the depreciation of the city rents, by reason of the above encroachments on the suburbs, the same king assigned the 6*l.* and other rents to the farm of the city,—that is, allowed the amount in their farm. That Nicholas Coppinger, mayor of Winchester, tried to expel the tenants and remove the Drapery, and promised to pay to the crown an additional rent of 3*l.* ; and that, although he failed in his object, the extra rent continued to be paid to the Exchequer, and that the whole annual rent of the house was therefore 9*l.*

That the rent of a large house, formerly demised by the crown to Richard Brian at 50*s.* rent, was now received by the Sheriff of Hampshire from the present tenant, Roger Dalerun.

That the large house, used, at the time of the Inquest for the sale of linen cloth, had been granted by King John to his tailor, William, by the service of rendering yearly to the King and his heirs one fur pelisse ; and that the house had descended to his son, William, from whom it had passed by successive feoffments to Hugh de Stoke and to William de Dunstaple, the present possessor.

That the land called the Mewes, on the west side of the city, in which were a house and dovecote, had been bought by King John for the mowing of his hawks : That John lived often and long at the castle, and that Henry III. demised (tradidit) it (probably the house) of his mere will to Reginald, the son of Peter, who was the present holder ; by what warrant the jury know not.

After enumerating certain tallies of debts, including arrears of the *aurum reg[inae]* (on which Prynn has poured out so much learning), the Jury specify the annual rents payable in respect of the Drapery, already noticed, and the fullers, and then state in detail the persons and tenements charged with the rents of Assize, called langable, i. e., land-gavel, in all the principal streets of the city. The great majority were payable by tenants in the High Street and without the West Gate. Among them are the monks of St. Swithin, and of St. Barnabas, that is, Hyde Abbey ; and the nuns of St. Mary. All the streets here named occur in the two Inquests in the reign of Hen. I. and Stephen, which form the well known *Liber Winton*. A plate in the quarto edition of Milner's History, chiefly copied from Godson's map, explains the situation and present names of most of them, and the variations in them are further traced down to a later date in the recent octavo, or 3rd, edition.

There are, therefore, at least, five distant and widely separated dates, at which we have authentic and accessible materials for the ancient topography of Winton, namely, a charter of Eadward, of Wessex, A. D. 901—909 (*Cod.*

Dipl., vol. v. p. 163), which notices the four main streets of the city; the Inquest of Hen. I., describing the revenues, &c. of the crown in the city in the time of Edward the Confessor, and incidentally containing information applicable to the date of the Inquest itself; the Inquest taken under the precept of Bishop Henry of Blois, in 1148; the Inquest now laid before the reader; and the well known petition of the citizens to the crown at the close of the reign of Hen. VI.⁶

The enumeration of streets and tenements in these surveys lends but little support to the statement of Dr. Milner, that in the reign of Henry I. the suburb extended "a mile in every direction further than they do at present" (i. e. in 1798. See vol. i. p. 157, 3 ed.) I presume that the author meant a populous suburb of houses and buildings, such as we see at Bristol, London, and in other cities which have outgrown their walls. If this be true, then Winchester must have been, at least, twenty times as large and populous as it was in 1841, when there were about 1800 houses and 10,700 inhabitants.⁷ This is improbable in itself, and is not easily reconcileable with the evidence. The surveys of Henry I. and of Edward I. do not supply trustworthy materials for calculation, because they purport to be only partial surveys for limited purposes; but that of Bishop de Blois in 1148 is more comprehensive, and evidently embraces all tenements yielding rent to any landlord either within or without the four gates. This, of course, excludes the sites of ecclesiastical and eleemosynary buildings, and of royal and episcopal castles or mansions. The date of the survey is only thirteen years after the close of the reign of Henry I.

Now, allowing to every tenant paying rent a separate house (an improbable state of things), the survey of De Blois indicates, on a rough estimate, about 1200 tenements, occupied by a mixed population,—a number quite inadequate to form a town of the magnitude attributed to Winchester in the 12th century, even after making due allowance for the sieges and conflagrations which marked the reign of Stephen.⁸ If any populous suburb of the extent supposed had really existed, we should have found it divided into streets and lanes, as in the older and central parts; yet it is remarkable that we find no trace of any other streets in the early surveys than those which are known to exist at this day, and which are chiefly confined within the old walls. The great number of parochial and other churches has been relied upon as proof of the vast extent of the city in the 11th and 12th centuries (Ellis's *Introd. to Domesday*, vol. i. p. 190); and this evidence would be of some value if a church had then meant what it now means, viz., a place provided only when and where necessary for public worship. It is, however, certain that many of these were small and crowded within

⁶ Printed in *Archæologia*, vol. i., p. 91.

⁷ The old enceinte of the city is a parallelogram about half a mile in length, and three furlongs and a half in breadth. The suburban streets adjacent (exclusive of those built since the completion of the railway) were, it is believed, taken as part of the city in the census of 1841. They at that time formed no very important addition to the number either of houses or population.

⁸ The effect of conflagrations appear to be much magnified by our early chroniclers. The authorities state that Winchester was

burnt down in a.d. 1102. Yet in the same reign, a few years afterwards, "Winchester attained the zenith of its prosperity," and was replete with "magnificent buildings," castles, palaces, guildhalls, and an "incredible number of parish churches and chapels" (vide Milner, vol. i., p. 152, 156, 157, ed. 3). Instances of exaggeration of this sort are very frequent in the old annalists. "Ecclesia," or "civitas incendio penitus destructa," must often be taken to mean only that a bad fire happened in it.

very narrow limits, and that the aggregate number must have been proportioned rather to the devotion and wealth of the founders than to the real wants of the citizens. In truth, the erection of a church or chapel in the 11th and immediately succeeding centuries did not necessarily imply any living congregation at all. The object of the founder, as expressed in the current forms of dotation, was fully satisfied by the prayers of the ministrant "*pro salubri statu dum vixerit, et pro salute animæ eum ex hæc luce migraverit.*" There is, moreover, some ground for suspecting that the number of churches has been somewhat overrated. In the Appendix to the "*History of Winchester*," there is an imposing list of eighty churches and chapels, chiefly extracted from the episcopal registers of the 14th century, not including twelve collegiate and conventual churches. As we learn from the same authority that the glory of the city had then been waning for two hundred years, and that twenty, if not forty, churches had been destroyed in the reign of Stephen alone (Milner, vol. i. p. 162), Dr. Milner would compel us to conclude that Winchester, under Henry I., was the rival of Rome itself in excessive development of ecclesiastical architecture.¹ Upon the whole I incline strongly to the opinion, that, although we cannot doubt the comparative importance of the city at this time, or the grandeur of those public structures, castellated and conventual, of which the remains have survived almost to our own times, the enormous expansion of Winchester in the reign of the first Henry is a fable mainly founded on the apocryphal authority of Alderman Trussell and the imagination of Dr. Milner.²

In the latter part of the record there is a short statement of the revenue arising from the "*consuetudines*" or customs of the city. They consist of,—

The custom of burrells and chalons, already noticed.

The custom or toll paid at the city gates, with the profits of the fairs of St. Barnabas and St. Swithin.

The custom of pesage, or weighing of wool.

Payments made by "*consuetudinarii*," (customary tenants?) and in respect of petty customs.

Pleas and perquisites of the city courts.

Custom paid by persons upon entry or exit into or out of the city. This seems to be a toll traverse, distinct from the gate toll. One was, perhaps, a personal toll; the other an octroi upon merchandise.³

The profits arising from permits or licences to merchants, and from escheats.

The above document suggests some further observations.

¹ Some of the chapels (as those attached to the Castle) must have been private. The County Hall figures as the chapel of St. Stephen. Here, too, we must not confound a mediæval "*capella*" with a modern London proprietary or district chapel.

² Some few years ago an opportunity was afforded to me by a friend of reading the MS. history of Winchester by Trussell. It is a loose, rambling work, of little, if any, value. The incompetency of the author to deal with matters of historical research is patent. Leslie, the Scotch his-

torian, who wrote in the reign of James I., or Charles I., is cited as "*Johannes Leslie, Episcopus Rossensis*," that wrote in the reign of *Eugenius*, third king of Scotland! The date of Trussell's dedication is 1644.

³ The gate custom and pesage are mentioned twice in the statement of revenues, but they are the same tolls or custom paid during two periods, viz. from Michaelmas to St. Giles, and from the Morrow of Holy Cross to Michaelmas,—leaving out the duration of St. Giles' fair, when all tolls ceased except those of the bishop.

The conflict of jurisdiction between the crown and the lords of franchises, and between the lords of adjacent liberties, was a continual cause of complaint and litigation, especially when great cities were hemmed in by territorial franchises. The great Liberties of St. Romain, of St. Ouen, of Montivilliers, and Fecamp encompassed the city of Rouen, and penetrated far within its walls; hence the early history of that city is a tale of uninterrupted warfare between the municipal and ecclesiastical authorities, which did not always evaporate, like the Winchester disputes, in an inquest or a judgment in the king's courts. A quarrel between the canons of the cathedral and the trade-gilds of Rouen, in 1192, respecting a grievance closely similar to Bishop Raley's protection of the Winchester weavers, was not appeased without many anathemas and much bloodshed. (Chéruel, *Hist. de Rouen*, vol. i., p. 40, and seq.; *Id.* p. 72, and vol. ii., pp. 114, 135, 137.) In the language of Sir Matthew Hale, such a franchise was a feather in the lord's cap, and a thorn in the king's side. The conflict of jurisdiction between the city of Winchester and the Hyde liberty continued for many years, as will be seen in the Hyde Register (Harl. MSS., No. 1761, fo. 35, 37), but seems to have been eventually settled in favour of the abbey. Indeed, if the Golden cartulary, preserved in the Cotton collection (Vesp. A. No. viii, fo. 37), be as authentic in matter as it is beautiful in caligraphy, the abbey had been favoured by Henry I. with a distinct grant of the "*libertatem vici extra portam borealem ejusdem civitatis*;"—a grant, however, in terms of obscure import and rather suspicious generality.

The transaction relating to Walter de Pavely, called in other records William de Pavilly, explains the grants in the Close rolls 17 Joh. 1215 (Rot. Lit. Claus. p. 219, 225), and justifies the conjecture of Mr. Hawkins that it was meant to be only a pecuniary gift of the rent or reversion to W. de P., and not to convey to him any privileges of the mint. The agreement of the mayor in 1247, to give an increased rent of 60*s.* for the removal of the Drapery into the High Street, is also adverted to by Mr. Hawkins; but it should seem that the extra rent was actually paid to the crown by the city down to the date of the inquest, although the Pipe rolls, as cited by Madox (*Firma Burgi*. p. 19, n.) only *debit* the city with the amount. (See Notices of the Mint, &c., at Winchester; Proceedings of Arch. Inst., A.D. 1825, pp. 37, 38.)

It is remarkable that the list of jurors supplies the names of two mayors, hitherto unnoticed, viz.—W. de Pavilly, mayor of Rouen, whose name does not occur in the list of M. Chéruel; and Nicholas Coppinger, mayor of Winchester, whose name is not to be found in the Winchester tables during the reign of Henry III.

The large house granted to King John's tailor, and used for the Linen Cloth Hall, was probably near the church of St. Mary De Linea Telâ and opposite St. John's house. From the Testa de Nevill (p. 236, print. ed.), it appears that this house was in fact the *Chepmanescla*, or Chapman's-hall, which figures in the early Pipe rolls as rendering to the crown 20 marks of silver annually by the hand of the sheriff of Hants. (Pipe rolls, 31 Hen. I.; 4 Hen. II.; 1 Ric. I., &c.) So that it continued to be a cloth hall after the rent and reversion had been granted away. It was probably the "*Seld' ubi linei panni venduntur*," noticed in the survey of 1148 (Lib. Wint. p. 544).

It would be curious to ascertain how long the serjeanty or service of rendering the fur pelisse or coat continued to be performed. The Close roll,

9 John 1208, shows that one was duly delivered in that year (Rot. Claus. p. 101, printed ed.), and it is certain that William, or his son, continued to be the court tailor in the subsequent reign of Henry III. From the numerous orders given to him and favours bestowed on him during two reigns, he must have retired on a considerable fortune, and it would not be surprising if the blood of the tailor were now found to be flowing in patrician veins. The index to the printed Close rolls (title Scissor) refers to numerous entries relating to him.

The Mews, alluded to by the jury, are supposed to have been situate without the Westgate, and they are often noticed in the Close and Pipe rolls. But there were, perhaps, still earlier Mews at Winchester; for the "*Merewenehaia*," i. e. Mews-hay, is specified among the crown demesnes in the reign of Henry I. (Liber Winton, p. 534).³ From a record which I shall cite hereafter it would appear that the land had been purchased by Henry II., and not by John, and that the jury were therefore misinformed in this respect.

A large space in the document is occupied by the names of the langable tenants in each street, which are omitted in the above transcript. They are interesting only in respect of the opportunity they afford of comparing them with the earlier lists of tenants in the Liber Winton. The names of the tenants in the time of the Confessor are almost universally Saxon, and I see no ground for suspecting, with Bishop Lyttleton, that they were Normans disguised under Saxon names. Wherever the survey of Henry I. represents a change of tenancy, the new tenant has, in general, a Norman, or at least foreign, name; and the list is, upon the whole, of a mixed character. Again in the survey of 1148, the same mixed character of names prevails, but, I think, with a greater tendency to surnames derived from trades or other sources which no longer indicate the country or descent of the bearer. The names in the above inquest of Edward I. show a great advance; and a large proportion of them, with a slight modification in the spelling, would pass for surnames of the present day. The names of the jury may be taken as fair specimens of them, and it appears to me that Messrs. Spicer, Poore, Stockbridge, Russel, Morant, Le Cras, Fullood, Beaublet, Strut, Ockley, Capperidge, and Palmer, are as likely to be found in a jury box in the 19th century as in the 13th. It is observable that some, even of the earliest names recorded in any of the surveys, still survive in Winchester. Several in the Liber Winton might be mentioned. The *Dreics* (Drogo), and some other familiar names among them were perhaps imports into the city from abroad; but the good Saxon name of *Seagrim* is of indigenous growth, and will be recollected by those members of the Institute who experienced the polite attentions of the Under-sheriff of Hants in 1845.

To this notice, already too long, a few words must be added on the probable date of the above inquest. It has no date, heading, or indorsement, and we are left to conjecture the precise time and occasion of taking it. The commencement shows that it was taken in the reign of Edward I. and the tenor of its contents, as well as its place of deposit, seem to stamp it as the result of an inquiry on behalf of the crown. It is indeed apparent that the jurors are in the interest of the city; but as the citizens were farmers under the crown, the interests of both were in fact nearly identical.

It is well known that a general inquiry into supposed usurpations on the crown took place in the beginning of the reign of Edward I., and the

³ It is possible that it should be read "*Merewenehaia*."

recorded results form the series of records called the Hundred Rolls. The returns for Hampshire, as printed, are evidently defective, being confined to a small part of the county exclusive of Winchester. When the verdicts, taken on these inquisitions, alleged encroachments or threw doubt on the title of those who claimed under the crown, proceedings were in many instances adopted by the attorney-general to call the delinquents to account. These proceedings form the collection known and published as the *Placita de Quo Warranto*.

Now it is remarkable that in two of the cases noticed by the inquest, namely, those of the Abbot of Hyde and of Reginald Fitz Peter, proceedings were in fact commenced by the crown in the eighth year of Edward I.

In that year a writ of right was brought by the king against the Abbot of Hyde, to recover land usurped in the north suburb of the city, called Dene-marche, and judgment was given for the crown. Again, a writ of Quo Warranto was filed against the same Abbot to question his title to the franchise of the Hundred of Micheldever; but the defendant showed his title, and the prosecution was dropped. (*Plac. de Quo Warranto*, printed ed., pp. 766, 767; and *Harl. MSS.*, No. 1761, fol. 31.)

In the same year a writ or action was prosecuted at the suit of the crown, alleging a disseisin by Reginald Fitz Peter of certain lands, "*extra civitatem Wintoniæ*." The defendant pleaded a grant by Henry III., in the forty-eighth year of his reign, and the grant (which is set forth) states the original purchase of the land by Henry II.; its conversion into the mews; its descent to Kings John and Henry, and the lawful conveyance of it by King Henry to the defendant. To this the king's attorney replied, that Henry's grant was made during the civil war, while he was in durance, and was therefore void. On proof that the war began on the 4th of April, 48 Hen. III. (1264), the grant, being of prior date, was adjudged to be good. (*Plac. de Quo Warr.*, fo. 766.) It is clear that this was the land beyond the West Gate referred to in the Winchester inquest.

Hence we may reasonably infer that the inquest was taken before 8th Edward I., and that the proceedings in that year were instituted in consequence of it. We know that the other inquisitions extant in the Hundred Rolls were taken in Hampshire in the second and third years of the same reign; and I therefore venture to assign the same date to the document before us. Such, at least, is my present impression.

E. SMIRKE.

Proceedings at the Meetings of the Archaeological Institute.

NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

EDWARD HAWKINS, Esq., F.R.S., Treasurer, in the Chair.

MR. BIRCH communicated notices of some remarkable relics recently brought from Egypt by Lord Northampton, illustrated by drawings supplied by Mr. Bonomi. These ancient remains consist of a plinth, twenty inches in length, and a stud or knob of ebony, carved with hieroglyphics,—the former having been part of a wooden casket, of which the stud was the fastening. They possess considerable historical interest, as bearing the names of Amenophis III. and his daughter. Wherever the name of this king occurred on the monuments in Egypt, it has been effaced with the greatest care; and on the two relics described by Mr. Birch both his name and that of his daughter had been thus obliterated,—owing, as it is believed, to the religious animosity prevalent after his death between the *Aten*, or “disk” worshippers, and the votaries of the more ancient religion of Ammon. Mr. Birch also called the attention of archaeologists to these vestiges, as indicating that Amenophis III. associated with himself in the empire a princess, his daughter by the Queen *Taia*,—probably the princess called *Amen-si*. This fact in Egyptian history had been previously unascertained. These valuable objects have been presented to the British Museum by the Marquis of Northampton.

THE REV. JOHN H. AUSTEN, of Langton Maltravers, Local Secretary in Dorset, sent the following particulars relating to early vestiges which exist in the Isle of Purbeck, hitherto very insufficiently examined.

“In July last, having obtained permission (which shortly after was withdrawn) to examine the tumuli situated in the neighbourhood of St. Alban’s Head, in the Isle of Purbeck, I commenced with a small one nearest to the Head. Beginning at the top, I found it to be composed, to the depth of two feet, of stones, with earth firmly embedded. Scattered amongst these were a considerable quantity of small pieces of pottery, apparently British, and also of Kimmeridge coal, such as the “coal-money” is composed of.¹ In fact, one of these broken pieces is a part of a piece of coal-money, and another appears to be a portion of an armlet, made of Kimmeridge coal, nearly half an inch in width. I found also in this part of the barrow a small piece of Samian ware, and five Roman coins, deposited together. Throughout this part of the barrow I found many shells of the limpet and the *Helix Hortensis*, with other land shells. I now came to a stratum of stones, packed together without any earth, to the depth of six inches. Beneath this were several skeletons, lying in the following order.—From the centre of the barrow, in the direction of S.S.E. to N.N.W., were set edgeways two large stones, each measuring about 3 feet by 2 feet, and 3 inches in thickness, forming a division wall (if I may so describe it) of from 6 to 7 feet in length. On the east side of this wall, and close to it,

¹ See *Archæological Journal*, vol. i., p. 347.

lay a skeleton, with the head towards the S.S.E. Over the feet of this skeleton, within the space of 2 feet in diameter, were a quantity of bones and four skulls, all of large size, and having the teeth perfectly sound. They were separately protected by flat stones, set edgewise, and slanting over them. I here found a plain bone pin $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, neatly formed, with a rounded head. On removing the stone nearest to the centre, I found that there was another, similarly placed, at right angles to it.



Bone Pin. Original size.

Immediately in the east angle formed by these two stones was a skull, belonging to a skeleton lying at right angles to the one already mentioned, and protected by large stones. In the opposite angle, and lying parallel with, and close to, the division wall first named, was the skeleton, apparently of a woman; but with these remains I did not notice any skull. I here found a green glass bead, in form merely a drop of glass, pierced through. Upon the breast of this skeleton, lying on its side, but crushed by the stones which were packed over it, was a small urn, measuring in diameter at the top 6 inches. It was not sufficiently perfect to enable me to measure correctly its height; but this was probably about 6 inches. It presented the appearance, as regards its fabrication, usual in British urns. It has a row of projecting knobs a little below the rim of the mouth, and is without any scored or impressed ornament. At right angles to this skeleton was another, with the feet towards the south, lying on its side. The skull was a very large one. I was, however, obliged to discontinue my researches, without tracing this to the feet. The whole of these interments were placed upon a bed of stones of various sizes, packed together without any earth, to the depth of 4 feet,—making 7 feet from the top of the barrow, and about 3 feet beneath the level of the surrounding soil.



Small British Urn, Isle of Purbeck.
Height, about 6 inches.

"I much regret that my applications for permission to explore the tumuli which are situated in different parts of the island have been refused. Consequently I cannot venture any opinion respecting that which I have described. I merely subjoin two extracts from Hutchins's History of Dorset. Speaking of the Isle of Purbeck, he says,—'Few or no traces of the Romans appear, though it could not be unknown to that people, one of their vicinal ways being directed from Dorchester to Wareham.' And again,—'Many tumuli are scattered all over the island. The nine barrows near Corfe are probably British; these round Poole and Stutland Bay, Danish. Some, in the other parts of the island, may be Roman.'

"I know not what reason Hutchins may have had for supposing the barrows upon the large tract of heath land which lies between the Purbeck Hills and Poole Harbour to be Danish; but I do not myself think the circumstance that the Danes were frequently in possession of Wareham any

sufficient proof of such a statement. They are all situated at a distance from the town, and have the appearance of being British."

MR. AUSTEN sent for examination the fragment of "Samian," part of an armilla formed of shale, or Kimmeridge coal, with the five coins above mentioned. They consist of first brass coins of Trajan, A.D. 98, and Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 121 (both much defaced and encrusted with *patina*); fourth brass of Gallienus, A.D. 254; Victorinus, A.D. 265; and Tetricus, junior, A.D. 267. These last are in good preservation.

MR. W. WYNNE FROULKES gave a notice of his recent investigation of sepulchral remains in North Wales:—

"On September 30th ult., I commenced opening a tumulus situated about two miles N.W. of Denbigh, at Plas Heaton. The result has been most successful. I first found the bones of some large animal, probably those of the red deer. Next appeared a deposit of burnt bones, which seemed to have been originally enclosed in an urn, since fictile fragments were found close to them. This vessel seemed to have been broken by the settling of the tumulus, and by the roots of an ash-tree growing close to the spot where I found them. Digging to the depth of about five feet, I came to a skeleton, which had been placed in a squatting position, with the legs crossed, like the posture of a tailor. Another skeleton was placed in a similar position, back to back; both had tumbled, owing to the roots of trees and the settlement of the tumulus. Immediately under these skeletons was a cist, lying nearly north and south, slightly to the east of the centre of the tumulus, containing the skeleton of a young man, lying on its side, with the legs and arms gathered up. Near the head were the remains of a curiously-worked earthen vessel, broken by the roots and stones falling in through a hole in the side of the cist. The pieces which remained were in good preservation. Thus closed our discoveries on the 30th. On October 1st, proceeding on the south of the cist, in an easterly direction, I soon found another skeleton, lying, as that in the cist, on its left side; arms and legs gathered up. Had time permitted, I think I should have made further discoveries. I had, however, to fill up the excavations; and, as I was leaving the neighbourhood the next morning, I ordered the men to close up the work, with the hope of resuming it at some future time. Of the four skeletons (I carefully took up all the pieces of the skulls), I could not obtain any one skull entire; but they may suffice to enable Mr. Quckett, or some other able Comparative Anatomist, to form some notion of the race to which these remains may be assigned."

A short account was then read, which had been received from Mr. WAY, regarding the excavations, made under the direction of the President of Trinity College, at the "Seven Barrows," near Lamborne, Berks, by the kind permission of the Earl of Craven, Mr. Hippsley, and Mr. Atkins, on whose property these tumuli are situated. This research had excited great interest in the neighbourhood, which is replete with earthworks and vestiges of early occupation. A detailed report will be given hereafter.

MR. WINTER JONES communicated some particulars connected with the interesting discoveries of Roman mosaics and antiquities at Pau, through the spirited exertions of the son of Mr. Baring Gould,—of which an account had been previously given by Mr. Yates. A ground-plan of the villa, and drawings of various remains, were exhibited, including a representation of a remarkable pavement of very elegant design, dissimilar to that of any examples found in England.

The authorities of the town of Pau had undertaken to protect the pavements, already exposed to view, by a substantial roofing; and for the present the works were discontinued, until that necessary precaution had been completed. The mosaics had suffered materially through the idle curiosity of numerous visitors, anxious to possess themselves of specimens of the *tessellæ*, and much damage had been caused by the weather. The site of the building, Mr. Baring Gould observed, is in the valley of Gau, about three miles from the ancient *Bencharnum* of Antoninus, near the modern Lescar, where abundant remains exist, which he hoped to explore during the ensuing winter.

The Rev. JOHN BYRON, of Killingholme, communicated the following notice of a cross-legged Effigy in Goxhill Church, Lincolnshire:—

“The village of Goxhill (locally called Gousell) is two miles and a half from New Holland, the ferry opposite to Hull, and the terminus of a branch of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. In the parish are some interesting remains of domestic architecture, which would well repay examination by any one versed in such subjects. The church is principally of very early Perpendicular date, with a good tower, and lighted by a beautiful clerestory of eight windows on each side. The figure to which attention is now called lies on the south side of the chancel. Here is a window with flowing tracery; and in the south wall may be perceived traces of a single lancet window. There is, in the usual position, a double Early-English piscina, with trefoiled heads. The shaft dividing the two recesses is octagonal.

“The effigy measures 5 feet 11 inches in height. The armour is of chain mail, without any admixture of plate. It has a band or fillet round the brow, ornamented with scuteheons, and some other simple decorations. The shield is much broken; it is curved, or semi-cylindrical, and has evidently been long and large. It is suspended by a guige. The surcoat is long and flowing; open in front, showing the hauberk. The right hand is on the hilt of the sword, which is partly drawn out of the scabbard. The scabbard appears to be of mail. The left arm is destroyed, from the shoulder; but, though such a position would seem strange, it has evidently hung down outside the shield,—as, indeed, the village tradition states it did. There has been a dog, or some other animal, lying at the bottom of the surcoat at the left side of the figure. The feet are much broken, and the points of the spurs gone. The head rests on a cushion. The whole is a remarkable specimen of early sculpture. The mail, the folds of the surcoat, and the belt which girds it, with its buckle, are well delineated.

“In the neighbourhood, the figure is considered to represent Lord Vere. That family is known to have had a mansion in the parish; and probably the domestic buildings before alluded to are its remains. These, however, are much later in date than this effigy. I cannot help thinking it a singular coincidence, that the attitude of this figure is the same as that of Robert de Vere, at Hatfield Broad Oak, Essex; for, as far as I know, it is not a very usual one.

“May it not be reasonably conjectured that the effigy is that of the founder of the church? The date of the earliest portions of it, the piscina and lancet window, would seem to agree with that of the figure,—probably *circa* 1240 or 1250.”

BENJAMIN FERREY, Esq., gave an account of the discovery of some interesting fragments of sculptured alabaster, which were found imbedded

in the south wall of Upton old church, Bucks. They had been used as common building materials, and in making some recent alterations these relics were discovered: the several parts were found in different places, upon putting them together they produced part of a group representing the Almighty seated on a throne, holding the Saviour extended on a cross. Unfortunately, the head of the larger figure could not be found. The execution of the work is masterly, and the expression of the Saviour dignified. There are some indications of gilding and colour on the borders of the vestment. Mr. Ferrey assigns the work to the latter part of the 14th century, and considers that it formed part of a larger subject, which once filled a niche on the side of the chancel arch, having well executed draperies, with the dog-tooth and other ornaments carved in oak, and coloured and gilded. At the back of the alabaster figure was a socket, which exactly fitted to a projection on the sill of this niche, leaving little doubt that this was its original position.

The Rev. E. CUTTS, having sent for the examination of the Society some curious engraved sepulchral portraiture, offered the following observations on those which are incised upon slabs of stone:—"These effigies were much more numerous in the midland counties than has generally been supposed; few, indeed, remain in sufficient preservation to attract the attention of archaeologists, but the defaced and mutilated specimens are far from uncommon. They present a peculiarity, which I am not aware has hitherto been noticed, namely, that the designs, in many instances, are of a very different character or type, from that of sepulchral brasses. On comparing together a number of brasses of any period, it is well known that they are found so closely similar, as to suggest the idea that they were mostly the production of one or two artificers, or manufacturers of engraved memorials. But, on comparing a series of incised slabs with a series of brasses, it will be found that in the former there are two classes of design; one evidently the productions of the artists who engraved on metal, the other entirely different, less conventional, much more rudely, and often very incorrectly, designed. Brasses, it may be observed, were readily transported even to remote places, being composed of several pieces; whilst large slabs of stone, or alabaster, were too unwieldy to be conveyed to any distant locality. I suppose, then, that, in the first class, the slab may have either been sent to the artist in metal, to be incised; or a design obtained from him; and, possibly, an artificer sent to the spot to execute the work. The second class may be conjectured to have been the work of less skilful or provincial workmen." Mr. Cutts submitted a very curious and exaggerated example of the peculiarities of this class. It is a large slab at Burton Joyce, Notts., the memorial of Sir Brian Stapilton. The drawing of the figure is ludicrously out of proportion; the armour presents some curious features. Under the knight's head is an elephant, and a huge hound lies sprawling at his feet. The legend is as follows:—"Here lyeth Ser Brian Stapilton knyght and barinet, wyche dyparted the second daye of Aprel in the fowrt yere of knyng Edward the syxt. The said Ser Brian had to his ferst wyf dame Elizabeth the Stapilton doughter to the lord Hare Skroup of Boltō in Rychemond shyer, and by her he had Rechard his eldest son. And the Ser Brian had to his second wyf Dame Jane Stapilton doughter to Thomas Baset Esquer, of North Lofnam in Rotland shyer and by her he had Bryan his second son." The inscription is skilfully cut, the artificer, probably, being well accustomed to work of that kind. Mr. Cutts

sent likewise drawings of two figures (of brass) at Hathersage, Derbyshire, commemorating Ralph Eyre, 1493, and his wife Elizabeth: her figure, and both the faces, present the like style of rude design noticed upon incised slabs. The plates have been repeatedly gilt, and are now fixed in a wooden frame. With these was exhibited a drawing of an imperfect brass of a priest, at Fulborn, Cambridgeshire, circa 1380, of good design.

ARTHUR TROLLOPE, Esq., communicated the discovery of a monumental inscription, of which he sent a fac-simile, presented to him by the Rector of Waltham, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire. It is of interest as proving the parentage of the distinguished prelate who took his name from that place, and was consecrated Bishop of Sarum, Sept. 20, 1388. He had been supposed by Fuller and other writers to be a native either of Waltham, in Essex, or Bishop's Waltham, Hants. The inscribed plate had been concealed by the floor of a pew, belonging to the manor-house (removed in Aug. 1849), and it lay at a depth of four feet.

hic iacent Johannes et Margareta ux' ei' quondam pater et mater
Joh'is Walth'm nup' Sar' Ep'i quor' anim' p'piciet' deus amr'.

John Waltham was Master of the Rolls and Keeper of the Privy Seal in the reign of Richard II.; he was appointed Lord High Treasurer May 20, 1391, and died in 1395. He was interred in Westminster Abbey, by the King's command, near the shrine of the Confessor. The parentage of this eminent dignitary had been unknown until this memorial was brought to light; and Lord Campbell, in the "Lives of the Chancellors," observes that "there is no account of his birth." His interment in the Chapel of the Confessor gave great offence, as we learn from Walsingham;—"multis licet murmurantibus." Ypod. Neustr. 149.) Weever mentions his memorial, a sepulchral brass now very much defaced, to be seen near the tomb of Edward I., but the inscription has not been preserved.

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

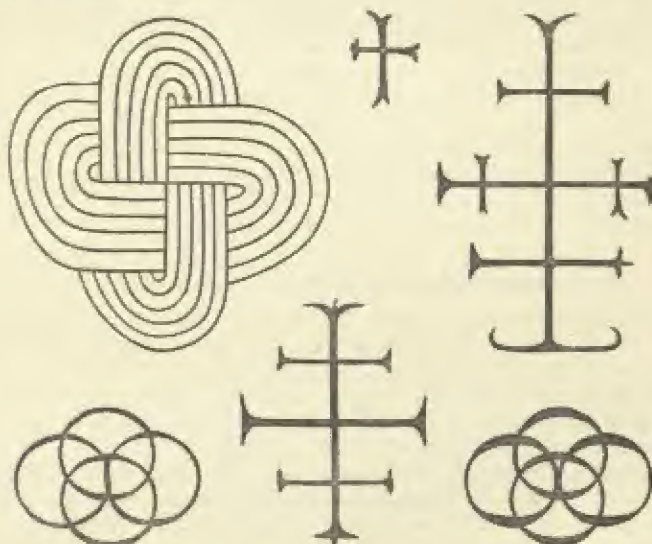
By MR. BRACKSTONE.—A stone celt of large dimension, weighing 2lb. 13½oz., found about April, 1846, in a bank of gravel, called "the Carrs," on the estate of Shaw, or Shagh, Hall, Flixton, near Manchester. It lay at a depth of 8 feet, and was brought to light in digging gravel, under the direction of Mr. Charles Royle, who had presented the celt to a gentleman in Manchester, recently deceased. The bank appears to have been formerly the shore of the Mersey, which flows at a short distance, near its confluence with the Irwell; and the flat meadow land between this bank and the river is protected from floods by earthworks, termed locally "fenders." Shaw Hall, Mr. Brackstone observed, is an old mansion of considerable interest; the lower rooms wainscotted, the upper hung with tapestry. Some heraldic glass remains in the windows, with the names of Asshawe of Shagh, and Asshaw of Prestwich, &c. The clock-tower and terraced gardens are curious. Mr. Brackstone exhibited also an iron mace, supposed to be of Moorish workmanship, the handle elaborately chased.

By the HON. RICHARD NEVILLE.—A series of drawings by Mr. Buckler, exhibiting the details of curious remains of Roman construction recently brought to light, on the site of an extensive villa at Hadstock, Essex,

These curious vestiges of a structure of considerable importance had been found in the course of excavations, under the direction of Mr. Neville, during the past autumn; and they had been regarded with much interest, as the supposition has been entertained by some persons that this might possibly have been the villa occupied by the Roman colonists, whose remains were deposited in the "Bartlow Hills," in which so many precious relics were found by the late Mr. Gage Rokewode, as related in the *Archæologia*.

By AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq.—A Roman wall-tile from Caerleon, in perfect preservation, bearing the legionary impress—LEG II AVG. Also a flue-tile, found at the same place. The lateral apertures for transmission of heat are lozenge-shaped.

By the REV. J. HEWETT.—Drawings representing several sepulchral slabs, with crosses flory, lately found at Shoreham, Sussex; also one of singular design, existing at Coombe church, near that place. On one of the slabs an axe appears on the dexter side of the stem of the cross, and a sword on the other. Various interesting remains have recently been brought to light in the course of excavations at New Shoreham, of which some notice has been given in this volume. (See page 301.) The "miniature cross slab" there given inadvertently, as part of the discoveries in question, exists in the chancel of Fletching church, Sussex. Mr. Hewett sent also fac-similes of several masons' marks from the piers of New Shoreham church. They are here represented.



Masons' Marks, New Shoreham Church, Sussex.

By MR. WAT.—A fac-simile of the remarkable sepulchral portraiture of the architect by whom the earlier portion of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen, commenced about 1318, was erected. It is taken from an incised slab, of large dimensions, existing in one of the chapels on the north side of the choir. The upper part only of the figure is now distinct; and the enrichments of the background, the tabernacle-work surrounding the figure, and



INCISED MONUMENTAL SLAB AT ROUEN.



Portrait of the Architect by whom the earlier portion of
the Abbey Church of St. Ouen was erected. A.D. 1318.

the inscription, are much effaced. (See the accompanying representation of this curious portrait, which has never been published.) The name of this architect has not been ascertained. (See additional note, *infra*, p. 403.)

By Mr. WEBB.—A beautiful example of carving in ivory, a portable altar-piece or triptych; date, about 1320. The central subject represents the Virgin with the infant Saviour, who holds a bird in his hands. An angel above seems about to place a crown upon her head. On one of the folding leaves are sculptured the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Magi; on the other the Nativity and the Presentation to Simeon. The exterior was elegantly decorated with gilding and colour; on the *volets* are two esenteheons, each suspended on a branch or billet raguly; the design of Flemish character.

Also, a singular collar, the insignia of some Flemish *confrérie* of archers, or the prize of superior skill in shooting at the popinjay. It is of silver gilt, and chased with designs of great elegance. It is formed of twelve medallions, enriched with armorial bearings, enamelled, and suitable devices. At each extremity is a larger medallion, or pendant, arranged seemingly so as to ornament both the back and breast of the wearer. To the richest of these is appended a parrot, crowned, with a collar inscribed * IATENS—beneath the ground whereon it stands is—ON DORP. Amongst the ornaments of the medallions are introduced two satyrs or wodeuses, male and female, as supporters to an image of St. Laurence. On the reverse of one is the date, 1554.

Mr. Webb exhibited likewise a choice production of medieval goldsmiths' work, XVIth cent., a covered cup of silver-gilt, set with cameos and enamel.

By Mr. HAWKINS.—Several cylindrical objects of terra-cotta, found in digging the foundations of the Corn Exchange at Nottingham. Similar relics had been brought before the Society of Antiquaries during their last session, and much discussion had arisen in regard to their use. (See Report of their meeting, June 20, *Gent. Mag.* July, p. 77; *Athenæum*, No. 1183, p. 688.) They were supposed to have served in the curling of artificial hair. It is singular that in a tomb in Etruria, a collection of objects had been found, closely similar in form; they may now be seen in the British Museum.

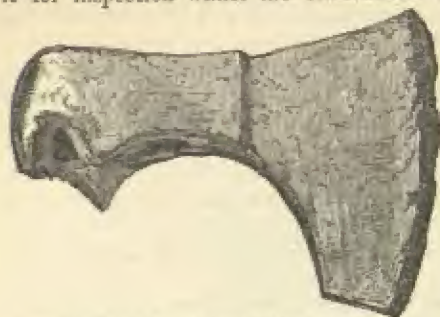
DECEMBER 6, 1850.

JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S., in the Chair.

ARTHUR TROLLOPE, Esq., communicated an account of recent investigations which he had directed in Lincolnshire, and exhibited the results of his excavations at a group of British tumuli, at Broughton, in that county, in which urns, weapons of flint and bronze, and other curious vestiges had been found. This memoir is reserved for a future *Journal*.

THE REV. THE PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE sent a more detailed report of the excavations in Berkshire, in the neighbourhood of "Alfred's Castle," and the results of the examination of the tumuli, subsequently to the notice given at the previous meeting. The curious facts elicited by this inquiry, of which an interesting relation, illustrated by drawings, was kindly supplied by EDWARD M. ATKINS, Esq., on whose estates one of the tumuli is situated, will be given hereafter. Mr. Way took occasion to lay before the Society a representation of an iron axe-head, in excellent preservation, produced by a farmer resident in the neighbourhood, who brought

it for inspection whilst the excavations were in progress. It measures,



Iron axe-head, found near Ashdown Park, Berks.

in length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the cutting-edge $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. The edge is sharpened on one side only, and the general form, as Mr. RICHARD HUSSEY observed, seemed to indicate that its use had been for squaring timber, and not as an hostile weapon. It was found near the seat of the Earl of Craven, in whose possession some remarkable iron weapons, attributed to the Saxon period, are preserved, especially

the sword, exhibited by his lordship's kind permission in the Museum of the Institute during the Oxford Meeting. Various examples of ancient axe-heads of similar form may be cited, corresponding in the singular obtuse termination of the lower part of the cutting edge.

MR. GREVILLE J. CHESTER communicated the following details regarding some Early British remains in Norfolk:—"On Salthouse Heath, near Holt, many tumuli and other ancient earthworks, such as pits, and a curious circle of raised earth, may be observed. Two of the most conspicuous of these tumuli, which are locally called 'Three Halfpenny' and 'Three Farthing' Hills, are situated at the extremity of the Heath near Holt, near a farm called 'The Lowes,' probably taking its name from the neighbouring tumuli, anciently denominated Lowes. Three Halfpenny Hill was partially examined in the course of last winter by Mr. Bolding, of Weybourne. A small and broken urn of sun-burnt clay was all that was then discovered; it had apparently been placed somewhere near the surface of the mound on the north-east edge; but its position was not clearly ascertained, for it was not observed until after it had been thrown out by the workmen. This urn is only 4 inches in height, and has a kind of chevron pattern scored on the rim. The mound in which it was found is about 70 feet in diameter, and 8 feet in height, bounded by a bank and double trench.

"On Aug. 26 I opened the adjoining tumulus, commonly called 'Three Farthing' Hill. It is a large mound, being 40 feet in diameter, and 5 in height, and is formed of sand mixed with flints and gravel; in shape it somewhat resembles an inverted bowl. It is not, like the other, surrounded by a trench. I commenced operations by causing a trench to be dug across the mound, as nearly as I could judge in a north-east and south-westerly direction. The ground had lately been disturbed, and a small hole made in the centre by a boy who had been digging for a rabbit; and when the trench had been dug to the depth of about a foot, a small piece of pottery appeared, which had evidently only lately been broken off. Thus encouraged I continued excavating, and at the depth of about 4 feet came upon the fragments of an urn of considerable size, with a broad rim, rudely ornamented with scored lines. This urn was filled with burnt bones, and had evidently been broken by the boy mentioned above, who, as I afterwards found, had actually dug out a rabbit from the place only the day before. The fragments having been carefully removed, the excavations were resumed. About 3 feet from the surface, and in the centre of the

tumulus, the workmen suddenly dislodged some large stones, and with them a piece of pottery, which proved to be part of a large urn, which was surrounded on all sides by a kind of wall of large flints, put together very closely, but without any kind of cement or mortar. When some sand had been thrown out, I descended into the hole, and gradually loosened the stones with a knife, working very carefully around the urn. The stones were at length cleared away, and the urn appeared standing on a bed of gravel on the natural level of the soil. It was then carefully lifted out. Its mouth was filled up by a large water-worn flint, which had evidently been placed over the top as a covering, but had been forced down by the weight of the superincumbent earth. The dimensions of this urn, which is of unusually large size, are as follows:—Height, 17½ in.; across the mouth, 13 in.; circumference of the widest part, 3 feet 10 in.; do. of the bottom, 22 in. It is formed (as are all the other fragments discovered) of sun-burnt clay, without ornament of any kind, and was filled with sand, pieces of charcoal, flints, and a large quantity of burnt bones. I carefully sifted the whole contents, but not a vestige of beads, ornaments, or weapons could be traced. I may, however, perhaps, except one flint, of which the shape and appearance is such as to lead to the belief, that it may have been chosen as suitable to form a celt from. Professor Worsaae's opinion, however, seems to militate against this surmise, since he believes that stone objects are rarely found in those graves which contain *burnt* bones. I have submitted the bones contained in the large urn to the inspection of an experienced surgeon, who assures me that they could not have belonged to one individual only, as they differ both in appearance and texture. Some of them doubtless belonged to a very young person. Next day I again visited the spot, accompanied by Mr. Bolding. On digging a trench on the south-east side of the tumulus, a few fragments of another urn appeared; this also was of sun-burnt brown pottery, but of a much thinner texture than any before discovered. These pieces were ornamented with a pattern made by puncturing the clay six or seven times in a line with a small pin or such like instrument.

"I understand that the Rev. J. Pulleyn, of Holt, has part of an urn equal in size to the largest of those above described; it was discovered by some boys in a sand bank by the side of the road at Wiverton, in a place not above two miles from Salthouse Heath. Broken fragments of Celtic pottery have also been found in the neighbourhood, at Runton, near Cromer. They were parts of urns, filled with burnt bones, which had been interred so near the surface of the earth as to be broken by the plough in passing over them."

The Hon. RICHARD NEVILLE communicated an account of the peculiarities of Roman construction, and other details of the vestiges recently brought to light by his researches at Hadstock, in an interesting report drawn up by Mr. Buckler. A notice was also sent by Mr. OLDHAM, relating to the coins, urns, and various remains found on the site of the extensive villa, of which the discovery had been related at the previous meeting. (See page 389.)

The Rev. J. GRAVES, secretary of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, sent the following notice of ancient querns, referring especially to a perfect and very interesting specimen recently presented by the Society to the Institute. A representation of this curious object, is here given, and the ordinary mode of its use is very distinctly explained by Mr. Graves. The

upper stone of this quern is of granite, the lower of millstone grit. A curious memoir on this subject is given in the "Dublin Penny Journal," 1836, p. 296. Pennant has shown the use of the hand-mill in North Britain, as worked by two persons: an ingenious and simple expedient appears also to have been devised, hitherto, as we believe, unnoticed by writers on this subject, and shown in an illumination given in a recent German publication. (See the copy of this interesting drawing, in this volume, p. 404.)

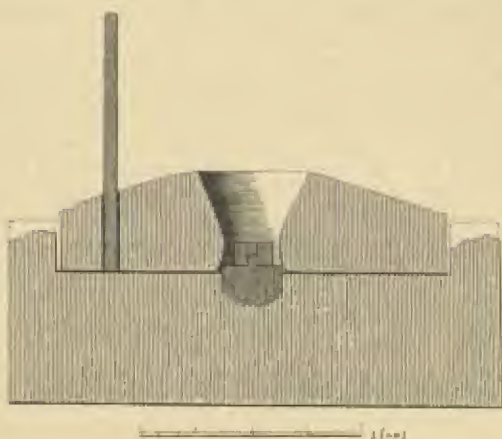
"In presenting to the collections of the Institute, on the part of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, a specimen of the Irish Quern or Hand-mill, I wish to say a few words—not concerning the antiquity of this primitive contrivance, the use of which by this and other nations appears to be of very remote antiquity, nor in regard to the history of this quern in particular, any further than to place on record that, before it was deposited in the collection of the Institute, it had been in actual use in the humble cabin of a Kilkenny peasant,—but merely in explanation of the simple mechanism of its construction, and the mode of its use.

"The diameter of a quern varies from about 3 feet 6 inches to 2 feet, and some few are found even smaller. The lower stone having been hollowed or dished to receive the upper one, round holes about 3 inches in diameter were formed in the centre of each. Into the orifice in the lower stone was wedged firmly a piece of oak, through which an auger-hole having been bored, a pin or peg of the same material was inserted, projecting slightly above the surface of the stone. This is technically called 'the navel.' Across the corresponding orifice or hopper of the upper or runner-stone was also firmly fixed a piece of oak, having its under surface furnished with a socket to receive the head of the pin before alluded to. The runner-stone is thus poised a few tenths of an inch above the nether stone; and as this space is increased or reduced, the coarseness or fineness of the meal is regulated. This wedge does not entirely close the hopper, a space being left at each side to feed the quern with corn. Near the circumference of the upper stone a hole was drilled, into which an upright handle, about 10 inches long, having been inserted, the quern was complete.

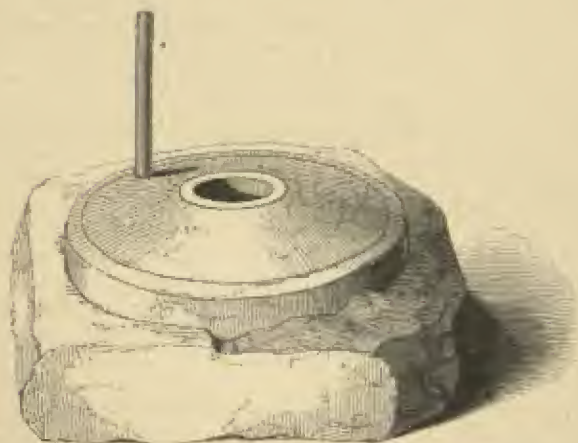
"The quern, when required for use, was placed on the floor, a cloth having been spread beneath it, and the corn, previously highly dried in an iron pot, or on a griddle, was placed in a vessel within reach of the grinders. When everything is ready, two women take their seats on the ground, at opposite sides of the mill; and a handful of corn having been placed in the hopper, one seizes the handle and pushes the runner-stone round to the other, who dexterously returns the compliment to her companion. The stone thus soon acquires considerable velocity, receiving a fresh momentum as the handle passes each grinder; and, as the work proceeds, the mill is continually fed by handfuls of corn, the meal passing out by a notch cut in the rim of the nether stone.

"One quern serves for many families; and although the owner may chance to be in the poorest circumstances, yet no charge is ever made for the use of the machine, such a procedure being counted unlucky. It is very difficult to determine the age of many querns now in actual use, inasmuch as they have been handed down for many generations from mother to daughter; and as some ill fortune is ever believed to ensue when the quern is sold, the *Bean-tighe*, or 'woman of the house,' is extremely reluctant to part with this heir-loom, even though offered for it much more than the intrinsic value."

ANCIENT IRISH QUERN.



Section showing the construction



Presented by the Kilkenny Archaeological Society to the Archaeological Institute

A short account was read, sent through the Rev. J. L. Petit, by the Rev. JOHN BROOKE, of Houghton Hall, Shiffnal, illustrated by several drawings, respecting the remains of Old Bewick Chapel, near Chillingham, Northumberland, which presents some interesting details of Norman character. They will be published in a future volume.

Mr. C. WINSTON gave the following account of a palimpsest inscription, which he discovered, last September, in the east window of the north aisle of Llanrhaidr Church, Denbighshire.

The window, a perpendicular one, consists of five lower lights, and a rather complicated head of tracery. It was originally entirely glazed with a stem of Jesse, the greater part of which remains, and is in a remarkably perfect state. The glass in the lower lights is more perfect than that in the tracery lights; this unusual occurrence may be accounted for by giving partial credit to the popular tradition, and supposing that the former was taken down and hid at the time of the Rebellion; whilst the latter, from the greater difficulty of removing it, was left in the window. There is nothing very remarkable in the design of the glass.

A large figure of Jesse lies along the bottom of the three centre lower lights. From his side proceeds a bifurcated vine branch, which, ascending the centre light, forms in it three ovals,—the lowest containing a figure of King David (the name is written on a scroll); the next, King Joram; and the uppermost, the Virgin with the Infant Jesus. In the cusped head of the light is a small oval, representing a pelican feeding its young.

Lateral branches from the main stem form a series of foliated scrolls, each terminating in a flower or bud, from which issues the demi figure of a king or prophet, &c. There are four of these scrolls in each of the outermost lights, and three in each of the lights next the central light. The individuals represented, taken in rows across the window from north to south, are,—in the topmost row, Manasses, (Ma)thapha, Ozias, Abiud; in the second row, Acham (this figure and that of Ezechias ought to be transposed), Asa, Josaphat, Zorobaell; in the third, Ezechias, (*sic*) Salamon, Robons, Salathiel; and in the lowest row, Moyses and Sadoch. In the cusped head of the southernmost light is a small oval, exhibiting the emblem of St. Luke; and as there is the indent of an oval in a similar position in each of the other three lights, it may be concluded that the rest of the evangelistic symbols were represented. The costumes and details generally, remind one of the woodcuts of the time of Henry VIII. In the tracery lights are represented Isayas, Zacary, Elija, Abdias, Joel, and another figure, whose name is lost.

The palimpsest occurs on a scroll above the head of King David, in the centre lower light. The beginning of the scroll is broken away, and with it the letters which below are supplied in *italics*. Upon the scroll is now written, "*Misericordias dn'i in eternum cantabo R. I.*" But this was not the original inscription; for, upon a minute examination of the glass, the faintest possible trace is perceptible of another inscription, which may be thus rendered:—*Orate pro bono statu Rob'ti Joh'ni clerici qui hoc lume' vitriari fecit.*" That this last inscription is coeval with the Jesse is placed beyond a doubt by the following facts. The scroll bearing the inscription is painted upon several pieces of glass, each wider than the scroll; and on those parts of the glass which are not covered by the scroll are represented leaves belonging to the vine branches, the crown of David, &c. These objects, as well as the outline and shading of the scroll itself, are painted

with enamel brown, of the same warm tint, and as perfectly vitrified as that used in all other parts of the window, except in the letters of the first-mentioned inscription. It is clear from this—to say nothing of the identity of the style of drawing, and texture of the glass—that the scroll is of the same date as the rest of the window. The inscription has been carefully rubbed out with emery-powder (?); scratches produced by abrasion are very perceptible, with the exception of part of the letters "Ro," in the word "Roberti," and of a small flourish employed to fill up the line, which have been left untouched,—the first, probably because, being at the extremity of a piece of glass, it was thought it would be hidden by the lead; the second, because it was unnecessary to remove it, the palimpsest inscription being shorter than the original one. These portions of enamel brown are in all respects identical with the enamel brown of the scroll; and the belief that the inscription was executed simultaneously with the scroll is strengthened by the observation, that some of the letters, such as the *a* in "statu," the *R* in "Roberti," the *J* in "Joh'ni," the *h* in "hoc," and the *a* in "vitriari," have been, like other letters in the window, illuminated with the yellow stain, which still exists, being on the opposite side of the glass to that which has been abraded, and is of exactly the same depth of tint as the yellow of the small flourish, and of the leaves, &c., before mentioned. Moreover, the original inscription makes sense with the date, which is written on two cartouches at the bottom of the outer lights, thus,—*"Aō d'ni M^o CCCCCXXXIII."* On the other hand, the letters of the palimpsest inscription are written with an enamel brown, of a much blacker or colder tint than that used throughout the rest of the window; and they are not illuminated with yellow, the consequence of this inscription having been subjected to a less heat in burning than the rest of the glass; which is evident from the enamel brown of these letters having been so imperfectly fluxed that a great portion of it has already fallen off the glass, an accident tending to facilitate the discovery of the original inscription.

From the exact similarity of the form of the letters used in both inscriptions, it may be inferred that but a short time elapsed between the painting of the first and substitution of the second legend. And from the use of the words "*orate pro bono statu*," in the first, and of the initials *R. I.* at the end of the second inscription, it may naturally be concluded that the alteration was made in the lifetime and at the instance of the donor. Perhaps a feeling of humility led to the substitution of simple initials for the more ostentatious display of his name at fuller length.

It is not easy to make out the exact reading of the donor's surname as given in the original inscription. The difficulty arises from the letter immediately following the *h*, and which appears to be an *m*. But the three black letter minims may also form *ni*, and though no dot over the *i* is now perceptible, it is possible that it may have been obliterated. If so, the word would be a contraction for "*Johannis*," and thus the surname would appear to be "*Johnes*," or "*Jones*," (the son of John). It can be proved that the Welsh took modern surnames, relinquishing the prefix "*ap*," about 1533. Assuming the surname to be Jones, the most probable surmise is, that the donor of the window was the rector for the time being of Llanrhaidr. The Salusbury family were then the chief landed proprietors in the parish. There is a tradition that the painted glass was brought from Basingwerk Abbey, near Holywell; but this seems destitute of foundation.

The dissolution of the lesser, as well as of the greater abbeys, did not occur until a few years *after* 1533, the date on the window. Besides, the glass exactly fits the stonework, which it could not have done in the case of such complicated tracery unless it had been originally designed for it. Nor is there any reason to think that the stone framework of the window was removed with the glass; it is built into the wall of the church, and there is no sign of the masonry having been, at any time, disturbed.

JAMES YATES, Esq., referring to the singular objects of terra-cotta from Nottingham, produced by Mr. Hawkins at the previous meeting, and similar to certain specimens submitted to the Society of Antiquaries during their last session, offered the following observations on their use. He took occasion to exhibit some examples from the neighbourhood of London.

"The twelve articles of terra-cotta produced were found in the superficial sand and gravel at Whetstone, between Highgate and Barnet. They are made of a rather coarse pipe-clay. In the same district we find the remains of tobacco-pipes, made of the same material; and it appears probable, that both the tobacco-pipes and the other articles were here manufactured for sale in consequence of the facilities afforded by suitable beds of clay. The largest of the specimens exhibited measures nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length, its diameter at the thickest part being three-fourths of an inch. The smallest measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the diameter being about five-sixths of an inch. On the former are impressed, at each end, the letters W A.



Rollers of white clay, found near Barnet. Orig. size.

"Another, of intermediate size, here represented, has W B, with a figure resembling a crown, stamped at each end. The others are plain at the ends. The letters W A and W B clearly indicate a modern origin, although the occurrence of these articles in beds of sand and gravel, where there is no stream of any importance, would induce us to ascribe to them a considerable antiquity.

"They are all thicker towards the ends than in the middle; but some of them increase in thickness towards the ends more than others. Also they vary considerably both in length and in bulk. They appear to have been made by rolling the wet clay between two smooth boards, having a convex or cylindrical surface, after which the projecting ends have been cut off with a knife; and then the stamp, which was small and neat, has been applied to some of them.

"In the 'Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy,' London, 1844, § 6111, where there is a brief account of the manufacture of false hair, we are informed by Professor Webster, that 'after having picked and sorted the hair, and disposed it in parcels according to its lengths, they roll these up and tie them tight down upon little cylindrical instruments, called pipes, of wood or earthenware. In this state they are put into a pot with water over a fire to boil for two hours. When taken out, they are dried and enclosed in brown paper, and baked in an oven.'

"These cylinders of clay being solid, it does not at first appear why they should be called *pipes*. The origin of the name may be thus accounted for. The oldest work on the manufacture of false hair is a learned and

curious volume in 12mo, a copy of which is in the British Museum, by Rango, who was Rector of the Gymnasium, at Berlin. It is entitled *De Capillamentis, vulgo Parucquen, Magdeburg*, 1663. This author says, (p. 159)—‘The ladies quickly curl their hair by means of a tobacco-pipe, which is convenient for the purpose, because it parts with its heat gradually from within, and keeps warm.’ It appears, therefore, that the articles before us were an improvement upon tobacco-pipes.

“In the ‘*Encyclopédie des Sciences, des Arts, et des Métiers*,’ the twelfth volume, published at Neufchatel, 1765, folio, and in the article *Perruque* (p. 402), we are informed that hair-dressers curl hair by means of wooden moulds, called ‘bilboquets,’ from their resemblance to the plaything used in the game of cup and ball. ‘These moulds,’ the author says, ‘are generally three inches long. They vary much more in thickness. They are made of different kinds of wood; but box is the best, because it imbibes the least quantity of water.’ He adds, ‘that these moulds used formerly to be made of clay, but that the employment of these had been given up, because when the clay moulds were placed on the stove, they became so hot as to make the hair too crisp.’

“There are twelve plates annexed, and in one of them (*Planches*, tome viii., No. III., figs. 4, 5, 6, 14,) we see representations of these objects, agreeing in form with the specimens found in various parts of England.

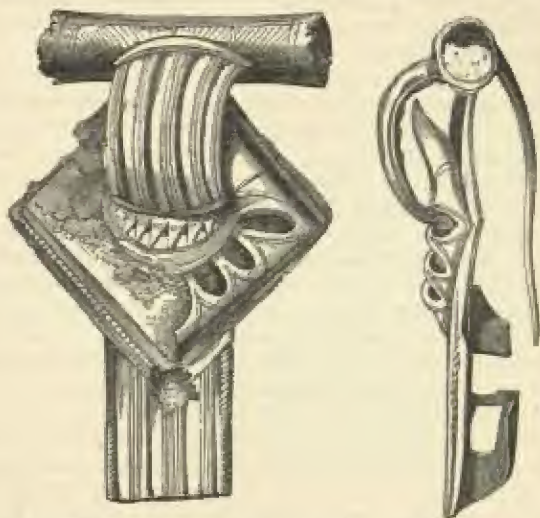
“In the terminology of our English *friseurs*, the art of using these implements is called *piping*. The *pipes* now employed for the purpose are cylindrical pieces of wood of various sizes, which are wrapt up in paper and then boiled in water. When they are moderately dry and still sufficiently warm, the hair is rolled round them, and tightly tied down. In this state it is left for some months. From the nature of the process it is manifest, that wherever piping is practised to any extent a large stock of pipes is requisite.

“Whether *pipes* like those before us were used in ancient times is by no means certain, but not improbable. Splendid perukes were worn by the Assyrians, Egyptians, and other ancient nations; and the use of the curling-tongs, called in Latin *calamistrum*, has prevailed in all civilised countries from the earliest periods. Since, therefore, the Etrurians were a very luxurious and cultivated people, they were very likely to be acquainted with this art; and I think it probable that the collection of 129 objects of terra-cotta, found in a tomb at Polledrara, in Etruria, the Necropolis of Vulci, and now preserved in the British Museum, was intended for this purpose. For, although thicker and coarser, they are in all other respects exactly like the clay pipes, the use of which in modern Europe for curling artificial hair has now been proved.”

Antiquities and Works of Art Exhibited.

By the REV. T. FAULKNER LEE.—A very curious bronze fibula, of a type exceedingly rare in England. It was found in the course of recent excavations at St. Albans, in St. Stephen's parish, outside the rampart, on the S. side of Verulam; it lay near the left shoulder of a skeleton, around which were arranged seven fictile urns, some of them still containing ashes. Some parts of the ornament, of open work, designed with much elegance, have suffered much from the corrosion of the metal; but enough remains to show the form distinctly, as here represented. Several examples of this

peculiar form have been found on the continent : of these may especially be cited one found at Paris, in the gardens of the Luxembourg Palace, figured by Grivaud des Vincelles in his "*Antiquités Gauloises et Romaines* ;" also two specimens, one being of very large dimensions, found at Rennes,



Bronze Fibula, found with sepulchral remains at St. Albans. Orig. size.

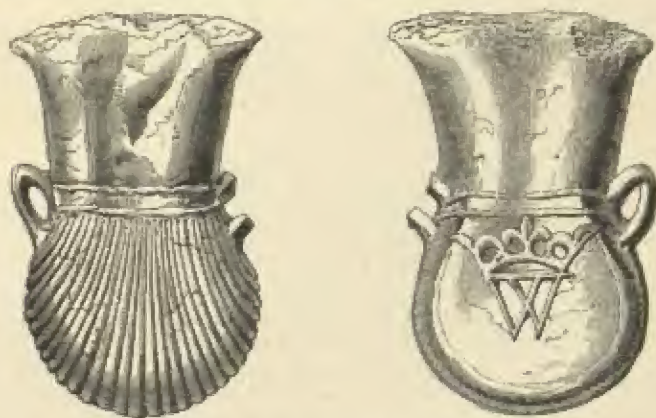
and given by Toulmonche, "*Histoire Archéologique de l'époque Gallo-Romaine de la ville de Rennes*," Pl. II. and III. Another very fine example, with open work precisely similar to that of the fibula from St. Albans, is given by Caylus (*Recueil d'Antiq.*, tome iii., Pl. 120). It was found at Rheims. In Germany a similar type has also been noticed by Emele (Pl. XV.)

By AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq.—Two Roman fibulae, recently obtained in France, chased for enamel, and on which some portions of that coloured enrichment still appear. Also, a lamp of green-glazed earthenware, found in the Seine, at Paris. A perfect example of the same form exists in the Musée Céramique, at Sevres.

By the REV. EDWIN MEYRICK, of Chisledon.—Drawings representing several ancient remains found near Abury, Wilts, on the Beckhampton Downs, &c., and now in the possession of a lady residing in his parish. Amongst them are a double-edged stone axe, and a very curious little British cup, from Windmill Hill, Abury. The latter is ornamented with four rows of little bosses, resembling nail-heads, and may be compared with another specimen found by Sir Richard Colt Hoare in Wiltshire, to which the name of "Grape-cup" had been given, being covered with little knobs, so as to resemble a bunch of grapes. (*Ant. Wilts*, Vol. I., Pl. 24.) Mr. Meyrick sent also drawings of a bronze celt, an armlet, fibula, and volsella; with some iron relics of later date, found at Hilwood farm, Aldbourn, Wilts, and comprising a kind of glaive, a spear-head, a well-preserved pike and arrow-head, and other remains. Several of the Abury antiquities are noticed by the late Dean of Hereford, and figured from his drawings in his *Memoir on Tumuli near Abury*, in the *Transactions of the Institute at Salisbury*.

By PROFESSOR BECKMAN, of Cirencester.—Several relics found near that town, comprising two bronze weights for the *statera*; one, a female bust, perhaps of Ceres, in the collection of T. C. Brown, Esq.; the other, described as the head of a satyr. It is remarkable that each weighs precisely 460 gr., so that it may be supposed they were adapted to small *stateræ* of a recognised kind. A complete specimen with its beam and appliances, lately found at Cirencester, is figured in the "Illustrations" of *Corinium*, produced by Mr. Buckman and Mr. Newmarch. (See p. 411 of this volume.)

Also, a leaden matrix, the seal of Engeram de Cardwilia, exhibited by the obliging permission of Sir Thomas Tanner, Bart., on whose property it was found. It measures, in diameter, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the form is circular, the device a thistle, *chardon*,—*carduellus*, a linnet, being a canting allusion to the name. Legend— \times SIGILL' ENGERAM DE CARDVILLIA. On the reverse the thistle is likewise engraved without inscription. Date, fourteenth century. A curious specimen of the "Pilgrims' Pouches," badges of lead, distributed to pilgrims as tokens of their having visited certain shrines of special repute, and worn like the scallop-shell attached to the cap or sleeve. Philippe de Comines relates the veneration of Louis XI. for relics of this nature; a remarkable example, bearing the royal arms, and supposed to have been used by that king, is preserved at the National Library at Paris. Mr. John Gough Nichols, in his interesting researches on "Pilgrimages," speaks of the "pilgrims' ampulles" (*ampoules*) which he supposes to have been tokens from Rheims; and Mr. C. Roach Smith, in a memoir in his "Collectanea Antiqua," (vol. ii. p. 47), has pointed out the allusion to them occurring in Piers Ploughman's Vision, where the attire of the pilgrim is described, including the "hundred of ampulles" attached to his hat. Mr. Roach Smith's remarks on pilgrims' signs in general are highly curious. He observes that of the class designated as ampulles, to which that here represented belongs, "none hitherto have been published," having apparently overlooked the curious woodcuts illustrating Gardner's History of Dunwich, which appeared in 1754. Those comprise four of these leaden



Pilgrims' token, of lead, found at Cirencester. Size of orig.

signa, found near that town, and called by some, as that author remarks, "Pilgrims' pouches, by others Lacrymatories,—thought to hold liquid

relics or tears; the first scoloped is peculiar to the Order of St. James de Compostella; and a church at Dunwich, dedicated to that saint, shows some probability it did belong thereto. The other three might appertain to particular shrines, as to my Lady of Walsingham, Thomas Becket," &c.¹ One of them bears the crowned W. as seen upon that here represented, but from a different mould: this initial may very probably have designated the noted shrine of East Anglia, to which Gardner refers; another pouch bears the letter T., and the fourth presents the symbol of the lily in a vase, usually appropriate to the Virgin, with the initial R., possibly St. Richard, of Chichester. Each of them has loops by which they might be attached to the cap.

By the REV. WILLIAM COOPER, Rector of West Rasen, Lincolnshire.—A Book of Swan-marks (*aigninotce*) originally compiled, probably, towards the latter part of the times of Elizabeth. It contains about 300 marks, some of them dated 1607, 1608, 1610, and 1612; but these appear to be additions or corrections. The list seems chiefly to relate to swans on the meres and rivers in the neighbourhood of Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, and it came into Mr. Cooper's possession from his ancestor, Sir Oliver Cromwell, (uncle to the Protector) who had considerable property in that county, including Ramsey Abbey and Hinchinbrook Nunnery, which the loyal knight expended in supporting the cause of Charles I. The list commences with three royal marks, indicated as "Regine—ye crowne, ye swordes," (doubtless Queen Elizabeth,) those of the Dukes of Suffolk and Norfolk, the Earls of Huntingdon, Essex, Wiltshire, Sussex, &c. It deserves notice that in some cases the intention of these strange devices is indicated by an interlinear gloss; for instance, two square symbols marked with an ace are explained to be "ye dysce;" a large Tau is marked "tantony crosse;" there are also "boot and rother, a skorge, y^e Trifollye (trefoil), the dobel pelles (bakers' peels), y^e spades, shaym and sheres (the musical instrument called a shawm), y^e crosse sprites (cross poles, used for pushing boats in shallow water), doubyll pylger (a fish-spear, Forby, Norf. Dial.), dobyll ankers sheris, nedill," &c.; "y^e sterrope, y^e acre staffe," &c. At the top of each parchment leaf of this register are scribbled two lines of rhyme, of a penitential character, running through the book. On the last leaf is the following note:—"Mēd'. that on the sixteenth daye of July Anno Dm'i 1612 there appeared a Swanne of the long Squires foyled, being matched wth the gredyron, hauing betwixt them a brood of fyue Signetta, And for that the long Squyres was the fayrest & that no man could clayne the Swann nor shew whose marke it was that had foyled the same, there was giuen to the field one bird & a halfe, wherupon the marke of the long Squires was amended and allowed upon Ramsey streame, the same Sixteenth daye of July afores'd. By us,—

"THOMAS HARWOOD, vice deputie

"THOMAS GLAPTHORNE, an owner of swannes."

The signatures are autograph. A very curious and more ancient book of swan-marks was exhibited by Mr. Bromehad, of Lincoln, in the Museum formed during the meeting of the Institute in that city. Another was in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, and has been published in the "Archæologia."²

¹ Historical Account of Dunwich, pl. 3, p. 68.

² Vol. xvi., p. 136. Two other registers of Marks, from the Strawberry Hill Library, are now in the possession

of the Earl of Derby; and several others exist. See the article "Swan," by Mr. Serjeant Manning, in the Penny Cyclopædia; Yarrell's Birds, &c.

By MR. DONALDSON.—A circular bronze matrix, of Italian workmanship, date late in the 13th cent., inscribed ✠: MINATIVS : D^r. MARRIS : P^rPO^rX : ECCLEXIE : S^rCE : MARIE : D^r. GALLATE. The contraction used in the word *prepositus* is very unusual, resembling an X, which occurs again in the following word in place of an S. It has been supposed that the church in question may be Gallarate, in the North of Italy. The device is a figure of the Virgin.

By MR. R. NAUGHTEN, of Inverness.—A drawing of a silver armilla, found, Oct. 1850, under a large block of stone, at Stratherriecks, Co. Inverness. Also an interesting silver signet ring, found in the same parts of North Britain. The impress is an escutcheon, charged with the initial W., surmounted by a crown, and a fleur-de-lys beneath the letter. Over the escutcheon is the letter R., and at its sides A. and G. (?), or perhaps D. It is placed in a quatrefoiled panel.

By MR. RICHARD GREEN, F.S.A., of Lichfield.—The exquisite signet-ring of Mary, Queen of Scots, formerly in the Royal Collection. It bears a beautiful achievement of her arms, engraved in Mr. Laing's interesting "Catalogue of Scottish Seals." The hoop was formerly enamelled.

By the REV. G. M. NELSON, of Bodicote Grange.—A representation of a brass ring, lately found at Hempton, Oxfordshire, and in the possession of Mr. Davis, of that place. It is in the form of a strap and buckle, or of a garter, and is contrived so as to admit of being contracted or enlarged, to suit the wearer's finger,—the end of the strap being formed with little knobs, upon which the buckle catches, and keeps the ring adjusted at the desired size. The hoop is inscribed in relief, "MATER DEI MEMENTO." A ring of this type was communicated to the Institute by Mr. W. Hylton Longstaffe; and there is another in the British Museum.

By W. J. BERNHARD SMITH, Esq.—Five iron maces, described as of European workmanship, and supplying various types of this ancient weapon. The handle of one of them was ingeniously contrived with a strong band of iron wound spirally around a bar, by which the weapon must have acquired considerable elasticity.

By HENRY J. TOMKINS, Esq.—A MS. on parchment, being a Latin poem, in hexameters and pentameters, entitled, "Annunciatio pacis super terram, temporisque benigni, ac Anni Domino accepti, &c. Anno 1576." It is dedicated by the author, Roger Duckett, to the distinguished statesman and poet of the Elizabethan age, Sir Edward Dyer. On the reverse of the title are drawn his arms,—three goats passant; and a curious symbolical limning is placed before the poem, representing Satan and Death dominant over the earth, on one side,—and on the other, the Lamb victorious over Death and Hell (Rev. xii. 10). The Edward Dyer here addressed as "venerabili imprimis et doctissimo," was probably the courtier of the reign of Elizabeth, employed by her in foreign embassies, knighted in 1596 on his being made Chancellor of the Garter. He wrote pastorals, which are to be found in "England's Helicon."

By GEORGE VULLIAMY, Esq.—Several mediæval relics found in the bed of the river Thames, during the works preparatory for the erection of the Houses of Parliament. These objects comprised small knives, such as were used by ladies, in pairs, appended to the girdle; one bears the forge mark, the letter L crowned. Also some keys, and a singular brass bodkin. A kalender, printed at Venice, in 1476; the "*impressor*" being "Bernardus pictor de Augusta, Petrus loslein de Langeneen, Erhardus ratdolt de

Augusta." Appended to the kalendar is a prognostication of eclipses of sun and moon, with woodcuts showing the degree of obumbration. This table extends from 1475 to 1530. Then follow the ordinary tables for the Golden Number, Dominical Letter, &c.; and this curious volume closes with a treatise, "*Del horologio orientale*," giving instructions for constructing a dial, with woodcuts, representing various chronometric instruments.

By D. B. MURPHY, Esq.—A specimen of the singular little figures, or seals, of Oriental white porcelain, bearing characters in the old Chinese letter. These remarkable relics, frequently found in Ireland, have excited much interest, and form the subject of a dissertation recently published by Mr. Edmund Getty, M.R.I.A., in which the import of the characters is explained.² (See the Notice of this work, p. 407.)

They have been exhibited on several occasions at former meetings of the Institute. A well authenticated example, now in the possession of Lord Talbot of Malahide, was communicated by him to the Society: it was discovered in ploughing near the church at St. Douglough's, co. Dublin, but not within the precincts of the cemetery. No specimen, however, of these curious seals has, as we believe, been hitherto noticed or discovered in any other locality, except in the sister kingdom.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, in Cornwall, for the intimation of the curious fact, that one of these porcelain seals, precisely similar in dimension and general form to those found in Ireland, was brought to light in that county. It is now in his possession. There are characters on the under side of the cube, resembling those presented by the Irish specimens. Mr. Kent states that it was found in digging near the site of an ancient mansion, situated on a cove in the harbour, into which the tide flows, adjacent to the town of Padstow. He observes that this port appears well suited to have been a place of resort for the ancient traders who visited this coast to obtain tin or other commodities. He had found various remains of fictile vessels of unusual fabrication on the shores, with vestiges of a settlement, which he is disposed to assign to the Roman period. Scoria, ornaments of bronze, fragments of antique glass, and Roman coins, had likewise been discovered in the sands opposite to Padstow.

NOTE ON THE FIGURE OF AN ARCHITECT AT ST. OWEN. (See page 390.)

Professor Willis considers the instrument seen in the Architect's hand to be what is technically called a mitre square, a drawing instrument to lay down an angle of 45° , and also a right angle, if its rectangular edges are employed. The additional lines traced on the upper part will qualify it to act as a protractor for laying down other angles, possibly those that belong to the polygons, which the masons frequently required. Thus Matthew Roriczer begins by teaching how to set out pentagons, hexagons, &c. The instrument here seen appears to have been adapted for laying down the angles of polygons of five, six, seven, or eight sides. Professor Willis had seen no other representation of this instrument.

² Notices of Chinese Seals found in Ireland. London, Hodgson, Paternoster Row, 1850. 4to. plates.

Notices of Archaeological Publications.

DIE BURG TANNENBERG UND IHRE AUSGRABUNGEN. Bearbeitet von
Dr. J. von Hefner und Dr. J. W. Wolf. Frankfurt am Main. 1850.

THIS volume has a double interest ; first, the articles found in the excavations of the Castle of Tannenberg are of the most interesting character ; and secondly, it has been their good fortune to find chroniclers who, for clearness of description, exactness of delineation, and familiarity with mediæval usages, have few equals in Europe. The first thirty pages of the book before us are devoted to the history of the castle, the adventures of its lords, the assaults of its walls, its relation with the surrounding country, its decay and downfall. Then follows a cluster of legends connected with the old towers, charmingly wild and amusing, but too nearly resembling a fairy tale character for extract in these pages. Next comes a collection of records, selected from the town archives and other original sources ; followed by copious notes, illustrative not only of the subject in hand, but of middle-age practices generally. Lastly is given an account of the excavations in 1849 among the castle ruins, accompanied with admirable plates (twelve in number) of the principal objects found. Among these are encaustic tiles, of patterns in vogue about 1500, ornamental stove tiles of the same period, fictile ware in curious variety, domestic and artificers' instruments, scales, locks, adzes, cleavers, and so forth ; and, lastly, relics of knightly equipment, swords, daggers, helmets, spurs.

Among the articles of domestic employment are the remains of a stone quern, or hand-mill ; and the editor has given a subject from an illuminated manuscript of the fourteenth century in his possession, which admirably shows the manner of using the mill. It will be especially interesting to the members of our society, as illustrative of the remarks on ancient querns made at the December meeting (see page 393). To the ceiling of the room, immediately over the quern, is affixed a piece of iron, having a hole in it. Near the edge of the upper mill-stone is another hole. In these holes is placed a staff, and then a female, seated beside the apparatus, taking hold of the staff, revolved the mill ; the iron ring in the ceiling retaining the staff in a vertical position. A sketch of the mill, with the fair millers at work, will, however, better explain the proceeding than any account we can give.



Mode of using the hand-mill ; from an illuminated MS. XIV. cent.



LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL



West Doorway. The episcopal figure supposed to represent St. Tado.

In the store of armour-trove the most curious relics are the splints which formed the breast and back-pieces of a knight of the XIVth century; important, as they explain the structure of the bezanted armour so often seen in the effigies and illuminations of this period. The defence is thus contrived; strips of metal, like hooping, are placed horizontally across the body, the upper edge of each band being perforated for rivets. These strips are arranged so as slightly to overlap each other, a piece of velvet or other stuff is then laid over the whole, and by rows of rivets fastened to the bands of iron beneath. The velvet being of a rich hue, and the rivet heads gilt, the garment presents exactly the appearance of those knightly caparisons in which spots of gold are seen studding the whole superficies of a dress of crimson or other brilliant tincture. It must not be forgotten that a portion of iron yet retains its coating of velvet beneath the rivet-heads. (It is figured in Plate X.) Next in interest are a bassinot and helm of the second half of the fourteenth century. The bassinot is described as being very heavy, and formed out of a single piece of iron. It comes low over the ears, and is sharply pointed above. Compare the bassinot of Sir Thomas Cawne, at Ightham, Kent.¹ The helm is of the same type, and closely similar in construction, with those of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral, and of De Pembridge, in the Meyrick Collection. In Plate IX. is a knightly sword of the fourteenth century, furnished with a ring at the pommel, for attachment by a chain to the *mamellicière* of the breastplate. A portion of the chain itself appears on the same plate. In Plate VII. is the figure of a hand-gun (*Handbüchse*), which was found in the castle cistern. It is of brass, and has still attached to it a portion of the wooden handle by which it was held. Pike-heads, daggers, cross-bow bolts, pole-axe heads, and other warlike implements of early construction are exhibited in other engravings; and in Plate XI. are collected various sketches from ancient sculptures, or illuminations, affording contemporary illustration of the objects found in the excavations. This monograph is perfect in all its bearings, and forms an admirable model for similar works in our own country.

REMARKS on the ARCHITECTURE of LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL, with an ESSAY towards a History of the Fabric. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN, M.A. Pickering, London, 1850. 8vo.

THE remarkable monuments of ecclesiastical architecture in the Principality have hitherto been very insufficiently considered by the numerous students of ecclesiology. It is due to the spirited efforts of the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, in establishing the "Archæologia Cambrensis," and to the impulse given by the meetings of the Cambrian Association, that antiquaries and authors, well known, like Mr. Freeman, by their successful labours in the Illustration of Architectural Examples in England, have at length devoted a share of their attention to those, long-neglected, which exist in Wales. We hail the appearance of this volume—the precursor, we hope, of an extended Illustration of the Cathedral and other ecclesiastical antiquities of that country.

We are unable to enter into the question between Mr. Freeman and

¹ Stothard's Monuments, Pl. 77.

the Dean of Llandaff, as to the probable site of the British church which existed previous to the building commenced by Bishop Urban, in 1120. It is not impossible that some portion of the masonry of this primeval cathedral may remain; the structure erected by Bishop Urban, to judge from existing details, must have been an edifice of no small magnificence. The arch between the Presbytery and Lady Chapel, with the north and south doorways of the nave (of which representations are subjoined by the author's kind permission), will convey a striking idea of the importance of this building. One of these presents an unique moulding, described by the Dean as an Etruscan scroll, without parallel in Norman work. It must be regarded as an interesting local feature of design, viewed in connexion with sculptured crosses and fonts in Wales, on which it occurs; as on crosses at Penally, Pembrokeshire; and Llangaffo, in Anglesea (Arch. Camb. vol. i. 301); and on the font at Penmôn (Ibid. pp. 122, 123). The west doorway of the nave (see cuts), although Norman work also, Mr. Freeman does not consider to have formed any part of Urban's cathedral, but to have been subsequently erected when the enlargement of the cathedral took place, and before the Romanesque style was quite extinct, probably during the Episcopate of William Saltmarsh, from 1185 to 1193. This doorway is of very singular design, having never had a central shaft, although the tympanum is divided into two arches, with a singular figure of the patron, St. Teilo. The Early English portion of the fabric was completed about 1220.

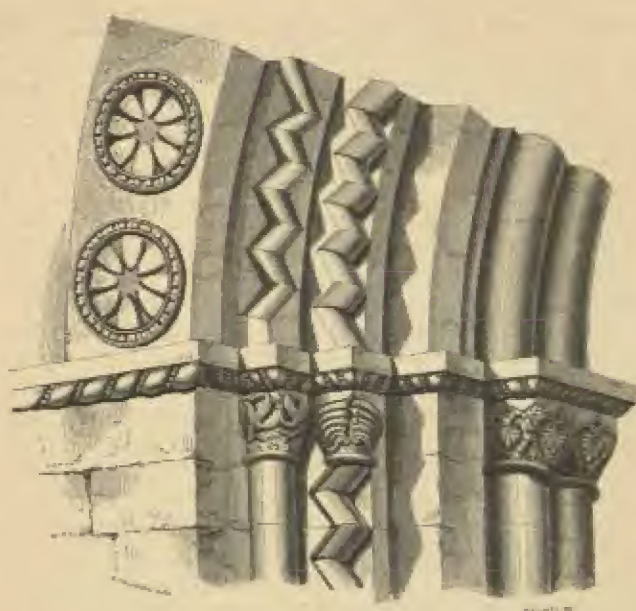
It is gratifying to announce that the present authorities are strenuously exerting themselves to repair the injuries caused by the neglect of their predecessors. The designs of Mr. Thomas H. Wyatt, who is, as we believe, the diocesan architect, have been already in part carried out, under the superintendence of Mr. Prichard, of Llandaff. The Lady Chapel has been completed satisfactorily; but so completely had this venerable and beautiful cathedral been suffered to fall into decay, that its thorough restoration must be a work of considerable time, and large expenditure.¹

It is to the interest excited of late years by publications similar to this of Mr. Freeman's, that we are indebted not only for the preservation of much that is ancient and beautiful, but also for a general improvement in the style of our ecclesiastical edifices. In conjunction with the Rev. W. B. James, Mr. Freeman announces the complete history of St. David's. A monograph of the remarkable ancient remains of architecture at *Menevia* is still a desideratum in archaeological literature: it might have supplied to the Society of Antiquaries a very worthy object of illustration; and we believe that a valuable series of drawings was prepared some years since with that express purpose, which, however, was abandoned.

¹ Some surprise has been expressed that Mr. Freeman should have omitted all mention of Mr. Wyatt, as having largely participated in this good work, and supplied the designs. It is due to that talented

architect, as well as to the author, to observe that this inadvertent omission has been acknowledged by Mr. Freeman in "The Builder" of Dec. 7; vol. viii., p. 584.

LLANDAFF CATHEDRAL.



Portion of the Amb. between the Presbytery and Lady Chapel.



South Doorway. West.

NOTICES OF CHINESE SEALS FOUND IN IRELAND. By EDMUND GETTY, M.R.I.A. London: Hodgson, Paternoster Row. Dublin: Hodges and Smith. 1856. 4to., Nineteen Lithographic Plates.

THE curious Memoir, to which we would invite the attention of our readers, relates to a subject which has for some years been viewed with lively interest by the antiquaries of the sister kingdom. The discovery of objects of oriental porcelain in the beds of rivers, the peat-bogs, or places of interment, in Ireland, must be generally accounted one of the most mysterious facts presented by that country of antiquarian marvels. The apparent evidence of trade or relations with the East, afforded by such extraordinary relics, has naturally been claimed as a ground of vantage by theorists who love to speculate on Phœnician immigrations, and a supposed intercourse, at a very remote period, between Ireland and far distant lands.

The existence of these porcelain seals is perhaps not fully known or accredited by antiquarians in England. They have, however, been occasionally noticed in publications with which our readers are conversant, and authentic specimens have on various occasions been brought before the Institute.¹ It was indispensable that the facts connected with their discovery should be fully and cautiously investigated; and that an interpretation of the curious characters which these seals present, should be sought by Chinese scholars, with any evidence in regard to their age, to be derived from the ancient or peculiar forms which these characters may present. In the interesting notices produced by Mr. Getty, and originally read before the Belfast Literary Society, the first detailed investigation of these questions has been supplied; and although the subject may still be involved in considerable obscurity, the author is well entitled to our thanks for the mass of curious information which he has collected. The existence of ancient porcelain seals in Ireland was, we believe, first made known by a noted archaeologist of Dublin, Mr. J. Huband Smith, about the year 1839. His communications to the Royal Irish Academy were considered of sufficient interest to be repeatedly noticed in the "Athenæum," in the early part of the following year. Subsequent inquiries appear to have satisfactorily removed every doubt, which might at first have been thrown upon the statement of the discovery of such objects in Ireland, under circumstances sufficient to justify the conclusion, that their deposit in the silt of streams, in the peat-bogs, or elsewhere, had actually occurred at a remote period.

Some of our readers may not be familiar with the form of these porcelain seals. They are little cubes of pure white porcelain, highly vitrified, somewhat more than half an inch square, having, on the under side, certain characters for the purpose of producing impressions; and, on the top of the cube, a little figure of an animal, seiant, in which naturalists recognise the peculiar form of the Chinese monkey. The facilities recently afforded for communication with China, has now enabled Mr. Getty to supply, with an extensive list of specimens existing in Ireland, the interpretations of these characters, given by the Rev. Mr. Gutzlaff and other learned authorities in that country.

¹ Four porcelain seals were communicated by Mr. R. Anthony. See *Archæol. Journal*, vol. ii., p. 71. Another example

was produced by Lord Talbot of Malahide; and one recently by Mr. Murphy, see p. 493.

They had, from the earliest notice of the discovery, been recognised by Sir John Davis and several oriental linguists, as the ancient seal characters of China, used even at the present time on the seals of public and private persons. It does not, however, appear that *porcelain* seals of the type in question, are now fabricated; seals of *steatite*, of which examples are not uncommon, have probably been preferred. The impress appears to convey a double signification,—a personal name, and a kind of motto. For example, one of them is thus rendered :—"Put one's self in the place of others," an equivalent to the golden rule of Christianity. One of the learned translators observes—"It is to be remarked that all these, as well as other Chinese seals, invariably express proper names, or those marking some dignity; and besides, the greatest part contain various superstitions, agreeably to the capricious taste of each person; nor can the Chinese themselves understand them, nor give any reason or explanation." How precisely does this description apply to various medieval seal-devices and legends in our own country, the mysterious import of which is so frequently an enigma to the antiquary?

Mr. Getty candidly admits his inability to offer any satisfactory clue to the mystery of the occurrence of these Chinese objects in Ireland. Had they been brought to light chiefly in any particular locality, near any one of the principal harbours, for example, or in the alluvium of any of the great estuaries and tidal rivers of that country, the conjecture advanced by some antiquaries might be admissible, that these seals had formed part of some cargo of Eastern produce cast by a tempest upon the shores of Ireland. But they appear to have been found, during the last eighty years, as it has been stated, in positions far apart, and remote from the coast. All inquiries have been fruitless, in the endeavour to trace their introduction through the channel of commerce; and, whilst Chinese seals of *steatite* are not uncommonly imported with the porcelain and curiosities of the East, the porcelain seals are wholly unknown to dealers, amongst the strange variety of oriental relics which fall into their hands by recent importation and the dispersion of old collections. It deserves to be recorded, that the late Mr. Baldock, whose experience and observation in such matters was perhaps unequalled, assured the writer of this Notice, that never, in his extensive dealings, had such an object occurred in the ordinary course of trade; and the testimony of other noted vendors of porcelain or curiosities in London entirely concurs with this statement.

No conclusive argument appears to be deducible from the antiquity of the characters upon these curious seals. One eminent Irish antiquary has shown the use of such ancient characters since the time of Confucius, in the sixth century, B.C.; but, although all authorities seem to agree in attributing them to a peculiar, or archaic, class, we are distinctly assured by one of the Chinese scholars, whose translations are given by Mr. Getty, that the same characters "are now in use."²

The author has given an interesting extract from the relation of Dicuil, an Irish pilgrim, in the early part of the ninth century, one of a little band of travellers who visited the Holy Land, Egypt, and the shores of the Red Sea.³ He suggests that the porcelain seals may have reached Ireland by the intervention of such pilgrims. It is remarkable that the *only* example,

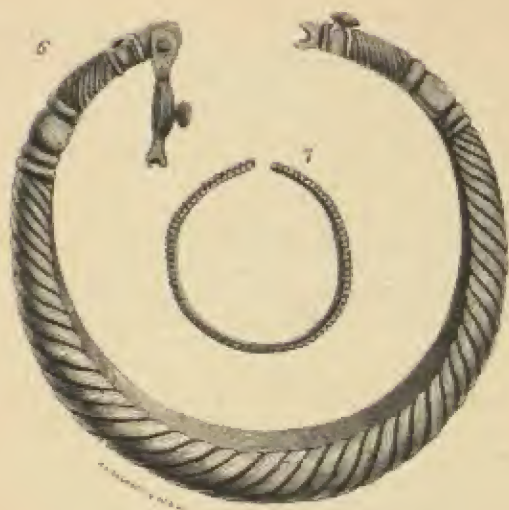
² See Mr. Getty's "Notices," p. 19.

³ This curious account was published by Letronne, at Paris, in 1814, in a volume

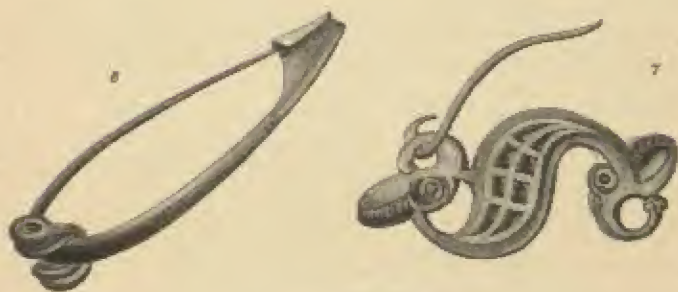
entitled, "Recherches sur le livre de mensura orbis terræ, composé en Irlande par Dicuil."



ROMAN ORNAMENTS FOUND AT CIRENCESTER.



Bronze armilla and ring.



Fibulae of various types.

so far as we are aware, discovered in any other part of the British Islands, should have been brought to light on the shores of Cornwall, a country with which in early times the Irish had much intercourse, and where the spread of Christianity appears to have been mainly due to the efforts of missionaries from Ireland. The porcelain seal in question, similar in every respect to those found in that country, and represented in Mr. Getty's work, is in the possession of Mr. Thomas Kent, of Padstow, to whom we are indebted for impressions, and a cast of this unique Cornish relic. It was found, a few years since in the neighbourhood of that place. (See page 403, *supra*.)

The discoveries, to which Mr. Getty's curious researches have been addressed, have, we believe, been accounted by some archaeologists as worthy of no more credence than the supposed introduction of Chinese monies into Ireland at a remote period, to which the late Col. Vallancey attached so much importance. In a former volume of the *Journal*, the trivial character of the discoveries of "cash" in that country has been fully explained. The recent labours of Irish antiquaries, and especially the successful interpretation of one great enigma—the true nature and age of the "Ogham," afford reasonable encouragement to hope that the mysteries of Irish archaeology may soon be dispelled, and that the real merits of the singular little relics of porcelain, first described in detail by Mr. Getty, may at length be satisfactorily elucidated.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE REMAINS OF ROMAN ART, IN CIRENCESTER, the Site of the Ancient CORINIUM. By PROFESSOR BUCKMAN, F.L.S., F.G.S., and C. H. NEWMARCH, Esq. London, George Bell; Bailly and Jones, Cirencester. 1850.

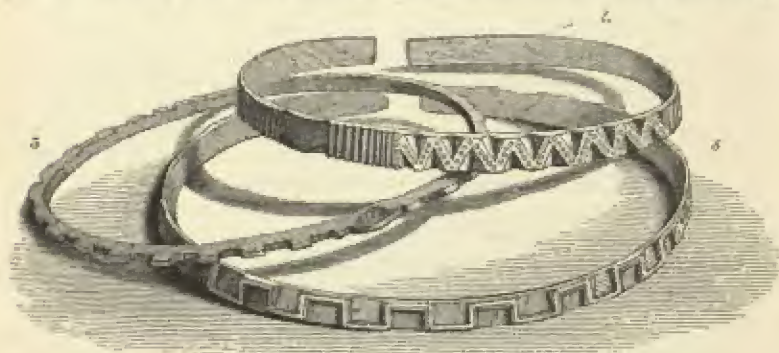
THE investigation of the evidences of Roman occupation in various parts of the kingdom has been prosecuted during the past year with unwonted assiduity. Some antiquaries, whose attention has been arrested by the interest of Ecclesiological researches, those also who devote an especial regard to the attractions of Medieval Art, or to subjects more strictly of a national character, have probably held such inquiries in slight esteem. It has frequently been remarked that Romano-British remains can at best serve only to illustrate the works and customs of the Romans, by a class of examples vastly inferior to those preserved in countries nearer to the seat of empire, and already described in numerous publications. No new facts, it may be thought, remain to be gleaned on comparatively obscure sites of the remote colonies of Rome, to demonstrate more fully the character of her arts or manufactures, the nature of her social usages, or public institutions.

But, whilst the scattered vestiges of the Romans in this island present, for the most part, a mere repetition of objects already known and illustrated in other countries, there is an essential interest in that remarkable chapter of our history relating to the influence of Roman settlements in Britain, which gives value even to minute details, and it has aroused in an increasing measure the attention of English archaeologists. Since no sufficient National collection exists, in which the advance, not merely of arts, but of civilisation, may be studied through the progressive series of ancient monuments, it is of high importance that discoveries should be faithfully recorded, that local collections should be established, and that a classification

of the relics of each period should by degrees be elicited. There can be no doubt how important the most trivial remains of Roman workmanship may prove in such a series, or how strikingly they may serve to illustrate the antiquities of the succeeding period, hitherto involved in such lamentable obscurity.

The antiquary will therefore gratefully appreciate the advantage of such memorials and illustrations as have been afforded in the publications of the past year. It will be memorable in the annals of archaeological science by the production of the valuable monograph on *Corinium*, as also by the interesting work on Richborough and Lydney, achieved by Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Fairholt. Their zealous researches in a district where, probably, the earliest establishments were effected by the Romans, have brought to light a rich display of the ornaments and personal appliances, the *fibilla* and elegancies of life, with many matters of even higher interest. The field, on the other hand, successfully explored at Cirencester by Professor Buckman and Mr. Newmarch, has produced a series, unique perhaps in Britain, of those interesting decorations in Mosaic-work, which so strikingly evince, in this remote colony, the power of Roman art. These tessellated pavements, however, are not unknown to many of our readers, who may have seen at various meetings of the Institute, both at London and Oxford, the remarkable facsimile drawings, of the full size of the originals, produced with great skill and accuracy by Mr. Thomas Cox. It is much to be regretted that so much of their beauty has unavoidably been lost in the reduced representations, which still form a very attractive feature of the present publication.

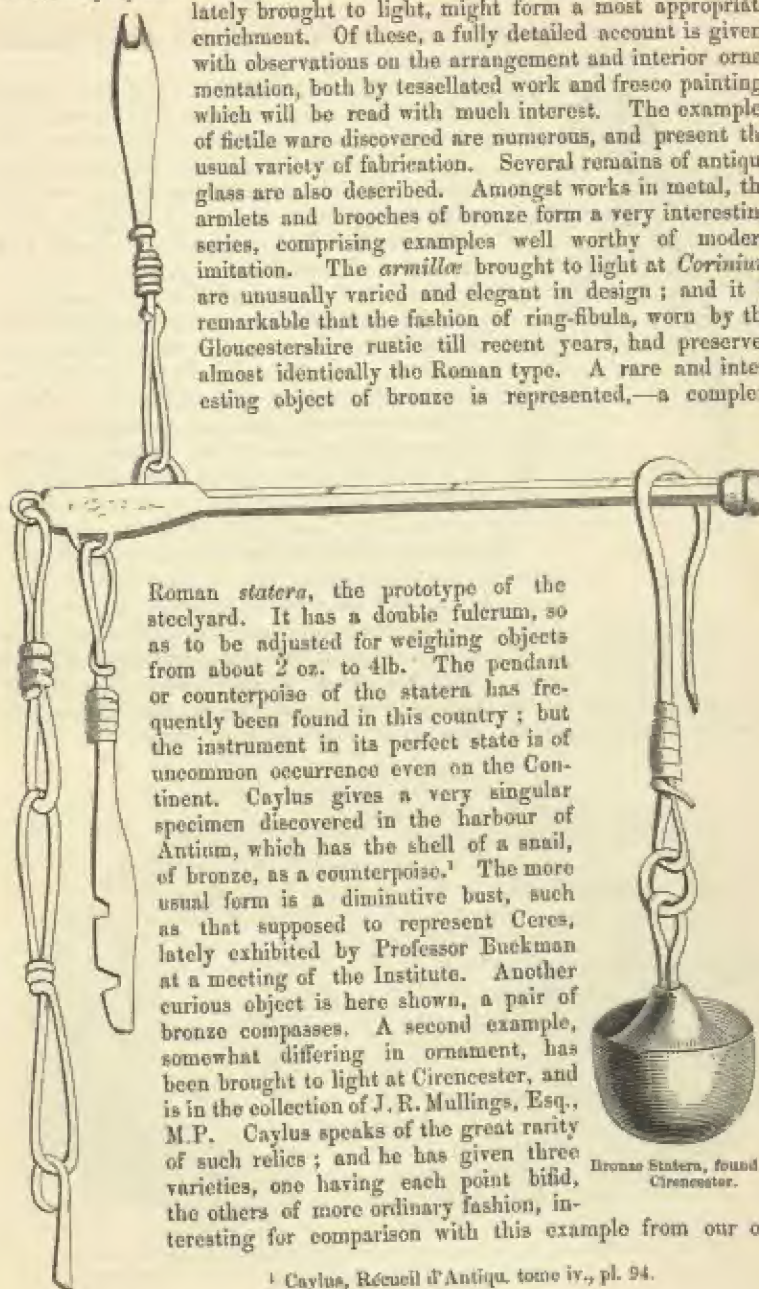
The work before us comprises also records of numerous discoveries in past years, so far as they could be rescued from oblivion. It commences appropriately with a notice of the site of *Corinium*, and the chain of entrenched works on the heights of Gloucestershire, vestiges of the fierce tribes displaced by the bold invader. The fortifications of the Roman city,



Bronze Armille, found at Cirencester.

and the roads diverging from it, are next described. The grassy mounds of the amphitheatre, adjacent to the line of the walls, and, as at Silchester, exterior to them, presents a striking demonstration of the condition of security to which the colony had attained, and of the luxurious indulgence quickly introduced. Various fragments of sculptured stone, friezes, capitals,

and architectural details, supply as conclusive evidence, within the walls, of the noble proportions of structures in which the grand mosaic decorations, lately brought to light, might form a most appropriate enrichment. Of these, a fully detailed account is given, with observations on the arrangement and interior ornamentation, both by tessellated work and fresco painting, which will be read with much interest. The examples of fictile ware discovered are numerous, and present the usual variety of fabrication. Several remains of antique glass are also described. Amongst works in metal, the armlets and brooches of bronze form a very interesting series, comprising examples well worthy of modern imitation. The *armillæ* brought to light at *Corinium* are unusually varied and elegant in design; and it is remarkable that the fashion of ring-fibula, worn by the Gloucestershire rustic till recent years, had preserved almost identically the Roman type. A rare and interesting object of bronze is represented,—a complete



Roman *statera*, the prototype of the steelyard. It has a double fulcrum, so as to be adjusted for weighing objects from about 2 oz. to 4lb. The pendant or counterpoise of the *statera* has frequently been found in this country; but the instrument in its perfect state is of uncommon occurrence even on the Continent. Caylus gives a very singular specimen discovered in the harbour of Antium, which has the shell of a snail, of bronze, as a counterpoise.¹ The more usual form is a diminutive bust, such as that supposed to represent Ceres, lately exhibited by Professor Buckman at a meeting of the Institute. Another curious object is here shown, a pair of bronze compasses. A second example, somewhat differing in ornament, has been brought to light at Cirencester, and is in the collection of J. R. Mullings, Esq., M.P. Caylus speaks of the great rarity of such relics; and he has given three varieties, one having each point bifid, the others of more ordinary fashion, interesting for comparison with this example from our own

Bronze *Statera*, found at Cirencester.

¹ Caylus, *Récueil d'Antiqu.* tome iv., pl. 94.

country.² Two examples of the *obruendarium*, or stone receptacle for a cinerary urn, deserve notice; they were found near the amphitheatre. (See woodcut.) A similar repository for the protection of the *olla*, used in Roman interments, has been found in Essex, and is represented in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association.



Bronze Compasses. Found at Corinium.

We must, however, close these brief notices of this interesting volume, in which many other vestiges of Roman art are described, well deserving of attention. The numismatist will also find a full and valuable catalogue of the numerous coins, extending through a period of more than four centuries, and closing with Honorius (395—423).

It is gratifying to learn that the researches hitherto prosecuted so successfully will be continued; and the proposed establishment of a museum, for which the Earl Bathurst has liberally promised a site, affords the promise that Cirencester will, ere long, possess a local collection, unequalled by any in the kingdom. Professor Buckman, and his accomplished coadjutor, are prepared to resume the work of excavation with fresh energy; and we doubt not that the contributions of archaeologists, who have already benefited by their spirited exertions, will be cordially tendered in aid of the extensive examination contemplated, demanding an expenditure beyond the resources which they may have at command. The locality appears singularly rich in remains of every description, and the enterprise to which we allude is well deserving of public encouragement.



Stone Sarcophagi, found at Corinium, near the Amphitheatre. Height, about 18 inches.

² *Récueil*, tome v., pl. 55, 59.

Archaeological Intelligence.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.—Nov. 4, 1850. The Rev. C. HARDWICK, V.P., in the Chair.

Mr. C. W. GOODWIN, M.A., communicated an account, with a translation, of an Anglo-Saxon legend concerning St. Veronica, preserved in a MS. in the Cambridge University Library. It is in the splendid volume which contains the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, and was part of the library presented by Bp. Leofric to the Cathedral of Exeter, in the early part of the fourteenth century. The Society is about to publish this Legend, with one concerning St. Andrew, accompanied by translations, notes, and introduction by Mr. Godwin. The antiquity of the legend of St. Veronica is matter of dispute. The chronicler, Marianus Scotus, who wrote about the middle of the eleventh century, states that Tiberius was cured of leprosy by Veronica, who displayed to him the miraculous portrait of our Saviour. The Jesuit Henschenius commences his account of St. Veronica, in the *Acta Sanctorum*, with this statement from Marianus, and assumes that Methodius, quoted by the latter as his authority for the legend, was the Bishop of Tyre, who flourished in the third century. There was, however, another Methodius, Patriarch of Constantinople in the eleventh century, whose writings were more likely to have been seen by Marianus. That Marianus did not invent the legend is shown by the fact that it is 200 or 300 years older than his time. The story is found at greater length in a Latin narrative, probably the source from which he drew his notice, and which may, in the MS. used by him, have been attributed to Methodius. This Latin narrative is evidently apocryphal, and is discarded by Henschenius, who was zealous for the authenticity of Veronica, and the *sudarium*. Of this narrative there are several early manuscripts: Manso had a copy, which he asserts to have been of the eighth century; Philo mentions one in the Paris library of the ninth century. In the early narratives there is much confusion about the name of the woman; also whether the portrait was painted or embroidered, and the miraculous impression is of later invention.

A short communication concerning some medieval seals in the possession of the Society, by Mr. Albert Way, was also read. One of these, a brass matrix, recently added to the collections, was found at Shelford, Cambridgeshire. The device is the *Agnus*, with the legend, ✠ S'IAQVIT HIFORNEC, or, possibly, *S' Iaqui Trifornec*. It may probably be Flemish.

DECEMBER 2, 1850.—REV. C. HARDWICK, V.P., in the Chair.—A letter from A. W. FRANKS, Esq., was read, containing, amongst other matter, a notice concerning some casts from a seal of Edward III., recently found at Winchester, and supposed to be impressions of the lost seal E. mentioned by Professor Willis in his paper upon the great seals of that king. *Archaeological Journal*, ii. 37.

Mr. BABINGTON objected to this identification, from the legend on this seal being "FRANCIE ET ANGLIE," and the shields quartering France and England, as on seal F. The real E ought to have "ANGLIE ET FRANCIE," and to bear England in the first quarter. The device of

the seal corresponds in all respects with that of seal F, as described by Professor Willis.

The REV. E. VENABLES read an abstract of the *Inquisitiones Nonarum*, as far as they relate to Cambridgeshire. It appeared that at the date (c. 1340), a very large part of the arable land in the county was out of cultivation,—owing chiefly to the poverty of the tenants, caused by innumerable “taxes and tallages,” by which they had been impoverished. The number of inhabitants of the town of Cambridge who paid this tax was 438, and the value of their moveable goods is returned at 300*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* The whole sum paid by the country parishes was 1319*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, being the value of the “ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf,” granted by Act of 14 Edw. III., c. 20. In 1290, Pope Nicholas’s taxation of the tenth amounted in the county to 3019*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; thus the ninth in 1340 fell short of the tenth (which included the ecclesiastical property) of 1290 by 1700*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*

KILKENNY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting held on Nov. 6, the Marquis of Ormond presiding, the most satisfactory evidence of the increasing influence of this institution was afforded in the numerous presentations to the museum and library; the rapid accession of members since the character of the society had become more fully known, through the publication of the transactions of the last year; and in the friendly intercourse already established with kindred societies in other parts of the kingdom. In several cases the farmers and other persons who had found objects of interest had carefully preserved and brought them to the society. Dr. Browne, Master of Kilkenny College, presented a transcript of the ancient register of that school, originally connected with the cathedral of St. Canice, and he gave some interesting notices of eminent names found therein recorded, distinguished alike in the annals of literature and science, as of the state, rendering these memorials of general, as well as very great local, interest. The Rev. J. Graves gave a valuable memoir on the ancient territorial divisions of the district of Kilkenny, and adduced much curious information from the original and unpublished sources of Irish history: he stated some singular facts regarding the disuse of the Irish language in certain districts, and he produced plans of the remarkable earthwork or rath at Glenfoyle, supposed to have been the fortress of a chief of the O’Brienans, a sept long distinguished by their bold spirit and martial habits. John Windele, Esq., of Cork, communicated the discovery of a curious example of the ancient water-mills, formed of framed timber, of which several had been previously found in the county of Cork; of these, and of their construction in general, Mr. Windele gave a very interesting account. He stated the grounds which had disposed him to assign the date of the eleventh or twelfth century to these mills, which are found almost invariably in the immediate vicinity of a fort or rath. Professor O’Donovan had shown from ancient evidences that the use of such mills was well known in those periods when the Irish were accustomed to dwell in fortified enclosures. Mr. Graves gave notices of Cromleachs in the county of Kilkenny, hitherto undescribed, and especially the remarkable example to which the attention of the society had been called by the Rev. P. Moore. It was evidently of a sepulchral character, and not an altar. He exhibited drawings of two other unnoticed remains of this description. Mr. Graves related also the discovery of an ancient tomb, or cist, in the singular form of a *shoe*, formed of stones set edge-wise. It contained bones and oak-

charcoal, with indications of very strong action of fire, as seen upon the stones.

We might, if space permitted, advert with much gratification to the results which have attended the proceedings of various Provincial Societies during the past year. At the third Annual Meeting of the Buckinghamshire Architectural and Archaeological Society, a Memoir on sepulchral monuments was read by the Rev. W. H. Kelke, *Hon. Sec.*, which has since been printed, with illustrations, at the request of the members. It gives a comprehensive outline of the subject, and will be acceptable to many who are unable to obtain Mr. Bloxam's useful Manual (of which a new edition has so long been promised), or who may not be possessed of more costly illustrated works. The author offers some useful suggestions regarding modern monuments. We regret that he had not included in his work a concise catalogue of the monumental antiquities, effigies, brasses, &c., in the county of Bucks, which would have formed a very desirable Appendix to his Memoir.

Miscellaneous Notices.

A PROPOSITION, which many of our readers will doubtless regard with much interest, has been lately brought before the literary world by Dr. Maitland, entitled "A Plan for a Church-History Society." It comprises many valuable suggestions, in regard to the objects and advantages of such an institution, the legitimate character of its publications, and the means by which its effective operation might best be ensured. The plan, it is understood, has been viewed by many with no ordinary degree of sympathy. Many persons may be cordially disposed to give encouragement to such an undertaking, into whose hands the detailed announcement explanatory of Dr. Maitland's views may not as yet have come; and it will be acceptable to them to be informed, that it may, we believe, be obtained from Messrs. Rivington.

It is gratifying to perceive, by the Report of the late General Meeting of the Spalding Club, on Dec. 21st ult., how encouraging a promise of increasing energy and usefulness is held forth by the valuable Associations of this kind in North Britain. The noble work produced by Mr. Patrick Chalmers has aroused the attention of Scottish antiquaries to appreciate the interest of the sculptured monuments in the North: and the Spalding Club have set the laudable example of appropriating a sum of money to the object of obtaining correct drawings of these remarkable monuments, which will be lithographed. Amongst the valuable works announced as in progress, the following claims especial mention—a new edition of "The Bruce," from the MS. in St. John's College Library, Cambridge. It has found a most able editor in Mr. Cosmo Innes.

The remarkable assemblage of examples of medieval architecture and decorations, formed by the late Mr. Cottingham, excited much interest during the earlier part of the year. A catalogue of this highly curious collection has just been completed by Mr. Henry Shaw, F.S.A., whose skillful pencil has supplied several very pleasing illustrations. The views

advanced in his Preface claim most serious consideration. Mr. Shaw urges strongly the disadvantage, which few are more competent than himself to appreciate, experienced in England through the want of some extensive means of instruction, such as this museum might supply, if secured as the nucleus of a national collection. The want of such an establishment for the promotion of a more cultivated taste in design is daily more and more felt, as compared with the advantages afforded in other countries, auxiliary not only to artistic but to industrial ingenuity. The collection would form an invaluable adjunct to a Central School of Design.

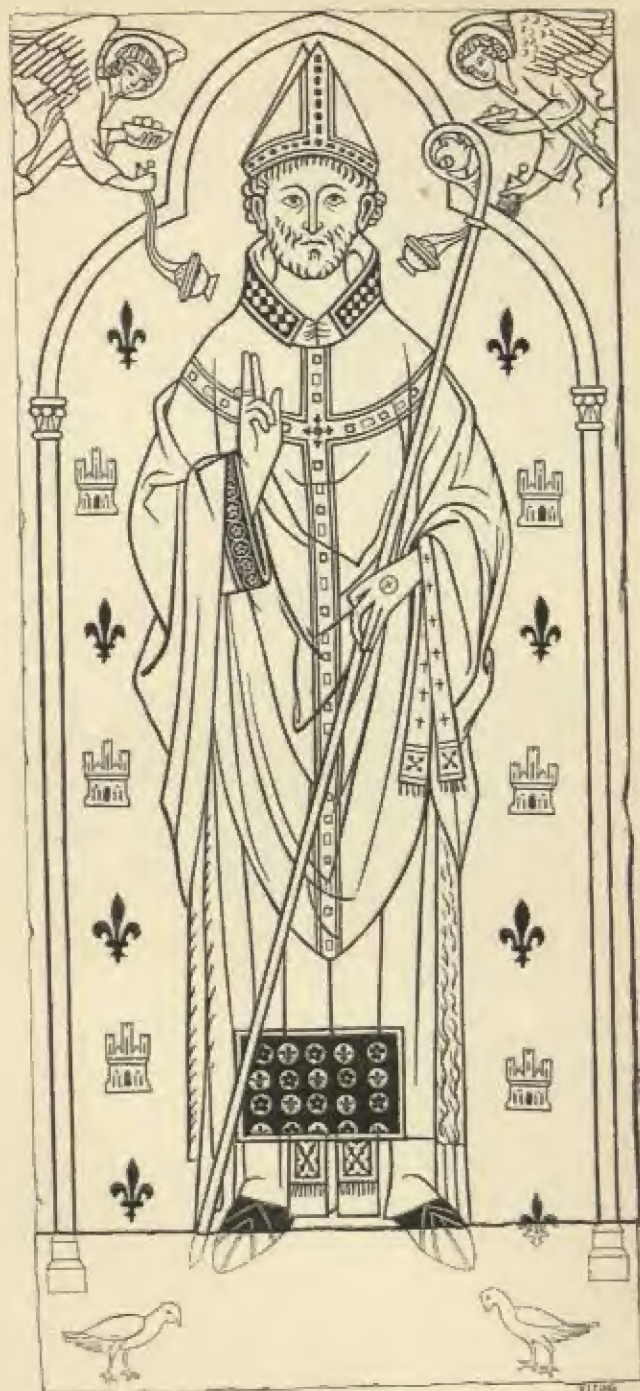
Mr. Shaw progresses with unrivalled perfection in his "Decorative Arts of the Middle Ages," of which the seventh and eighth parts have lately appeared. His plates, representing the splendid triptych of the work of Limoges, exhibited in the collection formed at the Adelphi, and some gorgeous tissues, well worthy of modern imitation, surpass any of his former works. We must reserve a fuller notice of this publication for a future occasion. Its very moderate price, and the singular beauty of the plates, should render it extensively acceptable to the admirers of ancient art.

Mr. Charles Wickes, of Leicester, announces (by subscription) a Monograph on the Spires and Towers of the Churches of Great Britain; an interesting subject, which has never been treated separately. The first portion is prepared for the press. Such a work must prove attractive to many, and especially to those who, during the proposed meeting of the Institute in the West in the ensuing year, may visit a district so distinguished for the beautiful design of the church-towers, and their striking variety.

A valuable addition to the illustrations of Provincial Dialects, the result of many years' research, is announced for publication (*by subscription*). It is the "Glossary of Northamptonshire Words and Phrases, with Examples of their Colloquial Use. By Anne Elizabeth Baker." Long the companion and coadjutor of her brother in his excursions during the progress of his History of the County, Miss Baker has had unusual facilities for the collection of dialectical expressions. It is greatly to be regretted that the important undertaking contemplated by Mr. Baker should have been only partly achieved for want of sufficient public support. We hope that philologists may prove of more kindly disposition than the patrons of topography; and that Miss Baker may be encouraged to send her work to press without delay. Subscribers' names received by Messrs. Nichols and Mr. J. Russell Smith.

The Rev. J. C. Bruce has brought to a successful termination the interesting investigation of the "ROMAN WALL," which he has pursued with the most indefatigable energy. His work (of which we hope to give a detailed notice in the next *Journal*) has just been announced as ready for delivery; and, numerous as have been the recent contributions to the History of the Romans in Britain, this volume will be found inferior to none, either in the importance of the subject, or the intelligence and earnestness in personal observation, with which Mr. Bruce has achieved his Survey of the Great Northern Barrier. The numerous illustrations comprise many subjects hitherto unknown, and have been prepared with the utmost attention to accuracy, too little considered by previous writers on these remarkable remains.

INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB AT ST. DENIS.



May be attributed to Abbot Pierre d'Autueil

INCISED SEPULCHRAL SLAB AT ST. DENIS.



Effigy attributed to Abbot Adam.

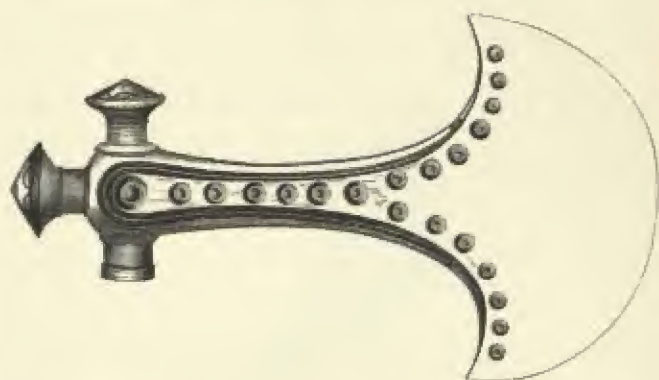
THETFORD PRIORY CHURCH.



Remains of the Tower and West end.
Extreme view.

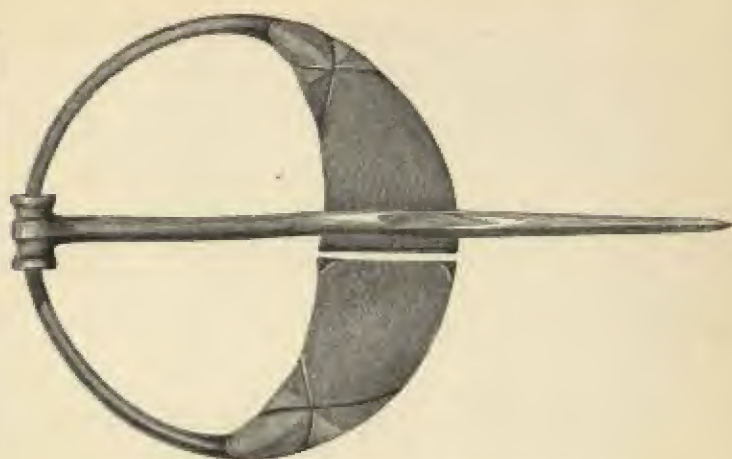


DANISH ANTIQUITIES OF THE BRONZE PERIOD.



Bronze Buckler and Danish Axe

ANCIENT BRONZE FIBULE.



Ring-fibula, found in the County Roscommon.
Half original size.



Hammer-shaped Fibula, found in Bedfordshire.
Original size.

BRITISH SEPULCHRAL URNS.



Urn found at Beedon, Berkshire.
Scale, half original size.



Urn discovered at the Worcestershire Beacon, near Great Malvern.
Scale, half original size.

Now in the possession of Edward Lees, Esq.

GOLD ORNAMENTS, DISCOVERED IN DORSETSHIRE.

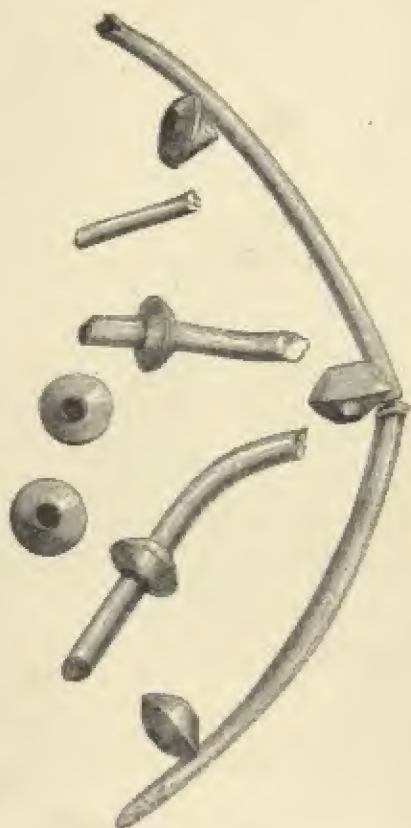


Fig D. Fragments of tube, with beads attached, separate beads, and portions of a solid rod of gold.

Weight, 19 dwts 2 gr. Same size as the originals.

In the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Digby.





Bronze Shield, found near Haflech, North Wales.

Diameter, 21 inches.

GOLD ARMILLE, DISCOVERED IN DORSETSHIRE.



Fig. A. Weight 2 oz. 2 dwt. 21 gr.



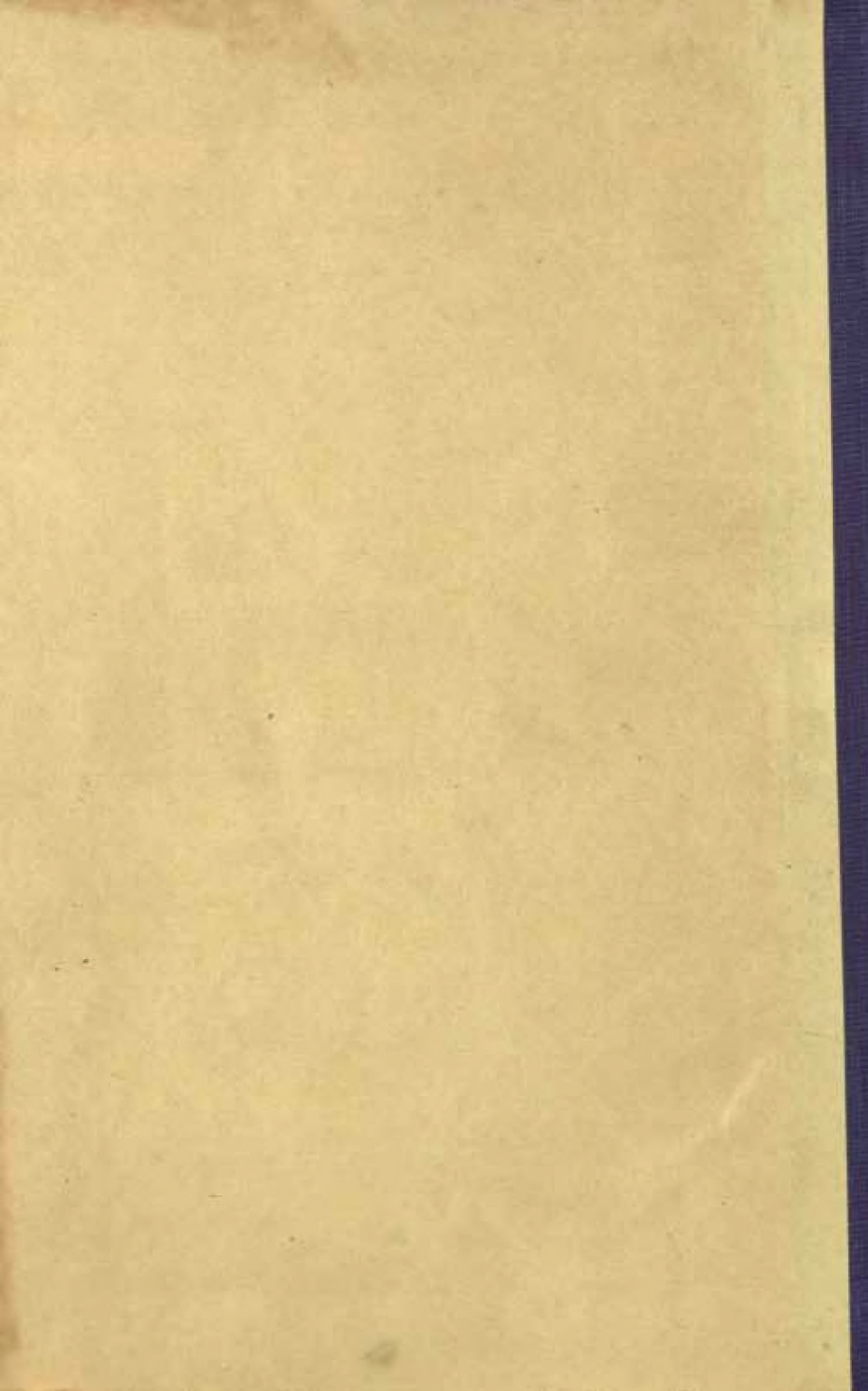
Fig. B. Weight, 11 dwt. 5 gr.



Fig. C. Weight, 6 dwt. 3 gr. Same size as the originals.

In the possession of the Right Hon. Lord Darnley.





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